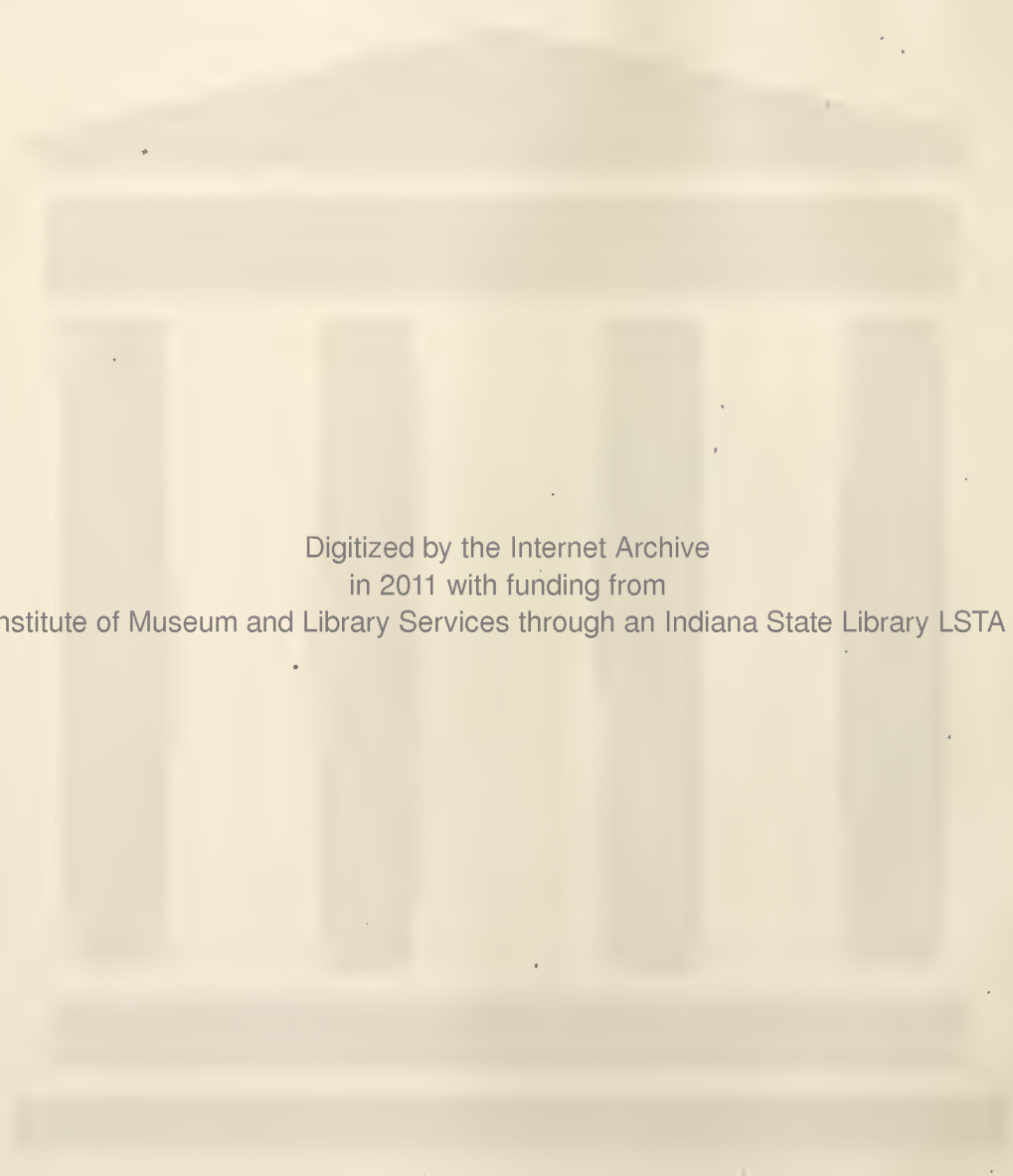


LIBRARY
OF
THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from

The Institute of Museum and Library Services through an Indiana State Library LSTA Grant

INDIANA AND INDIANANS

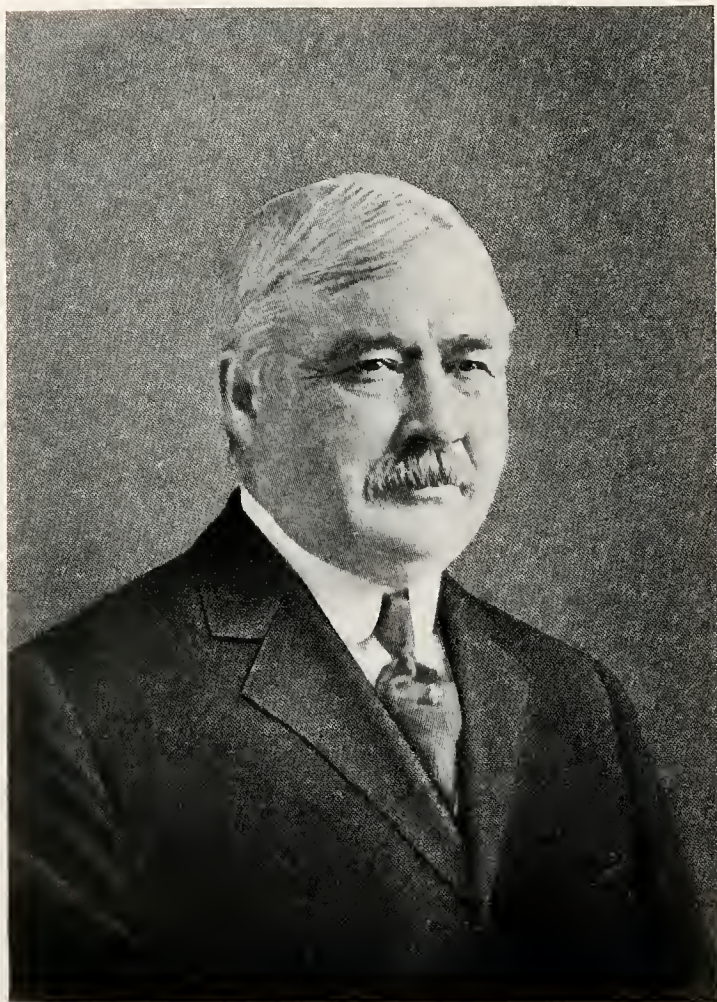
A HISTORY OF ABORIGINAL AND TERRITORIAL
INDIANA AND THE CENTURY OF
STATEHOOD

JACOB PIATT DUNN
AUTHOR AND EDITOR

VOLUME III

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1919

Copyright, 1919
by
THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Elwood Haynes

INDIANA AND INDIANANS

ELWOOD HAYNES. There is a certain class of pessimists who are forever disparaging individual credit for great achievements. Such carping critics would say for instance that if America had not been discovered by Columbus it would have been discovered anyway sooner or later. The plays of William Shakespeare were not written by Shakespeare but perhaps by another man of the same name. Such persons would not even "give the devil his due." Fortunately these ingrates are few in number. Most people are willing to concede praise when it is fairly earned.

Therefore, only here and there will be heard a word of dissent when an Indiana writer places the name of Elwood Haynes of Kokomo along with Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas A. Edison as one of three great living Americans who have worked the most astounding miracles of the modern age. Of the electric light invented by Edison, the telephone invented by Bell and the motor car perfected by Elwood Haynes, it would be difficult to say which has conferred the greatest benefit upon mankind. Of the three men Elwood Haynes is an Indianan, and it is not likely that his fame as an inventive genius will soon be obscured.

Elwood Haynes is of as nearly undiluted American stock as can be found. His first American ancestor was an Englishman, Walter Haynes, who came to New England in 1636. The great-grandfather, David Haynes, fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Henry Haynes, was born in Massachusetts in 1786, and was a maker of firearms during the War of 1812. Henry Haynes followed mechanical trades most of his life, and he may have been responsible for some of the mechanical genius of his grandson. He died about 1864. He married Achsah March, who was born in Massachusetts in

1792 and died in 1870. She was a relative of Bishop Chase, the first Episcopal bishop west of the Allegheny Mountains and an uncle of Chief Justice Chase. One of the twelve children of these industrious and worthy parents was Jacob M. Haynes, who achieved all the success of a good lawyer and a thoroughgoing jurist in Indiana. Judge Haynes was born in Hampden County, Massachusetts, April 12, 1817, and died in 1903. During his youth he assisted his father in the shop, lived several years with an uncle on a farm, and his common school education was supplemented by a classical course at Monson Academy and also by study in Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts. He started the study of law in Massachusetts, but in 1843 came west and continued the study of law with Hon. Walter March at Muncie, Indiana. As a means of self support he also taught school and was admitted to the bar in Muncie in March, 1844. In the latter part of the same year he removed to Portland and soon afterward began practice. He was a resident of Portland nearly sixty years, and from that city his reputation as a lawyer and citizen spread throughout the state. He had many official honors, beginning with school offices, and in 1856 was elected a judge of the Common Pleas Court. He was again elected in 1860 and re-elected in 1864 and again in 1868. After the Common Pleas Court was abolished he was made judge in 1870 of the Circuit Court, embracing the counties of Wayne, Randolph, Jay and Blackford. After twenty-one years of consecutive service he retired from the bench in 1877, but some years later, when a separate district was created of Jay and Wayne counties, he was again called to the bench. He began voting as a whig, but was affiliated with the republican party from the time of its formation in 1856, and made many

speeches during the war in support of a vigorous policy of the administration. In 1875 he entered banking, and was president of the People's Bank of Portland for several years. He was very much interested in farming, and at the time of his death owned 400 acres in Jay County. Judge Haynes went abroad in 1886, and then had the opportunity of visiting many of the immortal shrines of his favorite authors, including the homes of Scott, Dickens, Shakespeare, and other great English writers. He was a man of classical education and one of the most broadly informed men of his generation. On August 27, 1846, at Portland, Judge Haynes married Miss Hilinda S. Haines. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, in 1828, and died May 11, 1885, the mother of eight children.

The fifth of these children was Elwood Haynes, who was born in Portland in Jay County October 14, 1857. In a biographical work of the citizens of Jay County published about thirty years ago, when Elwood Haynes was himself thirty years old, a very brief paragraph is sufficient to enumerate his experiences and achievements. Mention is made of the fact that while he was in the Portland public schools he evinced a great desire for learning, and in later years especially for chemistry, and was often found by members of the family outside of school hours making practical experiments and tests. He continued in high school to the end of the second year and in 1878 entered the Worcester Technical Institute at Worcester, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1881. On returning home he taught a year in the district schools and two years as principal of the Portland High School. In 1884 he entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, Maryland, taking post-graduate work in chemistry and biology, and on returning home was put in charge of the chemistry department of the Eastern Indiana Normal School and Commercial College. From that in 1886 he went to the position of manager of the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company at Portland, and it was in those duties that the biographical sketch above mentioned left him without venturing even a prophecy as to the great place he would subsequently fill in the world of industrial arts and invention.

It should also be mentioned that as a boy Mr. Haynes spent much of his time in

the woods, and through this experience he became somewhat of a naturalist, learning the ways of wild birds and animals and acquiring considerable first hand knowledge of plant and insect life. As he grew older he took a keen interest in books and read when about twelve years of age Wells' "Principles of Natural Philosophy" and "Chemistry." It was in the latter that he became most intensely interested, as it gave him a preliminary insight into the hidden mysteries of natural phenomena and stimulated his curiosity to know more about the fundamental properties of matter.

He devised some crude apparatus by means of which he was able to prepare hydrogen gas, as well as chlorine and oxygen. He also took special interest in the rarer metals, such as nickel, chromium, cobalt, aluminum, and tungsten.

When about fifteen years of age he made a furnace in the backyard and supplied it with a blast of air from a home-made blower which was constructed from a cheese rim, two boards and some pieces of shingle for fans. With this furnace he succeeded in melting brass and cast iron, but was unable to melt steel successfully on account of the high temperature required. He tried several times to alloy tungsten with iron and steel, but was unable to do so, owing to the limits of the furnace.

The district school which he taught after returning from Worcester was five miles from his home. For a part of the time he walked the entire distance twice a day, making a round trip of ten miles, besides teaching from 9 o'clock in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Haynes continued as manager of the Portland Natural Gas and Oil Company until 1890. During that time he devised a method for determining the amount of gas flowing through apertures of various sizes under various pressures. He also invented in 1888 a small thermostat for regulating the temperature of a room heated by natural gas. This apparatus worked perfectly and he afterwards used it for about fourteen years in his own home. It was so arranged that it maintained practically a constant temperature in the room to be warmed, no matter what the condition out-of-doors.

In 1889 gas was piped from Pennville, Indiana, to Portland, a distance of about

ten miles. Mr. Haynes had charge of the construction of this line, as well as of the plant which had been previously installed in the town of Portland. It was while driving back and forth between Pennville and Portland with a horse and buggy that he conceived the idea of making a machine that would travel on the road under its own power. In 1890 he became field superintendent of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company of Chicago, with headquarters at Greentown, Indiana. One of his experiences in this position deserves some special mention. The gas line from Greentown to Chicago was completed in 1892, and the first thing that happened was the clogging of the line by ice, which formed on the interior of the pipes. The condition had not been unforeseen, since the gas, containing a certain amount of moisture, was passing northward and hence into a colder region. As soon as the trouble occurred the president of the company sought Mr. Haynes out and asked him to solve the problem. Mr. Haynes suggested as a method of preventing this that the gas should be frozen or passed over some hygroscopic material which would extract the moisture from it before being started through the pipe line. The company placed the matter in his hands. After a number of experiments he decided on the method of extracting the moisture by freezing the gas. Accordingly a refrigerating plant was set up at the Greentown pumping station, and by this means about eighteen barrels of water per day were extracted from the gas, with the result that the trouble occasioned by the freezing of the gas in the line was entirely eliminated. Since that time the method devised by Mr. Haynes has been used not only for refrigerating gas, but also for drying air. The work of operating the pumping station and gas line took up most of his time for a year after he moved to Kokomo, which was in 1892.

During the delay in the work of constructing the pipe line just referred to, Mr. Haynes was again called upon to do a great deal of driving, and during those drives thought again and again of the problem of a better means of locomotion than by horse and buggy. The story of how he built the first automobile has been so well told by Mr. Haynes himself that

his words may be given preference at this point.

"I accordingly laid plans for the construction of a mechanically propelled vehicle for use on the highways. I first considered the use of a steam engine, but made no attempt to build a car of this description for the reason that a fire must be kept constantly burning on board the machine, and with liquid fuel this would always be a menace in case of collision or accident. Moreover, the necessity of getting water would render a long journey in a car of this description not only troublesome, but very irksome as well. I next considered electricity, but found that the lightest battery obtainable would weigh over twelve hundred pounds for a capacity of twelve horse hours. As this showed little promise of success, I gave it no further consideration, and proceeded to consider the gasoline engine. Even the lightest made at that time were very heavy per unit of power, and rather crude in construction.

"My work was confined to Greentown in 1890 and 1891. In the fall of 1892 I moved to Kokomo and the following summer (1893) had my plans sufficiently matured to begin the actual construction of a machine. I ordered a one-horse power marine upright, two cycle, gasoline engine from the Sintz Gas Engine Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan. This motor barely gave one brake horsepower, and weighed a hundred and eighty pounds. Upon its arrival from Grand Rapids in the fall of 1893, lacking a suitable place, the motor was brought direct to my home and set up in the kitchen.

"When the gasoline and battery connections were installed the motor, after considerable cranking, was started and ran with such speed and vibration that it pulled itself from its attachments. Luckily, however, one of the battery wires was wound about the motor shaft and thus disconnected the current.

"In order to provide against vibration, I was obliged to make the frame of the machine much heavier than I first intended.

"The horseless carriage was built up in the form of a small truck. The framework in which the motor was placed consisted of a double hollow square of steel tubing, joined at the rear corners by steel castings, and by malleable castings in front. The hind axle constituted the rear

member of the frame and the front axle was swiveled at its center to the front end of the hollow square. This arrangement permitted the ends of the front axle to move upward and downward over the inequalities of the road without wrenching the hollow square in which the motor and countershaft were placed.

"At that time there were no figures accessible for determining the tractive resistance to rubber tires on ordinary roads. In order to determine this as nearly as possible in advance, a bicycle bearing a rider was hitched to the rear end of a light buckboard by means of a cord and spring scale. An observer seated on the rear end of the buckboard recorded as rapidly as possible 'draw-bar' pull registered by the scale, while the buckboard was moving at the rate of about ten or twelve miles per hour on a nearly level macadam street. The horse was then driven in the opposite direction at about the same speed, in order to compensate for the slight incline. This experiment indicated that about 13½ pounds 'draw-bar' pull was sufficient to draw a load of one hundred pounds on a vehicle equipped with ball bearings and pneumatic tires. With this data at hand it was an easy matter to arrange the gearing of the automobile so that it would be drawn by the motor. Crude though this method may appear it shows a striking agreement with the results obtained today, by much more accurate and refined apparatus.

"The total weight of the machine when completed was about 800 pounds. July 4, 1894, when ready for test, it was hauled about three miles into the country behind a horse carriage and started on a nearly level turnpike. It moved off at once at a speed of about seven miles per hour, and was driven about one and one half miles into the country. It was then turned about and ran all the way into the city without making a single stop.

"I was convinced upon this return trip that there was a future for the horseless carriage, although I did not at that time expect it to be so brilliant and imposing. The best speed attained with the little machine in this condition was about eight miles per hour."

A rare interest attaches to this pioneer automobile, and it is most fitting and appropriate that the old car, built twenty-

five years ago, is now owned by the Government and has a permanent place in the great halls of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. At another part of his narrative Mr. Haynes describes some other interesting features of his inventive work as applied both to automobile and to other metal industries:

"While perfecting the horseless carriage I had never lost my interest in metallurgy and introduced aluminum into the first automobile crankcase in 1895. The alloy for this crankcase was made up for the purpose and consisted of ninety-three per cent aluminum and seven per cent copper. This was, I believe, the first aluminum ever placed in the gasoline motor, and as far as I am aware in an automobile. Moreover, this particular composition has become a standard for all automobile motors at the present time.

"At about the same time (1896) I also introduced nickel-steel into the automobile, and at a later date I made a number of experiments in the alloying of metal, and succeeded in making an alloy of nickel and chromium containing a certain amount of carbon and silicon, which, when formed into a blade, would make a fairly good cutting edge. The metal would tarnish after long exposure to the atmosphere of a chemical laboratory.

"Later, in 1899, I succeeded in forming an alloy of pure chromium and pure nickel, which not only resisted all atmospheric influences, but was also insoluble in nitric acid of all strengths. A few months later I also formed an alloy of cobalt and chromium, and an alloy of the same metals containing a small quantity of boron. These latter alloys were extremely hard, especially that containing boron.

"In 1904 and 1905 I made some further experiments upon the alloys of nickel and cobalt with chromium, with a view to using the alloys for electric contacts in the make-and-break spark mechanism, and in 1907 I secured basic patents on both of these alloys.

"And so it has gone. Naturally and necessarily, once the automobile began to gain favor it was necessary to enlarge our organization. Today the Haynes car is made in a big factory—a striking contrast to the time when my first car was made in a little machine shop and when I paid

the mechanics who were hired to assist in the building of it, according to my plans, at the rate of forty cents an hour.

"Frankly, I did not realize on that Fourth of July, when I took the first ride in America's first car, that a score of years later every street and highway in America would echo the sound of the horn and the report of the exhaust. I am gratified too that it has been my good fortune to witness the automobile's entrenchment in the world's business life. Just as my first horseless carriage was designed with a view to facilitating my duties, so is the automobile today contributing beyond all power to realize to our every-day business life."

Mr. Haynes continued as field superintendent of the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil Company until 1901. But since 1898 has also been president of the Haynes Automobile Company. There is a long list that might be appended of his experiences and inventions. He discovered tungsten chrome steel in 1881, and the theme of his graduating address from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute was "The Effect of Tungsten on Iron and Steel." In 1894 he invented a successful carburetor and the first automobile muffler. In 1895 the Chicago Times Herald prize was awarded his horseless carriage for the best balanced engine. An event widely celebrated at the time was making the first thousand mile trip in a motor car in America, when Mr. Haynes drove one of his cars from Kokomo to New York City. He was accompanied by Edgar Apperson, who was one of his associates at that time. In 1903 he invented and built a rotary valve gas engine.

In 1898 the Haynes-Apperson Company was formed for the manufacture of automobiles. In 1902 Elmer and Edgar Apperson withdrew and started a corporation of their own, while the name of the Haynes-Apperson Company was shortly afterward changed to the Haynes Automobile Company and has so continued to the present time.

In 1899 Mr. Haynes discovered an alloy of nickel and chromium, and shortly afterward an alloy of cobalt and chromium. These alloys were produced only in very minute quantities at first, and as his time was fully employed in the Haynes Automobile Company he gave them little attention until 1907, when patents were taken

out covering their manufacture and use. A paper was read in 1910 before the American Chemical Society at San Francisco describing these alloys and their properties. Shortly afterward Mr. Haynes discovered that by adding tungsten or molybdenum to the cobalt-chromium alloy a still harder composition could be produced. In 1913 patents were issued for those compositions. A little while before the patents were issued he erected a small building in South Union Street, Kokomo, for their commercial manufacture. Between the time of the allowance of the patents and their issue he completed the building and sold about \$1,000 worth of metal.

The alloys quickly proved to be a practical success for lathe tools, and the business of their manufacture as commercial products grew rapidly. Near the end of the third year the business was organized into a corporation consisting of three members, Richard Ruddell, a banker, and James C. Patten, a manufacturer, both of Kokomo, becoming associated with Mr. Haynes in the concern. The European war made a great market for its product. It has been stated on good authority that fully half of the shrapnel for the allies was made with Stellite tools. He also gave to the world "Stainless Steel," a rustless steel which is now used in the manufacture of valves for the Liberty Motor and wires of aeroplanes, and in normal peace times this rustless steel will certainly be extended in use to thousands of manufactured tools and products where the elimination of rust is a long felt want. Since 1912 Mr. Haynes has been president of the Haynes Stellite Company.

Mr. Haynes is a member of a number of organizations more or less directly connected with the automobile business, including the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, American Chemical Society, International Congress of Applied Chemistry, Society of Automotive Engineers, American Institute of Metals, Chicago Automobile Club, and the Hoosier Automobile Club. Mr. Haynes is a Presbyterian and is a prohibitionist. On October 21, 1887, he married Bertha Beatrice Lanterman, of Portland, Indiana. They have two children, a son and a daughter, both of whom assist their father in his extensive laboratory work.

RICHARD RUDDELL. Continuously since it was organized in 1889 Richard Ruddell has been president of the Citizens National Bank of Kokomo. His business record in that city goes even further back, and through it all Mr. Ruddell has been one of the strong men financially in promoting the industrial growth and prosperity of the city, and in upholding all those activities by which a city's consequence is measured.

Mr. Ruddell was born August 31, 1850, in Rush County, Indiana, a son of George and Elizabeth (Bever) Ruddell. George Ruddell was a livestock dealer. When the son Richard was a year old the parents removed to Wabash County and the father continued business there for many years. Richard Ruddell attended public school in Wabash County, and as soon as his school days were finished he took up some employment that would furnish him a living. He finally became clerk in a store at Wabash. After six years there he engaged in the boot and shoe business on his own account, and here his enterprise and his ability to get large results were demonstrated. He kept broadening his establishment until he had what might be called a complete department store, handling dry goods, boots and shoes and other wares.

In 1882, having sold his Wabash store, Mr. Ruddell came to Kokomo and bought the old established dry goods house of Haskett & Company. He was proprietor of this business for six years. Then, associating himself with other local business men, he organized the Citizens National Bank, the organization being perfected on October 8, 1889. He has been its president ever since. The Citizens National Bank has an enviable record of strength and resources. It has capital stock of \$250,000, its surplus is still larger, and its deposits aggregate over \$3,000,000. Mr. Ruddell is president, C. W. Landon is vice president, and Frank McCarty is cashier.

Mr. Ruddell has been interested in a number of other business enterprises. He was one of the most prominent in promoting the Kokomo Steel Wire Company, and his name is connected with a number of other industries of lesser importance. He is president of the Globe Stove and Range Company and a stockholder and vice president of the Haynes Stellite Company. He is a large stockholder in several local business houses. Mr. Ruddell has served nine years on the Kokomo City School

Board, and three terms as secretary-treasurer and three times as president.

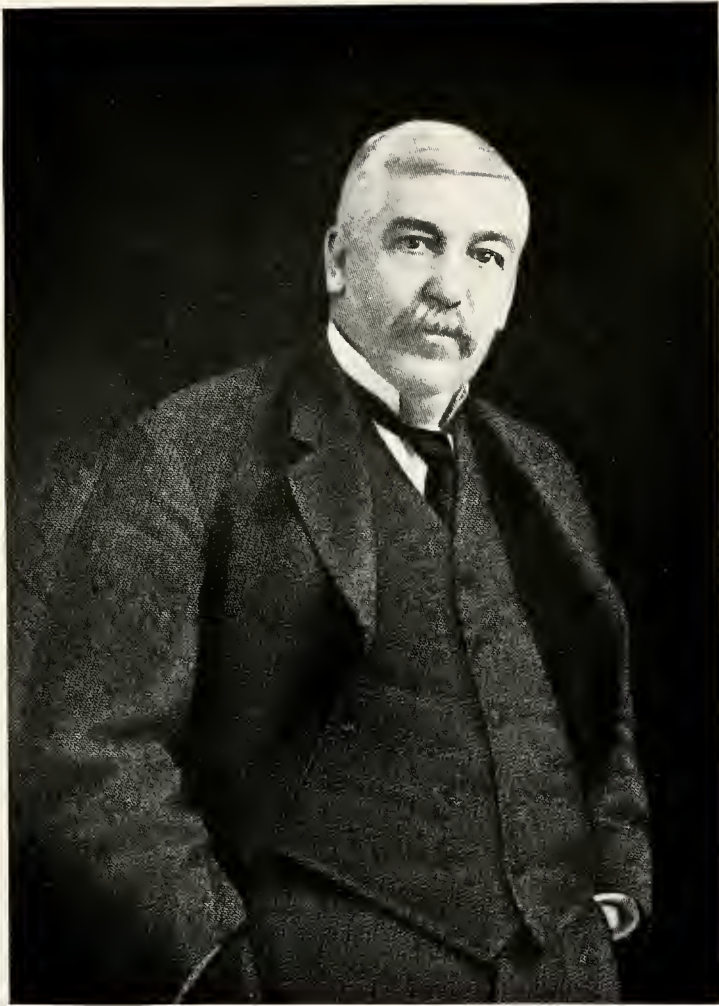
In Wabash, Indiana, Mr. Ruddell married Miss Rose McClain, daughter of Judge McClain of Wabash. They have three children, Ruth, Raymond, and Fred. Ruth married J. C. Patten, of Kokomo, and they have one son sixteen years old. J. C. Patten was a lieutenant in the Tank service during the war. Fred, the younger son, is general manager of Globe Stove and Range Company.

HORACE P. BIDDLE, noted among the early Indiana lawyers, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1818. After studying law he was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1839 and located at Logansport, Indiana. During 1846-1852 he was presiding judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, was a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention in 1850, and seven years later, in 1857, was elected supreme judge, but not commissioned. Outside of the strict line of his profession Judge Biddle translated from French and German posts, and was a contributor to numerous periodicals.

CHALMER LENNON BRAGDON for a man of thirty-five has had a volume of experience and activity such as come to few men many years his senior, and while he has seen the ups and downs and vicissitudes of existence he became successfully established in the automobile and tractor agency at Anderson, becoming sole proprietor of the C. L. Bragdon Sales Company, agents for the Chevrolet and Monroe cars and the Moline Universal Tractor.

Mr. Bragdon was born on a farm near Lawrence in Marion County, Indiana, November 18, 1882, son of James H. and Jennie (Murphy) Bragdon. He is of Scotch-Irish stock, and the family have been in America for many generations. His father followed farming during most of his life, but in 1888 moved to Anderson and established a grocery store in the Hickey Block on South Meridian Street. In 1893 he sold out and moved to Pendleton, where he was a grocer from 1894 until 1901. In the latter year he retired to his farm and is now living at Oklahoma City.

C. L. Bragdon gained his early education in the public schools of Anderson and Pendleton, and at the age of sixteen went



Richard Ruddell

to work assisting his father and doing every kind of service required in a grocery store.

In 1901 Mr. Bragdon married Muriel B. Ellington, daughter of Chalmus G. and Emma (Fisher) Ellington, of Pendleton, Indiana. They have one child, Glenna Frances, born in 1903.

After his marriage Mr. Bragdon worked at different occupations at Anderson and Pendleton and finally became a clerk in the office of the superintendent of motive power for the Union Traction Company at Anderson. He was there until 1906, when on account of failing health he spent seven months recuperating at Houston, Texas. On returning to Indiana he located at Pendleton and for several years was a motorman with the Union Traction Company. He became actively interested in organized labor and being very popular with his fellow workmen was elected president of the Anderson branch of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees. Upon Mr. Bragdon devolved the responsibility of calling the strike which almost completely paralyzed interurban transportation over the Union Traction Lines for three months in 1910. The events of the strike are still familiar history in the minds of all the residents of Anderson, Muncie and other cities. The militia was finally put in charge of the situation, and after three months the strikers lost their cause and Mr. Bragdon as one of the strike leaders was of course summarily dismissed from the service of the company. Following that he returned to Lawrence, Indiana, his birthplace, and afterward did contract work at Fort Benjamin Harrison and also at Lawton, Oklahoma. For a time he sold cigars in Southern Oklahoma, and then became manager of a cigar store in Oklahoma City. After a year he returned to Pendleton, Indiana, and for two years was associated with the Dishler Company Cigar Store. He resigned and bought a cigar store in Pendleton, operated it three years, and in 1915 established himself in the automobile agency business, representing the Chevrolet car in Marion County. Later he secured the agency for the southern half of Madison County and in April, 1917, returned to Anderson and opened his place of business at 1921 Central Avenue and 109 East Ninth Street. He became one of the principal automobile distributors in Eastern Indiana and conducted a prosper-

ous business with the several cars and tractors he represented. Mr. Bragdon is a republican in politics and a member of the Methodist Church.

On April 9, 1918, after settling his business affairs, Mr. Bragdon answered the call of his country and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. From there he was sent to Camp Hancock, Georgia, and from there to Camp Merritt, New Jersey, where he sailed for France after being in the service one month. In October he was gassed while lost in the Argonne forest and was sent into the Alps mountains to recuperate. After regaining his health he was promoted to ordnance sergeant the highest rank given in the Ordnance department. Ordnance Sergeant Bragdon has been in France over a year.

CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS, former vice president of the United States, was born near Unionville Center, Union County, Ohio, May 11, 1852, son of Loriston Monroe and Mary Adelaide (Smith) Fairbanks. His first American ancestor was Jonathan Fayerbanck, who landed in Boston in 1633 with his wife Grace Lee. He was a native of Sowerby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire and a Puritan of the extreme stamp. Not liking certain ways of the church in Boston, he pushed on to Dedham, Massachusetts, where he erected a large house of massive oaken timbers, which is still standing. Charles Warren Fairbanks is the ninth descendant from Jonathan. His grandfather, Luther, was born at Swansey, New Hampshire, and his father, Loriston Monroe, was born at Barnard, Vermont (1824), but made his way to Central Ohio in 1837 where he engaged in farming and wagon-making. The boy was a strong and vigorous youth with a predominating love for books. At the age of fifteen he was ready to enter the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and was graduated there in 1872. With the help of his uncle, William Henry Smith, who was general manager of the Western Associated Press, he secured a position as agent of the press association at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later at Cleveland, Ohio. Here he found ample time while agent to pursue the study of law, and after spending one term in the Cleveland Law School, was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1874. He began

the practice of his profession in Indianapolis, which has ever since been his home. He is said to have had but one criminal case during his whole law experience, his conspicuous bent being in the direction of industrial, transportation and commercial affairs. Large institutions in Indiana and the surrounding states became his clients and he conducted their suits and guided their operations with wise and farseeing judgment. For some time he kept aloof from politics, except to take part in the caucuses and movements of his party in his immediate neighborhood, but in 1888 he took charge of the presidential campaign of his friend, Walter Q. Gresham. At this time Indiana had two candidates for the presidency—Judge Gresham and Gen. Benjamin Harrison, and one of the most strenuously contested state campaigns followed, the result being that the Indiana delegates voted for General Harrison. Judge Gresham in the meantime had secured enough delegates in other states to give him second place when the balloting opened in the republican national convention at Chicago, John Sherman of Ohio leading. James G. Blaine had the next largest following, which was thrown to Harrison to prevent the nomination of Sherman and controlled the nomination. Mr. Fairbanks was an influential participant in every campaign of his party since that time. He was a delegate to all of the national conventions since 1896, except those of 1908 and 1916, when he was a candidate for the presidency. He secured the Indiana delegates for McKinley in 1896 and at the latter's personal request was made temporary chairman of the St. Louis convention, at which McKinley was nominated, and delivered what is known as the "keynote" speech of the campaign. In 1892, in a speech before the Indiana state convention, Mr. Fairbanks warned his party and the country against the tendency of both parties toward free silver, and in 1896 he prepared and pushed through the convention of his state one of the first anti-free silver platforms adopted in this country. The party leaders attempted to induce him to omit any reference to silver, fearing that an anti-silver plank would defeat the ticket, but he carried it to a decisive victory, recovering the Legislature of his state from the democrats and receiving the election to the United States Senate on

January 20, 1897, by the unanimous vote of the republican members. He took his seat while Major McKinley was being sworn in as President, and always remained a firm supporter of the national administration. In the convention which met in Philadelphia in 1900 he was made chairman of the committee on resolutions which reported the platform on which McKinley was renominated and re-elected by a triumphant majority. In 1902 he was a candidate to succeed himself and carried the Legislature by the largest majority but one in its history and was unanimously re-elected on January 20, 1903. In the Senate he served as chairman of the committee on immigration and on the committees on census, claims, geological survey and public buildings and grounds until 1901, when he was made chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds and a member of the committees on the judiciary, Pacific Island and Porto Rico, relations with Canada, immigration and geological survey. In 1903, while continuing as chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, his other assignments were changed to the judiciary, foreign relations, Canadian relations, coast and insular survey, geological survey and immigration. His first speech in the Senate was in opposition to Senator Morgan's resolution directing the President to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. In 1902 when the French West India Island of Martinique was devastated by the terrible eruption of Mount Pelee he presented a resolution of appropriation for the relief of the sufferers, which was promptly passed by both houses and for which service he received the thanks of the French republic. When the bill that provided for constructing the Panama Canal was under consideration he gave it his earnest support, and offered an amendment which provided for the issuance of bonds to partially defray the expense of the enterprise, thereby, eliminating the danger of having to suspend the work of construction for the want of ready funds and spreading the cost over the future instead of loading the entire burden upon the people of today. Under the protocol of May, 1898, a joint high commission was to be appointed by the United States and Great Britain for settling the Alaska boundary dispute and eleven other matters that had been irritat-

ing the two countries, such as the fur seal, Northeastern fisheries, reciprocal mining rights, bonding goods for transit through each other's territory, the Rush-Bagot agreement of 1817 restricting armed vessels on the Great Lakes, reciprocity, etc. President McKinley appointed Senator Fairbanks a member and chairman of this commission. The other members of the commission were, Nelson Dingley, John W. Foster, John A. Kasson, Charles J. Faulkner and T. Jefferson Coolidge. Numerous sessions were held both in Quebec and Washington in 1898, 1899, 1901 and 1902. The commission tentatively agreed upon many of the questions in dispute but the British commissioners refused to settle any without an adjustment of the boundary question. They proposed that that subject be submitted to arbitration. Upon such an agreement they would proceed to close definitely the questions which were practically agreed upon. In opposing this proposition Senator Fairbanks observed: "We cannot submit to a foreign arbitrator the determination of the Alaska coast line under the treaty between the United States and Russia of 1867. That coast line was established by the convention of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. This line has been carefully safeguarded by Russia, and the United States has invariably insisted that it should not be broken. Its integrity was never questioned by Great Britain until after the protocol of May, 1898. Much as we desire to conclude the questions which we have practically determined, we cannot consent to settle them upon the condition that we must abandon to the chance of a European arbitrator a part of the domain of the United States upon which American citizens have actually built their homes and created industries long prior to any suggestion from Great Britain that she had any claim of right thereto." In 1899 President McKinley sent Mr. Fairbanks to Alaska to ascertain any possible facts which might have a bearing upon the interpretation of the boundary dispute. Mr. Fairbanks proposed on behalf of the American commission that a joint tribunal composed of three jurists of repute from each country be vested to determine the boundary, a decision of a majority of the commissioners to be final. Great Britain declined this proposition and the commission adjourned subject to recall.

Subsequently the method of settlement proposed by Mr. Fairbanks was agreed upon by the two countries through direct negotiation and after an elaborate hearing the contention of the United States was sustained, one of the British commissioners, the Lord Chief Justice of England, having concurred in the contention of the American commissioners. In the republican party convention of 1904 Mr. Fairbanks was unanimously nominated vice president as the running mate of Theodore Roosevelt. He was elected by a large plurality and discharged the duties of his office with dignity and a true sense of fairness. In 1908 his name was prominently mentioned for the presidential nomination. After his retirement from office, accompanied by Mrs. Fairbanks, he made a tour of the world. In 1916 he was again nominated for vice president on the ticket with Judge Charles E. Hughes. The election was unusually close, but President Wilson was returned to office.

Mr. Fairbanks was a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University, De Pauw University and the American University. Ohio Wesleyan conferred upon him the degree LL. D. in 1901. He received the same degree from Baker University (1903), Iowa State University (1903) and Northwestern University (1907). Until a short time before his death he was president of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital of Indiana, the Indiana Forestry Association and a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Fairbanks married in 1874 Cornelia, daughter of Judge P. B. Cole of Marysville, Ohio. She was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, an active worker in the affairs of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and its president for two terms, 1901-1905; a promoter of the Junior Republic movement and prominent in benevolent activities. She died in 1913.

During the early summer of 1918 the American people followed for several weeks with much anxiety the continued reports of Mr. Fairbanks' illness and decline. He died at his Indianapolis home June 4, 1918. Sober thinking Americans regard his death the more keenly because he had apparently not yet exhausted his powers and his opportunities for great national usefulness. And such men as Charles W. Fairbanks are needed now and will be needed in the

next few years until the ship of state has regained the quiet harbor of peace. It was his great misfortune and that of the American people generally that he could not live to see the end of the tragic period in the midst of which his death came.

The above paragraphs were written while Mr. Fairbanks was still living. Those who regard his life as one big with achievement and yet incomplete because he died so soon, will often ask themselves the question as to what his attitude and action would be in the subsequent stages of American national affairs. Those questions can never be answered and yet it is peculiarly appropriate to inquire as to his attitude and opinions regarding national and international problems in the months preceding his death.

The best information obtainable on this matter is found in the review of his life written by his former private secretary, George B. Lockwood. Mr. Lockwood wrote:

"During the last two or three troubled years those associated with Mr. Fairbanks know that the greater part of his waking hours were devoted to anxious thought as to national affairs. He regarded with great apprehension the drift of the country toward the brink of war from the beginning of the European struggle. There was no more whole-hearted supporter of the national cause when the participation of the United States in the war became inevitable. He was exceedingly proud of his son Richard who entered the army and was advanced to the post of captain and acting major, through merit and who served in France. Mr. Fairbanks believed that the most important period in our national history, next to the present vital emergency, would be that immediately following the war when the problem of reconstruction would occupy the attention of the whole world. He was a strong advocate of the reduction of armament and the establishment of the policy of internationally enforced arbitration of disputes among nations. His ardor in this cause was made greater by his visits to the capitals of Europe ten years ago. He came home believing that the arming of nations against one another, which he saw on every hand, pointed inevitably toward a general European war.

"Mr. Fairbanks always believed that the

Spanish-American war could have been avoided if the people and congress had not been too insistent upon war, and that Spain would have peacefully withdrawn from the western hemisphere if given an opportunity to retire without too much loss of face.

"His Americanism was undivided; his prejudice against foreign factionalism of any kind in the United States intense. He did not confine his opposition to hyphenated citizenship to German Americanism, but believed that prominent propaganda in behalf of any European nation or against any nation with which we are at peace was unpatriotic. He resented the crusade against Americans of German stock merely because of their descent, in case their loyalty was as unquestioned as that of their neighbors of any other European strain. * * * No American could be more bitterly opposed than was Mr. Fairbanks to the type of Government Prussia has proved itself to be in the present war. His hope of good from the present war was a treaty of peace which will make unnecessary vast expenditures for military and naval purposes, first of all because he believed that a failure to end this system in Europe would make necessary its adoption in the United States as a means of self preservation."

From the wealth of tributes that poured forth from the press and distinguished men of the country at the time of his death, one of the most impartial and dignified was that written by former President Taft, with whose words this sketch may properly conclude.

"Charles Warren Fairbanks was an able, industrious, effective, patriotic and high-minded public servant. Few men knew more of the practical workings of the Government of the United States. For years he served on the judiciary and the foreign relations committees of the senate. He was one of the working men on both. Some men in congress neglect committee work and seek reputation by the more spectacular method of set speeches on the floor. The real discussion and the careful statesmanlike framing of messages takes place in committee. Here Mr. Fairbanks applied himself most actively and rendered distinguished service.

"A successful practitioner at the bar, Mr. Fairbanks had entered politics independent

in means. No breath of suspicion was associated with his fair name. One of his warm friendships was for Major McKinley. When the latter ran for the presidency and after he became President he counted on the aid and advice of Mr. Fairbanks and he had them in rich measure.

"Mr. Fairbanks was a dignified, impartial and courteous presiding officer of the senate as vice president and his friends were on both sides of the chamber. He aspired to the presidency and he was right in doing so, for his experience, his ability and his public spirit would have enabled him to discharge its duties most acceptably and well. Few men could have been better prepared. He was a party man and a loyal republican. He was a wise counselor in party matters and a real leader. No one called on him for disinterested party service in vain.

"He was better loved and respected in his own state and city than anywhere else because he was personally better known there. He was said to be cold. This was most unjust. He was genial, kindly, hospitable and human as his friends and neighbors knew. Since Mr. Fairbanks' retirement and my own I came to know him well and to value highly his very exceptional qualities as a public spirited citizen and as a man. I greatly mourn his death."

JOHN H. HOLLIDAY. While many important activities serve to link the name John H. Holliday with the broader life of Indiana, including his present position as head of one of its largest financial organizations, his biggest service was no doubt the founding of the Indianapolis News, over whose editorial management he presided for twenty-three years. While his active connection with the News was severed a quarter of a century ago, much of the vitality which he imparted to its business conduct and the tone and character he gave to its editorial columns still remain. Among the many newspaper men who worked for the News when it was under the direction of Mr. Holliday all have a deep appreciation of the ideals he stood for and maintained and his influence as a great newspaper man. John H. Holliday made the News a paper of intellectual dignity, as well as a power in the political life of the state and a mold of public

opinion and an advocate of righteous causes.

His constant loyalty to Indianapolis and Indiana has been that of a native son. John Hampden Holliday was born at Indianapolis, May 31, 1846, a son of Rev. William A. and Lucia (Shaw) Holliday. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Holliday, came to Indiana Territory in 1816, and by his labors assisted in making Indiana the habitation and home of civilized men. Rev. William A. Holliday was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, in 1803, and was for many years an able minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was a graduate of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, and of the Princeton Theological Seminary. In 1833 he became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and later served other churches. For a number of years he was engaged in educational work, being a professor in Hanover College when compelled by sickness to give up his activity. He died in Indianapolis in 1866, at the age of sixty-three. His wife, Lucia Shaw, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1805, and died there in 1881, at the age of seventy-five. One of their sons, William A., Jr., followed the example of his father and became a prominent minister. A daughter, Miss Grettie Y., has been for many years a laborer in the missionary fields of Persia.

John H. Holliday attended the common schools of Indianapolis during the decade of the '50s, spent four years in Northwestern Christian University, now Butler University, and in 1864 graduated A. B. from Hanover College at Hanover, Indiana. Hanover College conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in 1867, and for a number of years he has been one of the college trustees.

Just before his graduation he was in the ranks of the One Hundred and Thirty-Seventh Indiana Infantry and spent four months with that organization in Middle Tennessee. It was a hundred days regiment, and on the expiration of his term he re-enlisted for three years in the Seventieth Infantry, but was rejected by the examining surgeon.

Newspaper work was Mr. Holliday's first love. In 1866 he was a member of the editorial staff of the Indianapolis Gazette and later worked for the Indianapolis

Herald, the Indianapolis Sentinel, and was local correspondent for the New York Herald, the Journal and the Republican of Chicago, and the Cincinnati Gazette.

Mr. Holliday founded the Indianapolis News in 1869. It was the first permanent afternoon paper and has a specially enviable distinction in being the first two-cent paper established west of the City of Pittsburgh. As Mr. Dunn in the History of Greater Indianapolis said: "It's plain makeup, condensed form, and refusal to print advertisements as editorial matter soon made it popular. It was well edited. Mr. Holliday's editorials were plain, pithy and to the point as a rule. His one failing was in not realizing how important and valuable a paper he had established. One element of the success of the News was employing the best writers available in every department. The News could always boast of being well written and well edited, and that has been a large factor in its success."

Mr. Holliday continued as editor and principal owner of the News until 1892, when impaired health compelled his retirement. Many newspaper men graduate from their profession into business and politics, but with few exceptions newspaper life exercises a strong hold upon its devotees even when they become engaged in other fields. It was perhaps for this reason that Mr. Holliday, in 1899, resigned his position with the Union Trust Company and became associated with William J. Richards in establishing the Indianapolis Press. He was editor of the Press throughout its brief existence, until 1901, when the Press was consolidated with the Indianapolis News.

In May, 1893, Mr. Holliday effected the organization of the Union Trust Company of Indianapolis. It was incorporated with a capital of \$600,000, and with its present imposing financial strength it stands also as a monument to the lifework of Mr. Holliday. He was the first president of the company, continued as a director while he was associated with the Press, and in June, 1901, resumed his responsibilities as administrative head. In 1916 he became chairman of the board.

Mr. Holliday is a director in a number of financial and industrial organizations in Indiana. He is a director of the McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago,

trustee of the Presbyterian Synod of Indiana, member of the Board of State Charities, president of the Indianapolis Charity Organization Society, a former president of the Board of Trade, and is one of the oldest members of the First Presbyterian Church and has served as ruling elder many years. He is a member of Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Commercial Club, University Club, Indianapolis Literary Club, the Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Kappa Delta fraternity, and has attained the Supreme Honorary thirty-third degree in the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masonry. In 1916 Wabash College conferred on him the honorary degree of LL. D.

November 4, 1875, Mr. Holliday married Evaline M. Rieman, of Baltimore, Maryland. She was born at Baltimore, daughter of Alexander and Evaline (Macfarlane) Rieman. Her father was a Baltimore merchant. The seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Holliday are: Alexander Rieman, a civil engineer and contractor, widely known for his work in railroad and bridge construction and in electric power production; Mrs. Lucia Macbeth; Mrs. Evelyn M. Patterson; Lieutenant John H., Jr., a mechanical engineer who died in the United States service; Mary E., who has been engaged in Young Women's Christian Association service abroad since 1917; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Hitz; and Mrs. Katharine H. Daniels.

THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL. Of few of the men upon whom the State of Indiana as a whole has conferred distinguished public honors could the record be stated so briefly as in the case of Thomas Riley Marshall. He was governor of Indiana from 1909 to 1913, and left that office to become vice president of the United States. These are the only elective offices he has held throughout the forty odd years since his admission to the Indiana bar. The most vaulting ambition has seldom been gratified with such distinctive honors as have fallen to the lot of this quiet, gentle mannered, dignified and able Indiana lawyer.

He is in every sense an Indianan, "to the manner born." His own career is an honorable reflection upon the good blood of his ancestors. His mother was a direct descendant of the famous Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, the last surviving

signer of the Declaration of Independence. The founder of the family in Indiana was his grandfather, Riley Marshall, who about the close of the second war with Great Britain came from Greenbrier County, Virginia, and located first in Randolph County and later in Grant County, where he acquired 640 acres of land, including the site of the present City of Marion. Riley Marshall was one of the first Board of County Commissioners of Grant County and first clerk of the Circuit Court. The family were long prominent at Marion.

One of his sons was Dr. Daniel M. Marshall, father of the vice president. He was born in Randolph County March 5, 1823, was well educated for the profession of medicine, and gave almost a half century of devoted service in that capacity to the people of Northern Indiana. Though a democrat, he was an opponent of slavery and a staunch Union man. For a year or so before the outbreak of the war he endeavored to practice medicine at LaGrange, Missouri, but his uncompromising attitude toward slavery made his residence there so unpleasant that he returned to Indiana. At different times he maintained his professional headquarters at Wabash, North Manchester and Pierceton. He died in Columbia City, Indiana, October 10, 1892. Doctor Marshall married Martha E. Patterson, who passed away December 5, 1894. Both were active members of the Presbyterian Church. Of their children, a son and daughter, Vice President Marshall is the only survivor.

Thomas Riley Marshall was born at North Manchester, Wabash County, Indiana, March 14, 1854. His early education was unusually thorough. He attended public schools, and from there entered old Wabash College at Crawfordsville, where he was graduated A. B. in 1873 and A. M. in 1876. His alma mater honored him with the degree LL. D. in 1909, and he has had similar honors from Notre Dame University in 1910, University of Pennsylvania in 1911, University of North Carolina in 1913 and University of Maine in 1914. While in college Mr. Marshall was made a Phi Beta Kappa, a fraternity of which his kinsman, Chief Justice John Marshall, was the founder.

From Wabash College Mr. Marshall removed to Fort Wayne and began the study of law under Judge Walter Olds, who later

became a justice of the Indiana Supreme Court. He was admitted to the Indiana bar on his twenty-first birthday, in 1875. The previous year he had taken up his home at Columbia City, where he still has his legal place of residence. There for the next thirty years he gave an undeviating attention to a growing practice as a lawyer. He was a member of the firm Marshall & McNagny from 1876 to 1892, and from the latter year until he was inaugurated governor was head of the firm Marshall, McNagny & Clugston.

An apt characterization of his work as a lawyer and as a citizen was written about the time he made his campaign for governor in the following words: "His practice now extends throughout northern Indiana. He is a lawyer of note, who serves corporations and all other clients alike, but is not of the sort that forgets principle and duty to his fellow men in the furtherance of the interests of a corporate client who seeks to array greed against public interests. He has been an important factor in many of the most famous criminal trials in this part of the state, and his pleading before juries always attracts throngs to the court room. He is well known as a political and court orator. Mr. Marshall is associated in the practice of law with W. E. McNagny and P. H. Clugston. Mr. Marshall has been a candidate only once before in his political career. In 1880 he was induced to take the nomination for prosecuting attorney in what was then a strong republican district and was defeated. As a party leader Mr. Marshall has always been known for his diligence. In 1896 and 1898 he was chairman of the Twelfth District Democratic Committee and did much hard work for the party, making speeches all over the northern end of the state. He has always been known for his liberality toward the other fellow's campaign fund, but when it comes down to his own campaign he stands squarely on the platform of anti-currency. He is called old-fashioned because of his ideas about a campaign fund for himself, but he declares it is a principle that is imbedded in his soul."

Mr. Marshall achieved the distinction of leading the democratic party to victory in the State of Indiana in the campaign of 1908, and entered upon his duties as governor the following January. It is sufficient to say that Indiana had a thoroughly

progressive administration during the next four years, and his record as governor not only strengthened the party in the confidence of the people so as to insure the victory of the state ticket in 1912, but it made Thomas R. Marshall one of the dominant figures in the middle west, and as such his selection as running mate of Woodrow Wilson was justified not only on the score of political expediency but by real fitness for the responsibilities and possibilities of that office. Merely as a matter of record for the future it should be noted that he was renominated for the office of vice president at the St. Louis Convention of 1916 and his second term as vice president extends from 1917 to 1921.

Mr. Marshall has for many years been a trustee of Wabash College. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta College fraternity, of the Presbyterian Church, and has attained the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in Scottish Rite Masonry. October 2, 1895, Mr. Marshall married Miss Lois Kimsey, of Angola, Indiana. Her father, William E. Kimsey, was for many years an influential citizen of Steuben County and held various positions of public trust.

HON. SAMUEL M. RALSTON, the centennial governor of Indiana, is a figure of enduring interest to the people of Indiana not only because of his services as chief executive from 1913 to 1917, but also for his rare and forceful personality and individual character.

His Americanism is a matter of interesting record. His great-grandfather, Andrew Ralston, was born in Scotland, February 25, 1753, and when a very young boy came with his parents to this country. The family settled in Eastern Pennsylvania. With the exception of Andrew and his sister his father's entire family was massacred by the Indians. Later he entered the Revolutionary war and served seven years and four months in the Continental army. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment. He was taken prisoner on Long Island August 27, 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine.

After the war Andrew Ralston married Sophia Waltemeyer. Among the children born to them was David Ralston, who married Sarah Wickard. While they were liv-

ing in Pennsylvania their son John, father of former Governor Ralston, was born June 8, 1811.

In the maternal line Governor Ralston is a grandson of Alexander Scott, who was born in Ireland in 1775 and came at an early day to Pennsylvania. He married Gertrude Kerr, who belonged to a prominent and talented family in Adams County, Pennsylvania. Among the children born to them was Sarah on March 31, 1821, mother of Samuel M. Ralston. The latter therefore is of Scotch-Irish blood, the blood that has given to this country so many of its great leaders.

David Ralston, with his wife and only child, John, went to Ohio to live, and shortly after making his new home in the woods he died, leaving John three years old. The Scotts also became residents of Ohio. It was in Ohio that John Ralston and Sarah Scott married, and while they were living on a farm near New Cumberland, Tuscarawas County, Samuel Moffett Ralston was born December 1, 1857.

In 1865, when he was in his eighth year, his parents moved to Owen County, Indiana, where his father purchased and operated a large stock farm and where he lived until 1873. Financial reverses, resulting from the panic of that year, overtook his father, who had been a successful farmer and livestock dealer, and served to deprive the growing boy, then sixteen years old, of many advantages he otherwise would have enjoyed.

His parents were Presbyterians, and a religious atmosphere pervaded their home, in which they had and reared eight children, four boys and four girls. The father was for more than forty years an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His mother was a most kind hearted woman, strongly attached to her home, and always interested in the appearance and welfare of her children.

Samuel knew trials and difficulties without number, on the farm, in the butcher business and in the coal mine but he bore them cheerfully and never ceased in his efforts to fit himself for a higher calling. For seven years he taught school during the winter months and attended school during the summer. He was graduated August 1, 1884, in the scientific course of the Central Indiana Normal College at Danville, Indiana.

While attending school at Danville Mr. Ralston made the acquaintance of Miss Jennie Craven, of Hendricks County, a woman of great strength of character whom he married December 30, 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Ralston have three children: Emmet Grat-tan, a graduate of Purdue University and an electrical engineer; Julian Craven, a graduate of Indiana University and an assistant in the passport division in the office of secretary of state at Washington; and Ruth, now a student at De Pauw Univer-sity.

Their home has always been known for its hospitality, amiability and cheer. As is usual in such fortunate marriages, the su-perior mental and moral endowments of the wife are a constant source of encourage-ment and inspiration to the husband. Mr. Ralston experiences real pleasure in saying he owes much to the good sense and genuineness of her nature, and, above all, to her high standard of life. Mrs. Ralston is a much loved woman in Indiana. These years of happy domestic life have fixed in each the fundamental principles of sane and sound living.

Mr. Ralston read law in the office of Robinson & Fowler at Spencer, Owen County, Indiana. He took up his legal studies in September, 1884, and was ad-mitted to the bar in the Owen Circuit Court January 1, 1886. In the following June he entered upon the practice of his profession at Lebanon, Boone County, In-diana. Here he enjoyed a paying practice until he went to the governor's office.

Politically Mr. Ralston has always been identified with the democratic party. He was his party's candidate for joint senator for Boone, Clinton and Montgomery coun-ties in 1888, but went to defeat with his party in a republican district. Twice he was a candidate for secretary of state, re-spectively in 1896 and 1898, and was de-feated for the nomination for governor in 1908 by Vice President Thomas R. Mar-shall.

In 1912 there were expressions all over the state that now had come the time to nominate "Sam Ralston" for governor. So conclusive were the reasons that, though it was well known that several able men were ambitious to be honored with the nomina-tion, when the convention assembled in Tomlinson Hall March 17, 1912, no other name than that of Samuel M. Ralston was

presented for governor, and his nomina-tion followed by acclamation.

Something of an explanation of this evi-dence of genuine popularity was furnished by two unique demonstrations in Mr. Ralston's home town, Lebanon, partici-pated in by all of Boone County. At one of these gatherings former Judge B. S. Higgins, before whom Mr. Ralston had practiced for six years and with whom he had tried cases for many more years spoke thus: "Mr. Ralston is the most courage-ous man I ever knew. He is the fairest man in debate I ever saw in court. His magnanimity is as large as humanity. Were I Mr. Ralston I should regard these tributes from my friends and neighbors spoken voluntarily and sincerely this after-noon as a greater honor than any other that could come; greater than to be gover-nor; greater than to be United States sena-tor; greater than to be the occupant of the White House and wield the scepter over the greatest of earth's republics; greater than all these is it to have lived in the midst of his neighbors in this little city and to have won and to have deserved these words of love and appreciation from those who have known him longest and best."

More noteworthy, perhaps, was the meet-ing held by the women of the same locality, regardless of all political affiliations. They said of him: "We, the women of Boone county, appreciate to the highest extent the honor that would be ours could we give to our state her governor. Mr. Ralston came to Lebanon a good many years ago, when he was a young man. Here he brought Mrs. Ralston a bride, and here their children were born. So when we, the women of the county, and more strictly the women of Le-banon, say that this meeting is an expres-sion of our regard, we speak with under-standing. We are here in great numbers as a tribute to a friend of our homes, a friend to our children, a friend to our schools, a friend to our churches, a friend to the friendless, a friend of the whole communi-ty, and, if called to the governorship, as we hope he will be, the great state of Indiana will never have a more loyal or true friend than Samuel M. Ralston."

It now remains to review some of the outstanding facts of the service into which he was initiated after the remarkable cam-paign of 1912, when Mr. Ralston was elected governor by an unprecedented plu-

rality. The destiny of events made him governor at the centennial of Indiana's admission to the Union, and it has been well said that no other governor during the one hundred years of statehood, with the single exception of War Governor Morton, had been so continuously confronted with situations requiring the greatest of courage and strength than had the centennial governor.

Governor Ralston's remarkable strength of body and mind, his quick and sure insight into the intricacies of civic machinery, his readiness for instant action, gave him a wonderful mastery over the details of his office and made him a most excellent judge of state and economic problems. Courage and determination marked his conduct while in office. No selfish consideration could persuade him from a judgment that he pronounced sound and that called for prompt and efficient action. The keynote of his administration is doubtless found in the inaugural address of January 13, 1913, in the course of which he said: "As governor I shall have no favorites in the execution of the law, and let it now be understood that I shall hold that the mind which devises a scheme that is in violation of law is guiltier than the dependent hands that execute the offense in obedience to orders."

That Governor Ralston is a man possessed of real courage was strikingly illustrated during the great street car strike in Indianapolis in October and November, 1913. The strike had, with premeditation, been called on the eve of the city election in the hope of embarrassing the executive by the necessity of calling out the troops to avert a riot and insurrection. The governor had up to this time been unsuccessful in effecting an adjustment between the striking employes and the traction company. The mayor insisted that the governor call a special session of the Legislature and procure the passage of a compulsory arbitration law. The Merchants Association and business interests demanded that the governor call out the National Guard to establish order. The union men protested that such an act would precipitate riot and bloodshed such as had never been seen before.

On the night of November 5th the governor called out the entire National Guard. At noon on the following day many thousands of the strikers and their sympathizers

gathered on the lawn about the south door of the State House, protesting against the calling out of the troops. The cry was started for the governor to address them. Contrary to the solicitous advice of friends the governor appeared on the State House steps. Then followed a speech that not only allayed fear and apprehension, but broke the backbone of the strike. The governor spoke without preparation, but with profound thoughtfulness, and the men went away assured in their hearts that they had a friend in the governor's chair; that he knew their burdens and was willing to share these with them. Capital knew that he was a man who could not be stampeded by shouts and demands. With the exercise of keen personal judgment and rare courage, Governor Ralston was able to control the situation. He refused to put the troops into the streets to force the immediate action of the cars, but demanded that the street car company through him treat with the strikers. His firmness won the day. His services as arbitrator were effective and the City of Indianapolis returned to normal life.

Under the leadership of Governor Ralston the Legislatures of 1913 and 1915 passed many acts for the protection of the working man and the betterment of his working and living conditions and the protection of society. Laws were passed providing for the prohibition of the sale of habit-forming drugs, for the conservation of our natural resources, development of livestock industry, prevention of tuberculosis, for industrial aid to the blind, for the regulation of hospital and tenement houses, and for securing a supply of pure water and the establishment of children's playgrounds. In 1915 there was passed, with the support of the governor, a law that effectually stamped out the social evil and abolished the redlight district. Two of the outstanding pieces of constructive legislation of his administration were the Public Utilities Law and the Vocational Educational Act.

The state educational institutions had for years been embarrassed for the want of funds. Governor Ralston favored putting them on a safe financial basis, and this his administration did. As governor he was and as a private citizen he has always been a strong advocate of popular education.

Governor Ralston favored the creation of

a non-political and non-salaried Centennial Commission of nine members. The purpose was to provide for the celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the admission of the state to the Union. He also advised that a considerable portion of the appropriation made for that celebration should be used in historical research and in collecting and compiling historical documents which shall be a permanent contribution to the state's history.

For many years Indiana carried a heavy debt. It had been an issue in every campaign of more or less consequence for forty years, but no party and no leader had been willing to take a stand for its early liquidation. Governor Ralston was, and before his administration closed the state paid the last cent it owed, and for the first time in eighty years was out of debt, with \$3,755,997.98 in its treasury, when he went out of office.

Realizing the important part good roads play in our civilization, Governor Ralston in 1914 appointed a non-partisan highway commission, composed of five distinguished citizens of the state. In the spring of 1915 he called a meeting of the governors of seven states for the purpose of considering the construction of a National Highway from Chicago to Jacksonville, Florida, to be known as the Dixie Highway. The meeting was held in Chattanooga in April, 1915, and is regarded as the greatest highway meeting ever held both in point of attendance and importance of the scheme under consideration.

Under his administration a State Park system was inaugurated and Turkey Run, picturesque and beautiful, was saved to the state and generations to come.

Early Monday morning, June 18, 1916, the national government called the Indiana National Guard into Federal Service on account of the Mexican border trouble. In response to this call the Guard was mobilized, recruited to war strength, and the regimental and brigade organizations completed with dispatch and efficiency through the assistance of the governor's able adjutant general, Franklin L. Bridges, and without any man's merits being disregarded through partisan prejudices.

This was the only time in Indiana's history that she furnished the federal government a completed brigade organization. The governor put it under the command

of Edward M. Lewis, a colonel in the United States army, whom he named for brigadier-general. Brigadier-General Lewis was a graduate of West Point Military Academy, and was the first brigadier-general the state ever had in charge of an Indiana brigade.

The One Hundredth Anniversary of Perry's Victory and the Fiftieth Anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg were celebrated, and the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco was held during Governor Ralston's administration. He represented his state and made an appropriate speech on each of these events. He was the friend of the old soldier throughout his administration, and in its report to him the commission that had charge of the Gettysburg celebration says: "To your Excellency, who from first to last has been the friend of this movement, going with us to Gettysburg, staying with us while there, coming home with us on our return, and thus making yourself thoroughly one of us, the Commission cannot adequately express its thanks."

Great as were the services he rendered the state there was no bluster or pretense about the centennial governor. He pursued the even tenor of his way and his acts met with the approval, with but few exceptions, of the entire press of Indiana. The opposition with which he was met from the press was due to political reasons and to the fact that he would not receive his orders from the editorial room of any newspaper.

Governor Ralston in his final message to the Legislature January 5, 1917, just before retiring from office as governor, recommended for passage a great number of important bills. They were progressive measures and showed him to be strong in his sympathy with the people. One interested in state affairs will profit by reading these messages.

Governor Ralston has an abiding faith in the destiny of our nation and in its ability to overcome all difficulties to which it may be subjected. He proved himself strong, efficient and faithful in guiding with a master hand the affairs of the state that has always been ready to do its share of the nation's work.

As chief of the commonwealth he rose to social eminence without forgetting the humble homes. He was always careful to

meet every father or mother who visited the governor's office in the interest of an inmate of any of our institutions. Neither power nor position has marred his innate good will towards all mankind. And more of the thoughtful good will of the people was directed affectionately toward him when he left office than when he entered.

BOOTH TARKINGTON. Of Indiana natives who have attained national distinction in literature none is more thoroughly an Indiana product than Booth Tarkington, the novelist and dramatist. His grandfather, Rev. Joseph Tarkington, a native of Tennessee, came to Indiana with his parents in 1815, and located first at Harrison's Blockhouse (now Edwardsport, Knox County) and later in the wilds west of Bloomington. Joseph Tarkington was converted at a camp-meeting in 1820, and entered the ministry of the Methodist Church in 1824, becoming in his long service one of the best known of the Methodist preachers in Indiana and Illinois. He married Maria Stevenson, of Switzerland County, and their eldest son, John Stevenson Tarkington, born at Centerville, Wayne County, June 24, 1832, was Booth Tarkington's father.

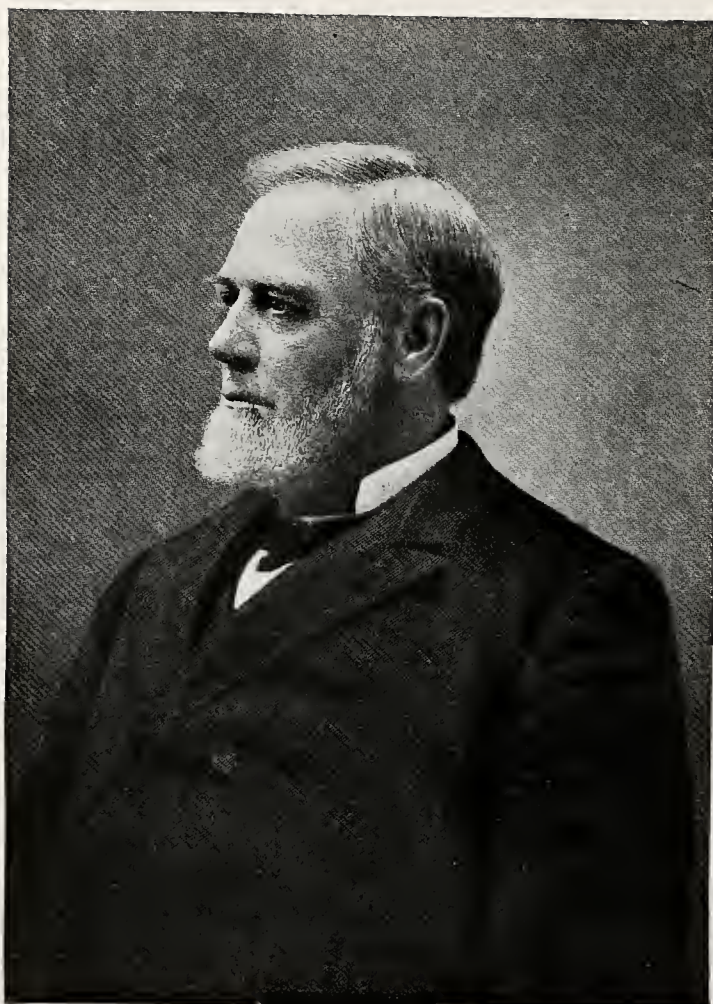
Judge John Stevenson Tarkington attended the excellent schools of Centerville, and then went to Asbury (now DePauw) University, from which he graduated in 1852, receiving a Master's degree in 1855. He read law, and engaged successfully in practice. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1863, served as captain of Company A of the One Hundred and Thirty-second Indiana Infantry in the Civil war; and was elected judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit in 1870. Judge Tarkington is known locally for his geniality and as a student and a wit. His literary ventures include a novel, "The Hermit of Capri," and "The Auto-Orphan."

On November 19, 1857, Judge Tarkington married Elizabeth Booth, also of an old Indiana family. She was born at Salem, Indiana, in 1834, and was a sister of Senator Newton Booth of California, for whom Booth Tarkington was named, though he has dropped the "Newton" for literary purposes. The Booths were an old Connecticut family, Elizabeth being a granddaughter of Mary Newton, an early belle of

Woodbridge, and a lineal descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, who married Walter Booth. It may be noted in passing that Salem and Centerville were two of the notable seats of culture in early Indiana, and also that both Judge Tarkington and his wife were prominent in the "talent" of the amateur dramatic society organized in Indianapolis during the Civil war to raise funds for the Sanitary Commission.

Booth Tarkington was born at Indianapolis July 29, 1869. He went from the public schools of the city to Phillips Academy, Exeter, New Hampshire, and then to Purdue and to Princeton. In the class of 1893 at Princeton he was especially prominent in literary, musical and dramatic circles. He decided on literary work, but had many of the common disappointments of young authors before he finally won his spurs by "The Gentleman From Indiana," first published in McClure's Magazine in 1897. This was followed by his romance "Monsieur Beaucaire," which was even more popular in 1890, and from that time on his work has been in demand from the magazines and publishers. Both of these stories were dramatized; and "Monsieur Beaucaire," in whose dramatization Tarkington collaborated with E. G. Sutherland, held the stage for months with Lewis Walker in the title role in England, and Richard Mansfield in the United States.

Among the more important of his numerous published works, in addition to those mentioned, are "The Two VanRevels," 1902; "Cherry," 1903; "The Beautiful Lady" and "The Conquest of Canaan," 1905; "His Own People" and "Cameo Kirby" 1907; "Guest of Quesnay," "Your Humble Servant," "Spring Time," and "The Man From Home" (with Harry Leon Wilson), 1908; "Beasley's Christmas Party" and "Getting a Polish" 1909; "Beauty and the Jacobin," 1911; "A Man on Horseback," 1912; "The Flirt," 1913; "Penrod," and "The Turmoil" 1914; "Penrod and Sam," and "Seventeen," 1916; "Mister Antonio" and "The Country Cousin," 1917. His plays have been very popular, and have been presented by the most notable actors of the period—William Hodge in "The Man From Home," Nat Goodwin and Dustin Farnum in "Cameo Kirby," May Irwin in "Getting a Polish," Mabel Taliaferro in



Solomon Le Roy Pratt

"Spring Time," Otis Skinner in "Your Humble Servant," and James K. Hackett in "A Man on Horseback."

Mr. Tarkington was married June 18, 1902, to Laurel Louisa Fletcher, of Indianapolis, and to them was born one daughter. He was elected to the Indiana Legislature of 1903, and among other legislative services nominated Charles W. Fairbanks for senator. Much of his time between 1905 and 1912 was passed abroad, mostly at London, Paris and Rome. In 1912 he married Susanna Robinson, of Dayton, Ohio, and since then has resided at Indianapolis. He is a member of various clubs in New York, Princeton, Chicago and Indianapolis, was made a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1908; and honorary vice president of the Authors' League of America in 1917. He is robust in Americanism, and has given forcible expression to his views during the recent war on patriotic lines and in favor of the League of Nations.

Mention of the literary quality of Mr. Tarkington's work will be found in the chapter of "Hoosier Character." It may be worth while to add here a few words of early appreciation and insight from the issue of "Current Literature" for March, 1901; "Perhaps it is the strength of his dramatic quality which calls for most admiration in the reading of Mr. Tarkington's stories. The characters live and act and move much as if they were on the stage; very likely the author creates them and sets them playing in his fancy in just this fashion. At any rate he makes one feel the reality of his creations, and that is the real art of the author as well as of the dramatist. Mr. Tarkington is fortunate in possessing the qualities of both."

In his lines of work he has apparently been influenced by reading as well as observation, and in the main he has worked out his own salvation by steady and persistent effort. Of personal influence on his writing probably the most important, though no doubt unconscious to both, was his early association with James Whitcomb Riley, who was a frequent visitor at the Tarkington home, and whose appreciation of Indiana material could scarcely fail to affect an impressionable youth of literary tastes.

SOLOMON CLAYPOOL. At the time of his death, which occurred in Indianapolis March 19, 1898, a speaker before the Indianapolis Bar Association referred to Judge Claypool as "a man against whom no scandal or suspicion was ever known, a great lawyer, a good citizen, a pure and spotless man." The facts of his life serve to justify every word of this fair fame.

Solomon Claypool came of a long line of ancestors who were men of affairs, and his parents were pioneers in Indiana. His father, Wilson Claypool, was a native of Virginia and of an English colonial family of that state. When he was a boy his parents removed to Ohio, and near Chillicothe in that state Wilson Claypool married Sarah Evans.

The Evans family came originally from Wales and settled in Maryland as early as 1720.

In 1823 Wilson Claypool and his wife removed to Fountain County, Indiana, and secured a large tract of undeveloped land near Attica. There he spent the rest of his life as a practical agriculturist. In 1824 Wilson Claypool erected the first frame house in Fountain County, and it stood in a good state of preservation for nearly a century.

It was in that somewhat pretentious home for pioneer days that Solomon Claypool was born August 17, 1829. Though his early life was spent practically in a frontier community, he received excellent training both under home influence and in school and college. With his brothers he attended Wabash College at Crawfordsville, graduating with the class of 1851. He was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He began the study of law with the office firm of Lane & Wilson at Crawfordsville, but completed his preparatory work under Judge Samuel B. Gookins of Terre Haute, where he was admitted to the bar. After a brief practice at Covington in Fountain County he returned to Terre Haute in 1855, and in that city laid the foundation of his great work as a lawyer.

The honors of his profession and of politics came to him in rapid succession. He was always an ardent democrat. In 1856 he was elected to the State Legislature from Vigo County, and attracted much attention in spite of his youth. It was his work as a legislator that caused Governor Williard to

appoint him, without any solicitation, to a vacancy on the bench of the Sixth Judicial Circuit, composed of Vigo and seven other counties. The next year Judge Claypool was elected for the regular term of six years. Thus at the age of thirty-five he had enjoyed seven years of capable service on the bench and his name had become familiar to the members of the bar throughout the state. His work on the bench has been characterized as that of a "clean, strong man, and an able and impartial judge." His career as a public official may be said to have closed when he left the bench. However, in 1866 he was nominated by acclamation as democratic candidate for Congress, and in 1868 was again an unsuccessful candidate with his party for the office of attorney general.

For several years Judge Claypool practiced law at Greencastle in his former circuit, but in 1873 became the head of the law firm of Claypool, Mitchell & Ketcham at Indianapolis. In 1876 he removed the family to Indianapolis, and that city was his home for the last twenty-two years of his life. During those years he was employed on either one side or the other in nearly all the great legal battles of the state. Someone said of him, "When there was a struggle of right or wrong, when a man's character or fortune was at stake, then it was that Judge Claypool stood at the head of the bar of Marion County."

His position as a lawyer and his character as a man justify the following estimate made of him some years ago: "He was a terror to his opponents, who took good care not to arouse the reserve strength of which he was possessed. His brilliant mind and his powerful method of presenting his side of a case before court or jury called his services into requisition in many parts of the state when trials of importance were in progress."

During his active career at the bar he had and well deserved the reputation of being one of the very strongest advocates in the state. He was known for his rugged honesty and his inviolable devotion to principle. "He was a strong member of a great profession and honored and dignified the same by his services." He was always ready to combat with evil wherever he saw it. Right was right, and wrong was wrong with him; here was no compromise with expediency, he knew no middle ground.

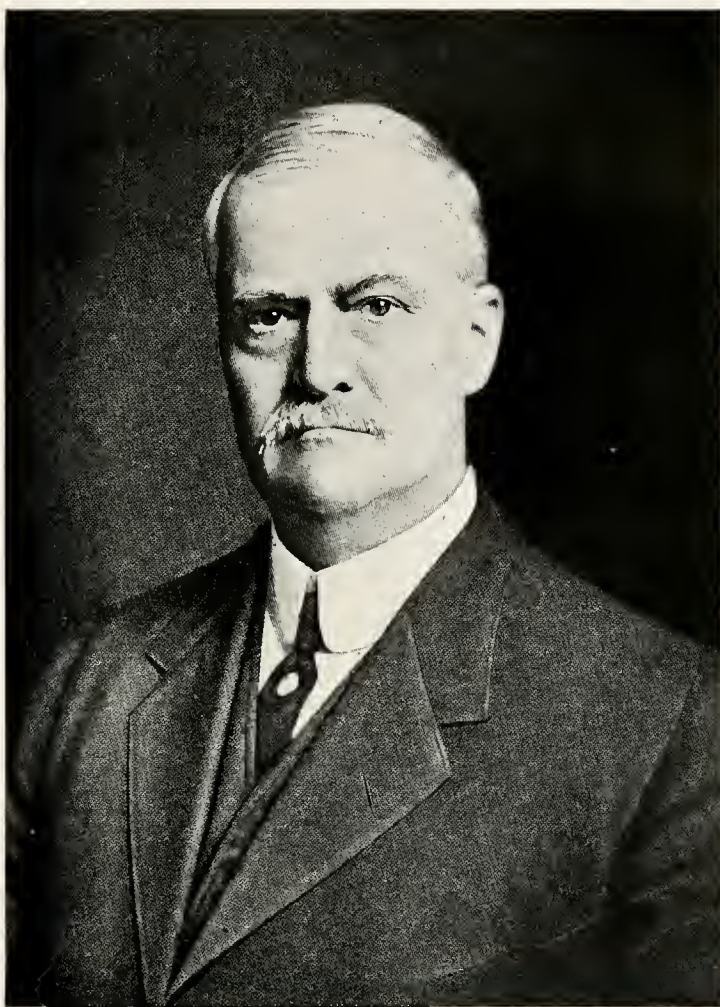
To those who were in any way weaker than himself he always extended a willing, helping hand. Few who heard him making a strong plea for a cause in court, where the vital points of the case absorbed his attention, could realize that he was a man of intrinsic reserve, even diffidence, and that he had no desire to be in the limelight. Consequently his charities and benevolences were never known to the public. He "remembered those who were forgotten." His gifts to others were made in his own modest way, a loving word, a kind look, his time or a substantial sum when it was needed.

"Strong, powerful and aggressive in his defense of right and justice, in personal character he was gentle and sweet-spirited as a child. Whatever may have been his attitude to the work in the sacred precincts of his home, his true and noble qualities illumined and pervaded the entire atmosphere, and to his wife and children he was all in all, as were they to him. Judge Claypool was a man of attractive and impressive appearance. He was nearly six feet in height, well proportioned and weighed 250 pounds. He had thick, black hair, which covered a broad, fair brow, and his keen blue eyes often twinkled with amusement or looked with tenderest sympathy or flashed with indignation at a wrong. While in Wabash College he became the subject of earnest religious convictions, and was ever a steadfast upholder of church and morality, being a member of the Presbyterian denomination.

In Terre Haute in September, 1855, Judge Claypool married Miss Hannah M. Osborn. She was the daughter of John W. Osborn, whose conspicuous services as an editor and abolition leader are told on other pages of this history.

Solomon Claypool and wife were the parents of seven children: Anna C., who married George W. Faris and died August 31, 1909; John Wilson; Hannah M., who married Thomas H. Watson; Ruby S., wife of Chester Bradford, now deceased; Mary Alice, who married Ridgely B. Hilleary; Lucy Gorkins, who died in 1890, and Elizabeth Caroline.

JOHN W. CLAYPOOL has been a member of the Indianapolis bar more than thirty-five years. His individual services have been in effect a continuation of the eminent



John W. Claypool

career of his honored father, Solomon Claypool, who in his time enjoyed an unequivocal position among the leaders of the Indiana bar.

Nothing less than worthy achievement and services could have been expected of John Wilson Claypool, and in his individual career he has justified his honored parentage and ancestry.

He is the only son of Solomon and Hannah (Osborn) Claypool and was born in Terre Haute October 19, 1858, and lived there until he was eight years of age. In the meantime he attended a private school. The family removed to Greencastle in 1866, where after finishing the public school course, he entered Asbury, now De Pauw, University, continuing his studies for several years.

He came with the family to Indianapolis in January, 1876, and entered his father's law office. By reason of the thoroughly practical training he received under his father he was unusually well qualified for practice when he was admitted to the bar in September, 1881.

After a few years he became the junior member in the law firm of Claypool & Claypool, and until its dissolution at the death of Solomon Claypool this was one of the leading firms of Indiana.

Mr. Claypool possesses many of the characteristics which made his father great. His personal integrity, tenacity of purpose, and his absolute fearlessness, together with his well known fidelity to the interests of his client, have won for him an enviable position at the bar.

Probably the case which has brought him most prominently before the public was the Rhodius case. This case, involving the administration by Mr. Claypool of an estate of about \$1,000,000, in which the weak-minded heir fell victim to a shrewd and designing woman, presented many unusual features of intrigue, and was undoubtedly one of the most notable chancery cases ever tried in Indiana. Mr. Claypool's course in this case was highly commended.

Rhodius left large sums to the city and its charities. At the time of the settlement of the estate one of the Indianapolis newspapers suggested editorially that the beneficiaries "pause and give expression to their gratitude not only to George Rhodius but to J. W. Claypool, who had counseled

him so wisely and who had so steadfastly fought at the risk of great personal loss that right might prevail."

Mr. Claypool has given his time to his profession to the exclusion of politics, though not without active and influential participation in matters associated with his home city and state. He is a member of the Indiana Democratic Club and the Second Presbyterian Church, and a number of social and civic organizations. He is unmarried.

HENRY STUDEBAKER, one of the founders of the great vehicle industry of the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company, was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, October 5, 1826, a son of John Studebaker. When the son Henry was but a lad the family migrated to Ashland County, Ohio, making the journey in a wagon which the father had built. In 1850, with his brother Clement, he came to South Bend and established the small blacksmith shop which has developed with the passing years into the world renowned plant. But in 1858 Henry Studebaker, on account of ill health, was obliged to retire from the business, and buying a large tract of land adjoining South Bend he continued its cultivation and improvement until his death March 12, 1895.

Mr. Studebaker was twice married, and was the father of nine children.

CLEMENT STUDEBAKER was born near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1831, and at the age of four years moved with his parents to Ashland County, Ohio. In his father's wagon shop there he laid the foundation for his future success in the Studebaker Brothers Manufacturing Company. In 1850 he came to South Bend, spending the first two years here as a teacher, and then with his oldest brother opened a small blacksmith shop. This little shop has developed into one of the largest plants of its kind in the world, and its products are distributed throughout the civilized globe.

Mr. Studebaker also became one of the leading republicans of his state, and was twice a representative in national conventions. He also served in other high official positions in this country and abroad. He married Mrs. Ann (Milburn) Harper, a daughter of George Milburn, a prominent wagon manufacturer of Mishawaka.

STOUGHTON A. FLETCHER. The history of Indiana and Indianapolis in particular contains no more distinguished name than that of Fletcher. The name Stoughton appears representing three successive generations. This branch of the family has been especially active and prominent in the banking life of the state, and the present Stoughton A. Fletcher, who for sake of distinction is often referred to as Stoughton A. Fletcher II, is president of the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis, and though a man still under forty occupies the front rank among Indiana's financiers.

The American ancestry of the Fletcher family goes back to Robert Fletcher, who was born in northern England and settled at Concord, Massachusetts, in 1630. He died there April 3, 1677, at the age of eighty-five. Through his four sons, Francis, Luke, William and Samuel, are descended most of the Fletchers who claim New England ancestry.

In a later generation was Timothy Fletcher, who lived in Westford, Massachusetts. His son, Jesse Fletcher, was born in that town November 9, 1763. Timothy Fletcher was the father of several children who became noted. One was Rev. Elijah Fletcher who was pastor of a church in New Hampshire from 1773 until his death in 1786, and whose second daughter, Grace, was the first wife of Daniel Webster.

Jesse Fletcher had his early studies directed by his brother Elijah, but left his books to join the Revolutionary army and served in two campaigns toward the close of the war. In 1781, when about eighteen, he married Lucy Keyes, who was born November 13, 1765. About 1783 they moved to Ludlow, Vermont, where they were among the first settlers. From that time until the day of his death in February, 1831, Jesse Fletcher lived on the same farm. He was the first town clerk of Ludlow, was a justice of the peace, and the second representative to the General Courts from Ludlow. In that town all his fifteen children, except the oldest, were born. His widow died in 1846. Among the children of Jesse and Lucy Fletcher were at least two who became conspicuous in Indiana affairs. One of these was the noted Calvin Fletcher, who came to Indianapolis at the time it was made the

capital of the state and for forty years was one of the most eminent lawyers and financiers of Indiana, until his death May 26, 1866. A son of Calvin Fletcher was the late Stoughton A. Fletcher, who was known as "Junior" to distinguish him from his uncle Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr.

Another child of Jesse Fletcher, and the youngest of the family, was Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr. He became one of the first bankers of Indianapolis, taking up his home in the capital city in 1831, and in 1839 established the private bank from which has since grown the Fletcher American National Bank.

Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr. was born at Ludlow, Vermont, August 22, 1808. From his parents he received not only much early instruction but also those lessons in self reliance and integrity of purpose which enabled him to solve the successive problems of life as they came.

He was twenty-three years of age when in 1831 he came to Indianapolis, where his older brother, Calvin, had already gained distinction in the law. His first position in the capital city was as clerk in a general store. Later he opened a stock of goods of his own, and was one of the pioneer merchants of Indianapolis. After eight years he opened a private bank in a small room on Washington Street, and by insistence upon banking methods which were not then generally practiced he steered a straight course through the devious ways of early finances and laid sound and secure the foundations of a bank which to-day is the largest in the State of Indiana.

He gained a fortune as a banker and business man, and that fortune was generously used to promote the welfare of his home city and there has never been a name that has meant more to Indianapolis in a business and civic way than that of Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr. He was never in politics, never held office, and the chief monument to his character and activities today is the Fletcher American National Bank. He died in his seventy-fourth year March 17, 1882.

He was three times married. His first wife was Maria Kipp, who left him with two daughters, Mrs. Laura K. Hyde and Mrs. Maria F. Ritzinger. For his second wife he married Julia Ballard, a native of Massachusetts. Of the five children born to this union one, Allen M. Fletcher, is living.

For his third wife Stoughton A. Fletcher, Sr., married Mrs. Julia A. Johnson.

Stoughton A. Fletcher, president of the bank which was founded by his honored grandfather, was born in Indianapolis November 24, 1879, a son of Stoughton J. and Laura (Locke) Fletcher. He was educated in the public schools, is a graduate of Princeton University with the degree A. B., and returned from college to begin his business career with the Fletcher National Bank. He was made assistant cashier, later vice president, and since January, 1908, has been president. Mr. Fletcher has numerous connections with other important business concerns at Indianapolis, including the management of a large family estate, but he is most widely known as a banker and is undoubtedly one of the youngest men ever chosen to direct the destinies of an institution with resources of over \$35,000,000.

Mr. Fletcher is a republican, a member of the Commercial and Columbia clubs, and with all his heavy responsibilities has found time and made opportunity to identify himself closely with the important civic movements of his home city. In 1900 he married Miss May Henley.

ARCHIBALD C. GRAHAM. When Archibald C. Graham located in St. Joseph County in 1896 he was a young, practically unknown and untried lawyer. In subsequent years he has achieved all the dignity associated with the abler members of his profession, and is one of the ranking lawyers of the South Bend bar. He is one of four Graham brothers who have been identified with St. Joseph County, one as a physician at Mishawaka, another as a druggist of South Bend and the other as a South Bend banker.

Mr. Graham was born on a farm in Eckfried Township, Middlesex County, Ontario, Canada, September 1, 1871, son of John and Rebecca (McClellan) Graham. His father was born in the north of Scotland in 1823. Grandfather William Graham brought his family to America in 1837, and after a long voyage of nine weeks on the ocean landed at Quebec and by river and lake traveled to Hamilton, Ontario, and thence went into the woods of Elgin County. He acquired a tract of heavily timbered land. Years of hard and continuous labor brought many acres under culti-

vation, and he developed it as a farmer and stock raiser and lived there until his death at the advanced age of ninety-eight. He married Catherine McDougal and their four children were John, Archibald, William and Catherine.

John Graham was fourteen years old when he came to America, grew up on the farm and in the woods of Ontario, and finally bought a farm of his own in Eckfried Township of Middlesex County. He inherits much of his father's vitality and vigor and is still living at the age of ninety-six. His career has been entirely identified with his farm and his interests as a livestock man. His wife, Rebecca McClellan, was born in Ontario, daughter of Angus and Flora (McLaughlin) McClellan, both natives of Scotland and also pioneers of Middlesex County, Ontario. Mrs. Rebecca Graham died at the age of fifty-five, the mother of ten children.

Archibald C. Graham attended the common schools, the high schools at Dutton and Glencoe, and for three years was a Canadian teacher. He took up the study of law privately and afterwards entered the Detroit College of Law, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1896. He at once came to Mishawaka, Indiana, and practiced there until August 1905, when he formed a partnership in South Bend, under the firm name of Brick and Graham, with the late Hon. A. L. Brick, member of Congress from the Thirteenth Indiana District from 1896 until his death in 1908. Since the death of his partner Mr. Graham has handled a large general and corporate practice alone.

January 4, 1904, he married Miss Harriet Crane. She was born at Syracuse, New York, daughter of Charles Crane, a native of Massachusetts who lives in Elkhart County, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have three children: Helen, Jean and Archibald J.

Incidental to his law practice Mr. Graham has taken an active part in republican politics. He has served as chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of St. Joseph County and as a member of the Republican State and District Committees and as a delegate to many conventions. During the greater part of his residence at Mishawaka he served as city attorney. He is affiliated with the Lodge, Royal Arch Chapter and Council of Masonry at Misha-

waka, with South Bend Commandery No. 82, Knights Templars, with Mishawaka Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at South Bend. He is also a member of the Knife and Fork Club, of the St. Joseph Valley Country Club, a member of the Indiana Club, and during the war was a director of the War Chest.

OLIVER PERRY JONES. With his home at Crawfordsville, Oliver Perry Jones is spending his active life as a scientific farmer in Whitley County. The Jones family established themselves in a pioneer district of Whitley County seventy years ago. They belonged to the territorial families of Indiana, their first home having been established in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1810. The following family record is given at length because of the prominence of many individuals and the historical circumstances connected with the various removals and incidents in the Jones history.

In colonial times the first American Jones came from Wales and settled in Culpeper, Virginia. In that county John Jones was born, and was a gallant soldier with the colonists in the struggle for independence. He participated in one of the most decisive battles of the western frontier, the Battle of Point Pleasant, on the western slope of the Alleghenies at the junction of the great Kanawha and Ohio rivers. He established his permanent home in Kanawha County, Virginia, in 1797, and owned large tracts of land there, including the site of Grafton. John Jones married Frances Morris, daughter of Levi Morris of Virginia. She was an aunt of Thomas A. Morris, who later became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the children of John Jones and wife William, Edmund, Thomas, John and Levi M. all located in Wayne County, Indiana.

Levi Morris Jones, grandfather of Oliver Perry Jones, was born on a farm in Culpeper County, Virginia, October 10, 1785, and was twelve years old when his parents moved to what is now West Virginia. In Kanawha County he married Mary Thomas. She was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, February 7, 1784. They were married in 1806. The father of Mary Thomas, Joseph Thomas, was born in Buckingham County, Virginia, August 3, 1759, and also took his family to Kanawha

County in October, 1797. Joseph Thomas, who died in 1839, was a Revolutionary soldier directly under the command of General Washington. His father, Henry Thomas, was born in Wales in 1728 and came to Virginia soon after his marriage. Joseph Thomas married in 1781 Rebecca Tindal, who was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, November 5, 1763. The Thomas children were Lewis, Mary, Washington, Henry, Thomas M., Rebecca Tindal, Sarah, Dolly H., Janie Pleasant, Norburn and Helena. Several of the sons were magnificent specimens of physical manhood and the pioneer instinct in them was strong. Lewis Thomas at the age of sixty-six started for the gold fields of California and died of typhoid fever en route.

Levi M. Jones after his marriage continued farming in West Virginia until March, 1815, when he started for Wayne County, Indiana. He journeyed down the Ohio river on a flatboat to Cincinnati, and then drove across country to Wayne County. He first located at Old Salisbury and a year later bought 160 acres in Center Township of Wayne County. Two years later he sold that property and bought lots in Centerville, where he built a hotel, and in 1819 constructed the first brick house in the town. This brick house became associated with many important events in the history of Wayne County. Levi M. Jones also took the first contract to carry mail from Centerville to Indianapolis, and his son Lewis was the carrier, making the trip of sixty-five miles without any stop. Levi M. Jones was not only a man of much business enterprise but of generosity and confidence in his fellow-men that was frequently betrayed, and security debts swept away most of his estate. He died October 5, 1823, honored and respected, but left his family in straightened circumstances. It was his wife, a noble woman of the pioneer type, who came to the rescue of the family fortune. One of her sons speaking of her later said: "Thinking over the past and of the early history of my mother's family, my mind runs back nearly sixty-one years to the scene of the Town of Centerville, Wayne County. I fancy I see a little group of ten children and a mother and other relatives mourning over the loss of a dear father and a loving companion. The prospects for keeping the family to-

gether and rearing those children would be a very gloomy one under the circumstances to my mother's friends. After a consultation about the matter the friends advised my mother to put the children 'out,' as they did not think it possible for her to keep them together and raise them. She listened to and thanked her friends for their advice but to them she said, 'nay, as long as I have a finger to scratch, these children shall never be separated.' And they never were separated except as they reached maturity and were married. The last thing we children would hear at night when we went to bed was the wheel or loom, and it was the first thing in the morning. It seemed as though she never slept. Oh, for such courage, for such a will to do, and for such economy as she used in raising her children. Would that there were more mothers in this present day who possessed the will and courage that she did. I will venture the assertion that in the first ten years after my father's death there was not a bill of \$10 run by the family at any store. If ever a mother did her whole duty in raising a family of fatherless children my mother was such a one. After living to see them all grown and married except one she departed this life for a better home." She died December 20, 1848.

The children of this noble woman were: Lewis, born in Kanawha County March 26, 1807, died at his home near Centerville April 3, 1877. He first married Caroline Level, and his second wife was Ruth Commons. Sallie Jones, born November 6, 1809, was first married in 1831 to John Boggs, and in 1854 became the wife of Robert Franklin. Oliver Tindal Jones, born September 19, 1810, died at his home near Centerville December 16, 1874, his wife having been Mary King. He was a large land owner and farmer and also a banker at Centerville. Norris Jones, born August 19, 1811, and died at Connersville, Indiana, March 22, 1881, married Sabra Jenkins. Harrison Jones, born May 10, 1813, died at Centerville August 13, 1844. His wife was Eliza Bundy. Rebecca Jones, born March 15, 1815, and died in Wayne County August 7, 1866, was married to Daniel S. Shank. The next in age in the family was Washington Jones, whose career is taken up in following paragraphs. Eli Reynolds Jones, born in Wayne

County, Indiana, March 17, 1818, also lived in Whitley County, Indiana, and married Ann Crowe. Ann Jones born in Wayne County June 14, 1821, died at Indianapolis November 21, 1883, wife of Stephen Crowe. Levi Morris, youngest of the children, was born April 4, 1823, and died on his farm in Wayne County May 13, 1876. He married Matilda Jane Brown.

Washington Jones, father of Oliver Perry, was the first of the family born in Wayne County. His birth occurred December 8, 1816, at the old homestead a mile north of Centerville. He lived at home to the age of eighteen and worked for his three older brothers, who were managing the farm for their mother. He then contracted for the purchase of 160 acres in Madison County for the sum of \$280, and paid for it at the rate of \$9 a month. It is said that he lost but two days' work until the land was paid for. Later he bought eighty acres in Tipton County, Indiana, for \$200, paying for this at the rate of \$11 a month. He also improved a lot in Centerville, but sold that at a sacrifice in order to invest \$150 in 160 acres of wild land on section 28 of Etna Township, Whitley County. To this land, improved with a log cabin 14x18 feet, he moved his family September 8, 1848. On that farm he did his real work in life, and kept his possessions growing until he had nearly 700 acres, most of which was divided among his children. The home farm proper contained 200 acres. He was a man of much skill and of good education. At the age of ten years he had begun working in brick yards, and put in twenty summers in Wayne County at that employment. That gave him a practical knowledge of brick making and he used this to make all the brick which entered into the construction of his fine country home in Whitley County. He began the construction of this building the same week that Fort Sumter was fired upon and it was completed January 17, 1863. At that time it was regarded as one of the finest homes in the county. Though he had meager opportunities to secure an education, he made diligent use of every opportunity, and at the age of twenty-one attended both day and night school under the instruction of his brother O. T. Jones. At the age of twenty-two he taught a school, and later spent six winters in teaching in Wayne

County. One of his pupils was Lucinda Burbank, who afterwards became the wife of Indiana's great war governor, Oliver P. Morton.

Washington Jones evidently used a great deal of judgment and enterprise in selecting his land in Whitley County. A large part of it was covered with heavy black walnut timber, and in 1870 he sold a lot of that wood, valued at about \$8,000. There was also a grove of hard maple trees, and maple sugar and syrup manufacture was a part of every year's program. He also developed a large orchard. Washington Jones began voting as a whig and afterwards was an active republican. He held many of the minor posts of responsibility wherein local affairs are administered, such as justice of the peace, township assessor and trustee. He was a member of the Baptist Church.

After a long life, deserving of every encomium that could be paid it, Washington Jones passed away at his country estate in Whitley County June 23, 1903.

January 20, 1845, he married Catherine Hunt. She died November 6, 1852, the mother of two children: Mary Jane, who was born February 20, 1846, and died October 18, 1855, and Hannah Eliza, born October 8, 1848, died April 27, 1874, the wife of Jesse Miller. On October 2, 1853, Washington Jones married a sister of his first wife, Mrs. Frances Mary Hart, widow of William Hart. She died September 6, 1873, mother of the following children: Levi Monroe, born July 22, 1854; Washington Thomas, born March 26, 1858; Oliver Perry, born March 23, 1865. October 8, 1874, Washington Jones married Mrs. Samantha Caroline (Palmer) Trumbull, widow of Lewis M. Trumbull and daughter of Samuel and Sallie (Palmer) Skinner.

Membership in such a family constitutes a badge of honor and a constant stimulus to the best attainments in life. Oliver Perry Jones was born in the old home in Whitley County March 23, 1865. His father saw to it that he had ample opportunities as a youth, and in addition to the public schools near the old home he attended Earlham College at Richmond. His training as an engineer he utilizes largely in following his chosen vocation as an agriculturist, and for twenty-five years he managed with a high degree of skill and

art a fine farm in Whitley County. When he left the farm he sought the cultured atmosphere of the old college center of Crawfordsville.

December 21, 1886, he married Miss Elsie E. Barber. She was born in Whitley County November 15, 1868, daughter of Frederick and Lucy J. (Barnes) Barber, who were also natives of Indiana. Mrs. Jones finished her education at Larwill Academy. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have two sons and one daughter. Mark Barber, born January 20, 1888, in Whitley County, is a graduate of the Columbia City High School and finished his college work in Wabash College with the class of 1911 and the degree of Mining Engineer. After leaving college he had a most interesting and fruitful experience, being selected as member of a staff of mining engineers by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, and in that capacity he spent two years in Japan and Korea. Since returning from the Orient he has been engaged in the lumber manufacturing business at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He married Miss Nellie R. James June 14, 1915. She is a native of Ohio and received a college training, being a graduate of Buchtel College.

Walter Paul Jones, born August 22, 1891, in Whitley County, graduated from Wabash College with the class of 1913, having specialized in English. He has been an instructor in different colleges and universities and in 1918 was chosen to the chair of English in the University of California. He married Miss Mildred Demaree August 30, 1916. They have one child, Elsie Barbara. Both sons are members of the Phi Beta Kappa.

The daughter is Frances D'Maris, born October 17, 1897, in Whitley County. She is a graduate of Crawfordville High School with the class of 1915, and also of the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. April 26, 1916, she became the wife of Buren A. Beck. They have two sons, Buren, Jr., and Charles Oliver. Mr. Beck is now in the dairy business at Hammond, Louisiana.

Mr. Oliver P. Jones is a Master Mason and Odd Fellow, a republican and a member of the Baptist Church.

JUDGE SAMUEL E. PERKINS. Perkins is one of the names most suggestive of the

honorable traditions and achievements of the Indiana bar, to which the services of three generations have been given.

First in time, and because of his position as a justice of the Supreme Court perhaps most widely known, was Judge Samuel E. Perkins, whose life bulked large in the affairs of Indiana during the middle decades of the last century. He was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, December 6, 1811, the second son of John Trumbull and Catherine (Willard) Perkins, both of whom were natives of Hartford, Connecticut. His father was also a lawyer, but had little opportunity to influence the mind of his son, who was only five years old when the father died.

Thereafter until he was twenty-one Judge Perkins lived on the farm of William Baker near Conway, Massachusetts. The liberal education of his mature life was the result of studies largely self-directed and from schooling the expenses of which he had paid by teaching and other employment. He read law in the office of Thomas J. Nevius at Penn Yan, New York, and in 1836, at the age of twenty-five, started west from Buffalo on foot to seek a location. Eighty years ago there were few spots in the Middle West which had outgrown the spirit and habits of pioneer days. It was in one of the thriftier towns of Indiana, Richmond, that Judge Perkins made his first location. The winter following he did office work for his board, and in the spring of 1837, after examination, was admitted to the bar.

While his entrance into the profession as into this state was attended by modest circumstances, his sterling abilities soon manifested themselves and his practice was as large and important as almost any of his contemporaries enjoyed. Incidentally he became interested in journalism, and at one time was editor and publisher of the *Jeffersonian*. By appointment of Governor Whitcomb he became prosecuting attorney of the Sixth Judicial District in 1843. In 1844 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of Indiana for James K. Polk.

In 1844 and again in 1845 he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb to a seat on the Supreme bench of Indiana. Neither appointment was confirmed, but during adjournment of the Legislature he was once more appointed, and served without confirmation one year. He was extremely

young for such honors and responsibilities, being only thirty-four when he went on the bench. After a year he was renominated for the bench, and the senate confirmed him by a two-thirds vote. Under the new constitution the office of supreme judge became elective, and he was chosen by popular ballot in 1852 and in 1858. Altogether his services to the Supreme Court of Indiana covered nineteen vital and progressive years in the state's life. He retired from the bench in 1864.

In the meantime, in 1857, he had become professor of law in Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, and from 1870 to 1872 held a similar office in the Indiana State University at Bloomington. As a contributor to legal literature he prepared "Indiana Digest" in 1858, and "Indiana Practice" in 1859. In 1868 he turned from private practice to assume the heavy and taxing responsibilities of editing the *Indianapolis Herald*, formerly and afterwards the *Sentinel*. In 1872 Governor Baker appointed him to fill a vacancy on the Superior bench in Marion County, and in 1874 he was elected to this office without opposition. Then in 1876, at the age of sixty-five, he was again elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and he was a member of that court when he was called to the Great Assize on December 17, 1879. His fellow justices prepared an appreciation and estimate of his work and character which is found in the *Sixty-eighth Indiana Reports*. All that was said of him was well deserved. He was a great lawyer, a great jurist and a great man.

Judge Perkins married in 1838 Amanda J. Pyle, daughter of Joseph Pyle, of Richmond, Indiana. Ten children were born to them.

The oldest son, Samuel E. Perkins II, was born at Richmond September 2, 1846. The year following his birth his parents moved to Indianapolis in order that his father might attend to his duties as Supreme judge. In the capital city he spent his boyhood and youth, finishing his schooling in Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College. Under his father he guided his mind in its first acquisition of legal knowledge, and subsequently was a student in the law school founded by Judge Perkins and Hon. Joseph E. McDonald. He and his father, during the few years when the latter was not on the bench, were

actively associated in practice, but upon the death of Judge Perkins his son sought no further opportunities to build up his clientage and found his time well taken up by managing the various property interests he had acquired. He was more widely known as a counsellor than as a court practitioner. He had a thorough knowledge of the law and was wise in its application. Perhaps his chief characteristics were his industry and his love of home. He was universally respected for his upright life and for the general good he did in the community. He had a well rounded and useful life, though he did not attain the age of three score and ten. He died April 8, 1915.

On July 11, 1877, he married Susan Elizabeth Hatch. She is still living in Indianapolis, and her marked literary talents have brought her much esteem in literary circles. She is the mother of two sons, Samuel E. and Volney. The latter died in 1900, while a student at Purdue University.

Samuel E. Perkins III, whose secure position in the Indianapolis bar serves to connect the present with the older generation distinguished by his grandfather, was born at Indianapolis May 8, 1878. After attending private and grade schools in Indianapolis he entered Wabash College, from which he graduated Bachelor of Arts in 1900. The Indiana Law School gave him his LL.B. degree in 1902, and since that year he has been steadily winning the honors of his chosen profession.

On September 11, 1901, he married Mary F. Milford at Crawfordsville. They have two children, a daughter Susan L., fifteen years of age, and the son aged ten bears the name Samuel E. IV and represents the fourth generation of this honored name and family in Indiana.

GEORGE LEMAUX. This is a name well known in several parts of Indiana and at Indianapolis it is associated with one of the important and thriving industries of the city the Indianapolis Brush and Broom Manufacturing Company, a business which Mr. George Lemaux has developed to highly successful proportions.

He is a son of George Lemaux, Sr., who died at Ridgeville, Indiana in April 1913. He was born at Terre Bonne, Canada, in 1838, of French ancestry. It is said that

one of his ancestors lived at the French City of Limoges the great center of porcelain and textile manufacturing, and the name of the city was the original way of the spelling of the family name. The father of George Lemaux, Sr., brought the family to America and settled in Canada.

George Lemaux, Sr., was a cooper by trade. In 1864 he moved from Canada to Noblesville, Indiana, and there engaged in the manufacture of staves. In 1868 he moved to Lebanon, Indiana, and from there to Ridgeville in 1872. Later he was a retail grocery merchant and was honored both in the business life and citizenship of the Ridgeville community. He was noted particularly for his unostentatious charity and for his quiet, unassuming career as an upright man. He was a Presbyterian in religion and after acquiring American citizenship was a republican voter. He married Marilla Irving. They had three sons, two now living, William, Frank and George. Frank who died at Ridgeville at the age of twenty-seven married Carrie Eubanks and left one son, Claude. The son William is now in the grocery business at Ridgeville.

George Lemaux, Jr., who was born at Tyrone, Canada, June 19, 1862, was brought to Indiana in early infancy and lived with his parents until he attained manhood. He gained most of his education in the public schools of Ridgeville and while there learned the trade of handle turner. This was an occupation for only a brief time, until he entered the grocery and produce business, and in that he laid the foundation of his competence. He was a merchant for twenty-two years. In April, 1902, Mr. Lemaux moved to Indianapolis in order to take charge of the Indianapolis Brush Works a plant which he had acquired two years previously. Under him the business was reorganized as the Indianapolis Brush and Broom Manufacturing Company, and he has been its president and directing head ever since. It has grown rapidly, is an industry that furnishes employment to from 90 to 100 workmen, and its product is distributed over many states.

As a side line, though an interest by no means to be despised either from the point of view of personal profit and recreation and value to the world at large, Mr. Lemaux is a practical agriculturist, owning

two fine farms, one of 202 acres in Jay County and one of 210 acres in Hendricks County.

In politics Mr. Lemaux is a republican. He has been keenly interested in the political life of the state and nation since he attained manhood. For years he was a party committeeman in Randolph County. In January, 1918, he was appointed by Mayor Jewett as a member of the Board of Public Works of Indianapolis.

Mr. Lemaux is a member of the Columbia and Marion clubs of Indianapolis, the Board of Trade and for three years was a director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America at Ridgeville.

On May 28, 1885, he married Miss Nora Ward. They have one son, Irving Ward, now associated with his father in business. Irving Ward Lemaux is also a member and president of the Marion County Council. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lemaux are members of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM F. PIEL. Beginning about 1848 Indianapolis became the home of thousands of high minded and industrious German citizens, constituting an element which has always been considered one of the most valuable in the makeup and development of the city. While as a distinct element the Germans were not a notable group of the population prior to 1848, a few had already transplanted their homes and affections from the fatherland to this city, and one of these was the late William F. Piel, who remained for sixty years one of the most honored and substantial figures in the commercial and civic life of Indianapolis.

He was born in Prussia in 1823 and was eighty years of age at the time of his death in February, 1903. In his early life he had the environment of the German farm, and had only a common school education. In order to get the larger outlook and opportunities of the world he came to this country in 1843, crossing the ocean on a sailing vessel and coming direct from the Atlantic seaboard to Indianapolis. Twenty years of age at the time, he possessed neither the capital nor the influence that made his advent an event of special impor-

tance in the city. He began industriously working at the trade of cooper, and subsequently opened a shop of his own at Liberty and North streets. This he conducted for a number of years, and from that engaged in the retail grocery business.

In a business way the principal associations that gather around the name Piel are with the starch industry. William F. Piel established the first starch factory in Indianapolis in 1867. His plant was located at Pagues Run and New York Street. The first starch was manufactured in 1868. Despite a fire in the fall of that year which destroyed the plant, the building was immediately restored, and was continued in operation until 1872. In 1873 a new plant was built at White River and Dakota streets. From that time forward, under the management of William F. Piel, the industry continued to grow and prosper. In 1890 the Indianapolis plant was consolidated with others under the corporation National Starch Manufacturing Company. Mr. Piel continued as superintendent in charge of the Indianapolis industry until 1902, when, already venerable in years, he retired from the most active cares of life.

He possessed and expressed in his daily life the best ideals of the business man, a sound judgment, industry and indomitable will and enterprise. The injunctions and advice he gave his sons were all along the line of emphasizing business integrity, to the point of keeping business engagements thoroughly sacred and ordering every action and affair with strict regard to what was honorable and just. But his most marked characteristic was his domestic nature and his love of home. With all his industry he always kept in mind the welfare of those near and dear to him. His last years were made happy with the knowledge that his example and teaching bore fruit in the happiness and prosperity of his children grown up into ideal American citizens. He was especially fortunate in his wife. She was a loyal helper in his early struggles to build a home worthy the name, and above all was a loving, tender mother, ready to sympathize with the little problems and troubles that seemed then so big to her children, and remained their true adviser through their later years. She reared her children with the gentleness and love of a real mother, and her kindly spirit, expressed in so many deeds of love

and affection, is one of the cherished memories of her own descendants and also of her many close and intimate friends.

William F. Piel was a member of the German Lutheran Church and in politics a democrat. He once served as an alderman, but he accepted the office because he deemed it his duty to devote some time to municipal matters and not because he was enamored of political life. He helped found the Orphans Home, of which he was for years treasurer and a liberal patron.

William F. Piel married Eleanor Wischmeyer. She came to America from Germany when she was a young girl, and her father was a pioneer of Indianapolis. With all her devotion to her children and home she did much for charity, but it was a charity exemplified in the true Christian spirit, so that her deeds went unheralded and with no other thought in her mind than that the memory of them would cease when the benefaction reached its intended object. Of the seven children born to William F. Piel and wife six grew to maturity, William F., Henry W., Charles F., Amelia, now Mrs. Henry Melcher, Lena, Mrs. Charles W. Voth, now deceased, and Mary, Mrs. Frank Sudbrock.

William F. Piel, Jr., oldest of the three sons, was born at Indianapolis December 25, 1851. He was educated both in public and parochial schools and later attended the old Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College. In early youth he became associated with his father in business, and now for many years has not only directed the interests established by the elder Piel but has developed many of his own initiative. He was president of the National Starch Manufacturing Company and later of the National Starch Company until 1902. He is now president and treasurer of the Piel Brothers Starch Company, and is a director of the Fletcher American National Bank and the Kipp Brothers wholesale house of Indianapolis.

In politics he is a republican, is a German Lutheran and a member of the Columbian Club. In 1874 he married Elizabeth Meyer. Of their eight children four are living, Alfred L.; Elmer W.; William W.; and Edna, wife of Alexander Metzger.

The late Henry W. Piel, second of the sons of William F. Piel, Sr., was born at Indianapolis in December, 1854. Though he died in 1904, at the age of fifty, he had

accomplished those things which constitute an honorable and successful career. As a boy he attended Lutheran parochial schools and a business college in Indianapolis, and from early youth throughout his adult life was associated in the business founded by his father. In fact he inherited to a remarkable degree the industry and methodical character of the Elder Piel, and was able to supply these elements in generous measure where they were most needed to insure the success of the business. Altogether he lived a clean, honorable, upright life and his death at an early age was counted a great loss not only to his business and family but to the entire city. While he was essentially a business man he possessed natural aptitude as an artist, and many of his offhand drawings are still preserved in the family. Henry W. Piel married Miss Mary Ostermeyer. He left three children: Laura, Mrs. Charles Koelling; Gertrude, Mrs. Alva Wysong, and she died April, 1918; and Lillie, Mrs. George Schwier.

Charles F. Piel, youngest son of the late William F. Piel, was born at Indianapolis March 8, 1856. His education came through the German Lutheran schools, public and private schools and the business college. Growing up in the industry founded by his father, he learned its technical processes from every angle and for a number of years he has handled business interests of large scope and importance. He is president of Piel Brothers Manufacturing Company, vice president, secretary and superintendent of Piel Brothers Starch Company, treasurer of the Pioneer Brass Works and vice president and director of the wholesale establishment of Kipp Brothers. Politically he is an independent republican. In local affairs he has studiously voted for men and measures rather than party candidates. In religion he is a Lutheran. Charles F. Piel married in 1880 Helena Straub. They are the parents of four children: Carl W., Alma, Selma and Herbert. The daughters are twins, Alma being now the wife of Walter Sudbrock, and Selma is Mrs. Harry Brinkmeyer.

FRANCIS L. ATWOOD is a veteran of the profession of mechanical engineering and has been an engineer and business executive with a number of large manufacturing corporations both east and west. For



Francis L. Atwood

the past five years he has been factory manager and a stockholder in the Remy Electric Company of Anderson. The high standing of this corporation in the industrial world is sufficient of itself to speak of Mr. Atwood's efficiency as an industrial manager and engineer. In August, 1918, Mr. Atwood became vice president and director of manufacturing of the Midwest Engine Company of Indianapolis, the new company having been formed by a merger of the Lyons Atlas Company of Indianapolis and the Hill Pump Company of Anderson, Indiana.

He comes of an old New England family of French and English stock. He was born at Belchertown, Hampshire County, Massachusetts, May 8, 1867, a son of Albert Augustus and Sarah Jane (Shumway) Atwood. His mother's people have lived in Massachusetts since about 1700. His grandfather, Albert Atwood, and his father were both carriage makers at Belchertown and spent their lives in that industry and in that locality. The grandfather died at the advanced age of ninety-nine. Albert Augustus Atwood died in 1897, aged seventy-two, while his wife survived him until March, 1917, and was then ninety-two years of age.

Francis L. Atwood attended public school at Belchertown and for a year and a half pursued a special course in mechanical engineering at Lowell Institute, in Boston. His first engineering experience was with the Blake-Knowles Steam Pump Company at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was with that industry twelve years, part of the time as general foreman and superintendent. He also did some government work and for three years was general superintendent of The Wonder Working Machinery Company of Lynn, Massachusetts.

Mr. Atwood came to Anderson from Dayton, Ohio, where for two and a half years he was factory manager of the Dayton Recording and Computing Machine Company. On July 1, 1913, he accepted the responsibilities as factory manager for the Remy Electric Company. Since coming to Anderson he has invested in local real estate and has some other business interests.

In 1887 he married Miss Atteresta Thatcher of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Two children were born to their marriage: Rena Jane and Mildred. The

former finished her education in Wellesley College and is now office manager at Dayton for Schinck & Williams, architects. The daughter Mildred married Dallas Sells, of Anderson, and is the mother of two children, Frances, born in 1915, and Virginia, born in 1917.

Mr. Atwood is affiliated with the various branches of York and Scottish Rite Masonry, including the Shrine at Dayton, Ohio. He is a member of Anderson Lodge of Elks, and is a charter member of Lodge No. 42 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Springfield, Vermont. He is a republican, a member of the Columbian Club of Indianapolis, of the Anderson Country Club, the Dayton Bicycle Club, the Mystic Club of Dayton and the Chamber of Commerce at Anderson. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. GILBERT DE LA MATYR, congressman, was born in Pharsalia, New York, June 8, 1825, and was of Huguenot descent. He was self-educated. He worked with his father as a carpenter until he was twenty-three years of age, but had been licensed to preach, by the Methodist Church, at the age of twenty.

His ministerial work was interrupted by the Civil war. In 1862 he helped organize the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, and went out as its chaplain for the remainder of the war. After the war he resumed preaching, having charges at Brooklyn, Omaha and Kansas City. In 1874 he came to Roberts Park Church, Indianapolis; and, after the full three years there, was transferred to Grace Church, Indianapolis.

On July 24, 1878, he was nominated for Congress by the national party of the Indianapolis district; and on August 30 was nominated by the democratic party for the same office. The district had been strongly republican, but he was elected, and served in 1879-81. He was not eloquent in the ordinary acceptance of the word, but was convincing by his intense earnestness.

Mr. De La Matyr married Marietta Osborn, of Mount Morris, New York, in 1877. After his term in Congress he was called to Denver, Colorado. He was transferred from Colorado Conference, after serving at Denver for three years, to Northeast Ohio Conference; and died at Akron,

Ohio, May 17, 1892, and was buried at Albion, New York. A sketch of his early life will be found in "Representative Men of Indiana," Seventh District, page 29.

WILLIAM M. JILLSON during his active career contributed materially to the industrial affairs and prosperity of Indianapolis, and his is one of the outstanding names in that city during the last half century.

The Jillson family is undeniably Scotch but the date of the coming of the ancestors to this country is unknown. Mr. Jillson's father was Samuel Tower Jillson. He was a New Englander, at one time was superintendent of a mill at Stafford Springs, Connecticut, and finally owned and operated a woolen mill at South Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He exemplified much of that intellectual power and versatility and mechanical genius for which both the New England Yankee and the Scotch are famous. He had very superior ability in mechanical lines. During the war his factory was employed in manufacturing for the Government what was known as Cadet cloth. He invented many appliances that later became familiar features in woolen manufacture. He married Maria Douglas, and they both died in Massachusetts. They were the parents of four children.

William M. Jillson was born at Vernon, Connecticut, November 9, 1843. He grew up in Massachusetts, and received his education in the historical red schoolhouse of the New England hills. At the age of fourteen his studies were ended and he was put to work in a woolen factory. The recollection of this phase of his youth was not altogether pleasant. He began work before breakfast and averaged about fourteen hours every day of hard and unremitting toil. His youthful spirit and ambition could not long confine themselves to such a dull and monotonous routine. At the age of eighteen he left the factory and went to Springfield, Massachusetts, and for a time was employed in operating a drill press in a machine factory. Later, at Providence, Rhode Island, he was with a factory making arms for the government. From there he went to New York City and later to Ilion, New York, where he worked with the Remington Arms Company. By putting in extra time he earned as high as \$5 a day, a very high wage for the munition worker of that day. He con-

tinued his employment with munition works until the close of the Civil war.

After the war his home was at Seneca Falls, New York, where he soon went on the road as a traveling salesman. In this work he found very congenial occupation. He was fond of travel and had the qualifications that make the successful salesman and traveling man. He was on the road up to 1872, and in that time visited every considerable town in the United States and Canada.

From 1872 Mr. Jillson's home was at Indianapolis. For a time he operated a coal mine and later founded a steam water and gas supply house, which was eventually incorporated as the Knight & Jillson Company. This grew and prospered and became one of the important industries of Indianapolis. At one time, during the natural gas era, its annual business aggregated nearly \$1,500,000. Mr. Jillson retired in 1909, and was afterward busied only with his private affairs and interests. He was a democrat in politics but never sought any public office and as a member of the Woodstock Country Club he was frequently found during the summer enjoying a game of golf.

In 1876 he married Mary Cook Clippinger. Her father was a well known physician of Indianapolis. They had two children, Douglas Clippinger and Anna Louise. The death of William M. Jillson occurred on the 15th of December, 1918.

THOMAS A. WYNNE. A detailed story of the experience of Thomas A. Wynne at Indianapolis during the last thirty years would reflect all the important history in electrical development and application to modern uses. Mr. Wynne engaged in the electrical business when he was a boy about the time Thomas Edison brought out his first crude incandescent light.

He was born August 31, 1866, in Ottawa, Canada, son of Thomas N. and Catherine (Copeland) Wynne. Thomas N. Wynne was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to America about 1835 with his father, James Wynne. James Wynne located on a farm near Ottawa, Canada, and spent the rest of his life in that part of the country. He was a successful farmer, and was interested in local affairs, especially in educational matters. At one time he held the office of superintendent of

public schools in Canada. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and possessed marked literary tastes. He died in his ninety-ninth year. The Wynne family in fact are particularly long-lived. Mr. Thomas A. Wynne's grandmother lived to be a hundred and seven years old, and both his father and mother are still living at the age of eighty-five.

Thomas N. Wynne, one of a family of seven children, was educated in the public schools of Canada, and in early life took up the manufacture of furniture. He was in that business in Ottawa, also in Vermont, and at Port Henry, New York. In 1875 he went to Minneapolis, and was in the furniture and lumber business there for fifteen years. Since then he has lived in Essex County, New York. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, has been deeply interested in community affairs and politics but has never sought office.

Thomas A. Wynne was third in a family of seven children. His early education was acquired in the common schools of New York and Minnesota. When he was twelve years old he went to work for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and was with that corporation about four years. In the meantime he had become keenly interested in the rapid progress of adapting electricity to economic and industrial purposes, and he was one of the first men in the Middle West who had some expert knowledge of the electrical appliances of thirty or thirty-five years ago. He installed apparatus for the first electric lighting plant in Minneapolis, and also worked for a time in St. Paul. Then in 1887 he came to Indianapolis to take a position with the Jenny Electric Company, builders of electrical machinery. Mr. Wynne's part was to install the machinery, and during 1888 he was engaged in installing machinery at the Union Station during the presidential campaign of General Harrison.

Later in 1888 he became identified with the Marmon & Perry Company when they started a central station in Indianapolis. Mr. Wynne was superintendent of the company and has been with that firm and its successors continually now for thirty-one years. He was in the central station business with Marmon & Perry, then with their successors, the Indianapolis Light and Power Company, and still later with the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company, the prin-

cipals in all these firms being practically the same people who were in the business at the outset in 1888. Mr. Wynne became vice president and treasurer of the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company about ten years ago, and still occupies that position.

The first central station was established in the rear of the old Sentinel Building, opposite the present Traction & Terminal Building, with a small generator for the production of about 25 horsepower. Today the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company develop a capacity of 70,000 horsepower, and this increase in a sense measures the remarkable increase of applied electricity during the last thirty years. The first building to be lighted from the central station of Indianapolis was the old Park Theater, then owned and operated by Dickson & Talbott. Since then the service has been extended to almost the entire city and county. The equipment in the same time has changed so radically that an early piece of apparatus would not be recognized to day by the modern operators. The prime mover has evolved from an old slide valve engine to the very latest type of what is called turbine generator. The last piece of apparatus installed in Indianapolis—the largest in Indiana—takes up about the same room as that taken by the first piece installed in 1888. The distinction is not in size but in the difference of work between the two pieces, this difference being measured by 30,000 horsepower.

The officers of the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company at the present time are Charles C. Perry, president, Thomas A. Wynne, vice president and treasurer, and Walter C. Marmon, secretary.

While this business has been well calculated to absorb the chief energies and enthusiasm of Mr. Wynne during all these years, it is not his only concern and position in Indianapolis life and affairs. He is vice president of the Farmers Trust Company, vice president of the West Side Trust Company, a director of the State Savings and Trust Company, and his name appears in connection with a number of other business enterprises. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His name is on the rolls of membership, of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Columbia Club, American

Club, Athenaeum, Maennerchor, Independent Athletic Club, Indianapolis Athletic and Canoe Club, Herron Art Institute, Rotary Club, Advertisers' Club, and other organizations. He is a republican in politics and served one term with the City Council. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

In 1886, at Minneapolis, Mr. Wynne married Miss Mary Neil, daughter of Thomas and Mary Neil. Their happy married life was terminated by her death in 1891. Two sons were Leslie B. and Thomas Neil. Leslie, born June 6, 1888, was educated at Cornell University, graduating in 1913. He is a mechanical engineer by profession and for several years has been connected with the General Electric Company and the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company, and during 1918 was in the aviation department of the Government. Thomas Neil, born June 24, 1890, was educated in the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1913, and is also a mechanical engineer in the service of the Indianapolis Light & Heat Company.

WILLIAM T. YOUNG. While his permanent home has only been in Indianapolis since 1910, William T. Young has a fine practice as a lawyer and is one of the prominent and public spirited figures in the life of the capital city. He is a man of broad experience in the legal profession, which he has practiced for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Young was born at Jackson, Tennessee, a son of M. C. and P. H. (Stephens) Young. He grew up in his native city, and in 1889 was graduated from Union University of Jackson. He then pursued the study of law and in 1893 was admitted to the bar at Jonesboro, Arkansas. Mr. Young before coming to Indianapolis was in practice at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and enjoyed a successful business as a lawyer there until 1910. During that time he served as city attorney of Pine Bluff.

Mr. Young was one of the organizers and was the first president of the Southern Club of Indianapolis, which was organized in March, 1916. It contains in its membership about 100 native sons of the South who have found a home in this city. He continued as president of the club until the spring of 1918.

Mr. Young married Miss Eddine Hudson, of Tennessee. They have two sons, Lieutenant William T., Jr., and Collier H.

Young. William T. Young, Jr., saw active military service on the Mexican border as a member of the First Indiana Regiment, Field Artillery. He is now a lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Field Artillery, and went with that regiment to France in the famous Rainbow Division. For some weeks he has been on the battle front.

RUSSEL M. SEEDS, president of the Russel M. Seeds Company, general advertising agency at Indianapolis, was in early life a newspaper man. He was one of the first men in Indiana to make a commercial success of a general advertising agency, and achieved that in face of considerable difficulties and obstacles.

Mr. Seeds was born at Shadeville, Franklin County, Ohio, not far from Columbus, October 12, 1865, son of Robert and Harriet (White) Seeds. He was left an orphan when a child and grew up in his native county and lived there until about the age of sixteen. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus and took his college course at Ann Arbor, in the University of Michigan, graduating in 1886. After a few months' trip abroad he went to work as newspaper reporter on the old Columbus Times. He later bought an interest in the Champion City Times at Springfield, Ohio. Here he lost all his savings and for a few months was again a journeyman newspaper reporter on the Kansas City Times.

Mr. Seeds came to Indianapolis in 1889 and for a time was state editor on the Journal and five years city editor. He served as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee in 1894. He then established a news correspondence bureau, which he continued about three years. Part of that time he also served as chief clerk in the office of secretary of state. These relations he finally gave up to become secretary of the Monetary Executive Committee, an organization for the purpose of educating the public on the gold standard basis of finance. At the end of this service he became advertising manager of the Atlas Engine Works.

With a varied experience in general publicity covering nearly twenty years, in 1904 he established his present business, a general advertising agency. As already noted, he was one of the first to make this par-

ticular line of endeavor a financial success. Mr. Seeds all this time has been identified with different public affairs. He is a member of the Columbia Club, and a republican in politics.

In 1887, at Springfield, Ohio, Mr. Seeds married Caroline Douglas. By that union he has one daughter, Marjorie, now Mrs. Mathews Fletcher. In 1907 Mr. Seeds married Miss Nettie Brinkman, of Indianapolis. Their two daughters are Marian and Virginia.

WALTER BERNARD HAYDEN, manager of the Menter Company, Men's and Women's Clothing, of Indianapolis, is a merchant and mercantile manager of long and varied experience, and is a veteran business man though by no means as old in years as his record might otherwise indicate.

He was born May 9, 1876, at Chicago, Illinois, a son of William Pearce and Mary (Gaul) Hayden, both of whom are now deceased. For many years their home was in Illinois. The father came from Ireland, was a farmer before he went to Illinois, was at one time connected with the old Tremont Hotel in Chicago, and afterwards was a sergeant with the South Park police of Chicago. Walter B. Hayden is the youngest of nine children, three of whom are still living.

He attended public school at Enfield, Illinois, also the Southern Illinois College and the State Normal at Carbondale, Illinois. He obtained his first experience in business as clerk in a country store at Enfield. Seeking broader and larger opportunities, he found an opening with the John Gately Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in Chicago. He was with that house for fifteen years and eventually was made credit manager of the Chicago general office, serving in that position one year.

On April 23, 1910, Mr. Hayden came to Indianapolis to manage the Indianapolis store of the Gately Company at 42 South Penn Street. Later he was transferred to the Gately Company's branch at Terre Haute, where he remained a year and a half. Returning to Indianapolis, he was with the People's Credit Clothing Company for a year and a half, and then on January 29, 1913, assumed the position of general manager of the The Menter Company.

This business was started by Mr. Menter and Mr. Rosenbloom about 1889, as a partnership, under the name of Menter & Rosenbloom. The cash capital with which the business started was \$250, and a store was operated in the City of Rochester, New York, selling men's clothing on credit payments. They made little money and opened another store and continued expanding, opening about one store a year until the Spanish war broke out in 1898, at which time they were obliged to stop their expansion. After the close of the war, they took in Mr. Michaels as a new partner in 1899, and with the boom in business subsequent to the Spanish war they expanded very rapidly until in 1904 they operated forty-two stores. In that year the company was incorporated with a capital paid in of \$300,000. Their expansion continued after that until in 1906 the company was operating fifty-seven stores. At that time Mr. Michaels sold his interest to Mr. Brickner, and the business continued to run along under the same management until January, 1914. In July, 1913, Mr. Rosenbloom died and in July, 1914, Mr. Menter died. On account of the death of these two men, and neither of them leaving any successor who could conduct the business, it was reorganized in 1914 and the present owners and officers took charge of it. Their names and the office which they hold are as follows: David M. Brickner, president; Sol Solomon, vice president. T. J. Swanton, vice president; M. O. Brickner, secretary; H. P. Swanton, treasurer; and E. M. Weidert, assistant treasurer, and they also constitute the Board of Directors.

Having spent nearly all his life in his particular line of business, Mr. Hayden has a knowledge of it which only one of such experience can have. There is probably no man in Indiana who has made a better success of selling clothing on the installment plan than Mr. Hayden. It is his knowledge of credits and the liberal policy which he has instituted which have been the foundation of the remarkable success of the Menter Company. When he became connected with this company's store at Indianapolis he found a very small enterprise. In four years the business has grown in volume of sales over 300 per cent. The company now occupies the entire second floor of the Vajen Block at 120 North Penn Street. This is one of the oldest build-

ings in the business district of Indianapolis. It is modernly equipped for merchandising, giving the customers the best possible service. The liberal terms extended by The Menter Company enable its patrons to buy clothing for the whole family where it would be impossible for many working people to buy otherwise.

Mr. Hayden is a democrat in politics and has been quite active in the affairs of his party and his community. He is a member of the Catholic Church. June 12, 1907, at Washington, Indiana, he married Miss Florence May Mills, daughter of Alonzo Mills of Washington. They are the parents of two children: Bernard, born November 21, 1908, and Aletha Mary, born September 11, 1910.

JOSEPH DICKINSON. The records of enlightened and useful Indiana citizenship could hardly present a fairer page than that on which is told the career of Joseph Dickinson, a prominent business man, stanch Quaker, friend of education and of freedom. His American life was spent chiefly in Wayne County, Indiana.

He was born June 6, 1820, at Broughton, England, son of Jonathan and Alice H. Dickinson and of a long line of Quaker ancestry. The family moved to Sheffield when Joseph was a boy and he there grew to man's estate and served an apprenticeship of seven years at the plumbing trade. He had but limited opportunities to get an education and these opportunities were derived chiefly from the Ackworth School, which he attended to the age of fourteen. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade for about two years.

In the meantime his father had died, leaving the family in straightened circumstances. With a younger brother, George, in 1842 he took passage on a cotton freighter bound for New Orleans, loaded only with ballast. In the United States the boys hoped to establish homes for their widowed mother and the other children. After six weeks they reached New Orleans, and from there worked their way by boats up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, and from there by canal to Milton in Wayne County, Indiana. Thus the entire distance from England to this part of the Central West had been covered entirely by water. Undoubtedly the influence which attracted them to Wayne County, Indiana,

was its prominence as one of the largest and oldest centers of Quaker settlement in the Middle West.

In Wayne County Joseph Dickinson began making wooden pumps. From the hewed timber, bored by hand, were produced a crude pump of that period. Later horse power was used for boring and finally lathes were installed. The business grew and the Dickinson pumps had a demand over a large section of territory. A birth-right Quaker and a devout adherent to its tenets, Joseph Dickinson was from the first prominently identified with his church.

At Milton, Indiana, October 17, 1844, he married Mrs. Esther G. (Hiatt) White, a widow with one son, Oliver White. Her father, Benajah Hiatt, on account of his antipathy to the institution of human slavery, drove by wagon over the mountains from North Carolina to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1825. Benajah Hiatt was one of the leading men of his community, well known for his upright life and his influence for good.

In 1849 Joseph Dickinson removed to Richmond, Indiana, which city remained his home the rest of his days. He continued manufacturing pumps, and incidentally as Richmond grew to a city he found opportunity to engage again in the plumbing business. In 1869 he established a business which is now rounding out a half century of successful existence, in the handling of farm mortgages and loans. This is one of the largest, most reliable and best known of the various concerns of its kind in Indiana.

In all respects Joseph Dickinson was an ideal citizen. In the language of one who knew him intimately he was a "stanch, sturdy Englishman, thoroughly Americanized." He was a devout churchman and for more than thirty years he was purchasing and distributing agent of the Central Book & Tract Committee. As an official of the Indiana Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends he helped establish and maintain South Land College at Helena, Arkansas, for the benefit of colored people. Prior to the Civil war he became prominent in the operation of the underground railway, and later was active in the Freedman's Bureau. He was one of the original members and organizers of the Friends Boarding School at Richmond, which was an important nucleus of the present Earl-



Franklin M. Boons.

ham College. Joseph Dickinson served as treasurer of the college for fifteen years. He was particularly active in educational and religious work. He possessed a keen mind and his natural abilities enabled him to acquire a fortune by legitimate means.

He died August 5, 1895, his wife having passed away February 2, 1891. They had four children: Hannah D., widow of Charles A. Francisco; Samuel, deceased; Maria D., wife of Paul Washburn, of Seattle, Washington; and Joseph J., senior member of the firm Dickinson & Reed, mortgage loan agents of Indianapolis.

FRANKLIN MONROE BOONE. Among the men whose abilities have been recognized by election to positions of importance in business and financial enterprises at South Bend during recent years, one who has attained more than ordinary distinction is Franklin Monroe Boone, treasurer and financial secretary of the South Bend Building and Loan Association. Mr. Boone is a product of Saint Joseph County and has passed his entire business career at South Bend, where his advancement has been steady and consistent, culminating in his election to his present position among the officials of the oldest building and loan association in Northern Indiana.

Franklin M. Boone was born on a farm four miles northwest of South Bend, in Saint Joseph County, Indiana, March 28, 1874, and is a son of Daniel W. and Catharine (Dressler) Boone. The Boone family originated in England, from whence its members came to the Colony of Virginia prior to the Revolutionary war, and among its most noted representatives was the famous Daniel Boone, the pioneer of Kentucky, who may be said to have explored and aided in the settlement of the country from the Allegheny Mountains to the frontier of Missouri. The paternal grandfather of Franklin M. Boone was Philip Baltimore Boone, who was born near Indianapolis, and became an early resident of Saint Joseph County, for many years carrying on farming on the homestead northwest of South Bend. He was a successful agriculturist, and in his declining years retired to South Bend, where he died in 1899. First a whig and later a republican in politics, he was a man of influence and prominence in his section, and served for some years as trustee of

German Township. Originally he was a member of the United Brethren Church, but later transferred his membership to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the faith of which he died. He married Susanna Miller, a native of Saint Joseph County, whose death occurred at South Bend.

Daniel W. Boone, father of Franklin M. Boone, was born March 4, 1848, on the homestead place in Saint Joseph County, and was there educated in the public schools and reared to the vocation of farming. Like his father, he was a man of ability and industry and succeeded in the accumulation of a valuable property, upon which he continued to carry on operations until his retirement in 1900. At that time he removed to Buchanan, Michigan, where he now makes his home. He is a republican, but his only share in politics has been the casting of his vote in support of the candidates and policies of his party. Mr. Boone married Catharine Dressler, who was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1855, and they became the parents of the following children: Franklin Monroe; Edith, who is the wife of William Dempsey, formerly a farmer and now connected with a flour and feed mill at Buchanan, Michigan; Philip B., who has charge of a flour and feed mill at Buchanan, Michigan; Robert M., who is manager of his father's farm two miles south of Buchanan; Hallie, who resides with her parents; and George M., who is a student of dentistry at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Franklin M. Boone was educated in the rural schools of Saint Joseph County, supplementing this with a commercial course at the South Bend Business College, which he left in 1893. He next read law for three years in the law office of J. D. and Joseph Henderson, but gave up his legal studies to accept a position as accountant with the Birdsell Manufacturing Company. While he has never practiced his profession, it has been of great value to him in the various positions which he has held. After two years with the firm above named he was made deputy county auditor, spending four years under Auditor John Brown. Next he became identified with the Tribune Printing Company, and spent ten years in that concern's service as an accountant, but resigned August 1, 1913, when he was

elected treasurer and financial secretary of the Building and Loan Association of South Bend, in which he also holds a directorship. This is the oldest building and loan association in Northern Indiana, having been incorporated July 5, 1882, and has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth, its present authorized capital being \$2,000,000. Its officers are: Elmer Crockett, president; William R. Baker, vice president; F. M. Boone, treasurer and financial secretary; W. A. Bugbee, secretary; and directors, Elmer Crockett, William R. Baker, F. M. Boone, W. A. Bugbee, W. O. Davies, Donald MacGregor, H. S. Bodet, H. G. Schock and C. E. Crockett. Mr. Boone's abilities have been largely instrumental in continuing the success of this pioneer association, and his associates place unquestioning confidence in his foresight and judgment. He is president of the State League Building and Loan Association and has other business interests, in addition to which he is the owner of valuable realty at South Bend and a handsome farm of 164 acres, located in Laporte County, Indiana. His standing in business circles of the city may be inferred from the fact that he was secretary of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and that he is now a director and one of the working members of that organization. Mr. Boone holds membership in the Northern Indiana Historical Society, the Indiana Grange, the Knife and Fork Club and the Rotary Club. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and has been prominent in this order, belonging to Portage Lodge No. 675, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master, having been master in 1913; South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons; South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, of which he has been recorder for many years; South Bend Council No. 82, Royal and Select Masters; Fort Wayne Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons; and Mizpah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Fort Wayne. With his family he belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is now serving as secretary of the board of trustees. One of the leading republicans of his city and county, he is treasurer of the Saint Joseph County Republican Central Committee and vice chairman of the Republican Central Committee of South Bend,

also a member of the Board of Public Safety of the city. Altogether, he is a man who touches and improves life on many sides.

In August, 1902, at Union Mills, Indiana, Mr. Boone was married to Miss Clara Learn, who was born at that place, and they are the parents of one child, Edgar R., born September 7, 1907. The modern and attractive family home is located at No. 815 Park Avenue.

JOHN PURDUE, philanthropist, was born in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, October 31, 1802, at the Village of Germany. His father was a poor but industrious German pioneer. At the age of eight John was started to a country school, where he applied himself so diligently that while still in his "teens" he was made teacher. He removed west with his father's family, locating first in Ross County, and then at Worthington. He taught school from 1826 to 1830 at Piqua.

In 1839 he located at Lafayette, Indiana, and formed a business partnership with Moses Fowler, which business with several changes in the firm, was continued until 1855, when Mr. Purdue engaged in the commission business in New York City. Here he was phenomenally successful, and in 1865 returned to Lafayette with a large fortune. He resided in Lafayette until his death resulted in September, 1876, from a stroke of apoplexy.

In 1865 Indiana accepted the provisions of the acts of Congress of 1862 and 1864 for grants of land to states for the establishment of agricultural schools, but the school was not located until 1869. In that year it was established at Lafayette, as the result of an offer of \$150,000 from John Purdue if located there and named for him, supplemented by a further offer of \$50,000 from Tippecanoe County on like conditions. Mr. Purdue was interested in the work through his own experience as a teacher, and as a farmer between school seasons. He served as a trustee of the institution until his death. Its development into one of the greatest technical schools of the country is a part of the history of the state.

JACOB EDGAR MECHLING, now of Indianapolis, is a man of special distinction because of his long service and many promo-

tions as a practical railroad man, and for over thirty years he has been connected with some branch of the great Pennsylvania system. He is now superintendent of motive power for the Pennsylvania lines.

Mr. Mechling was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1863, and represents old Colonial and Revolutionary stock of Pennsylvania. His first American ancestor came from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1828, and landed at Philadelphia in September of the same year. Jacob Mechling is a great-great-grandson of Jacob Mechling, who was born in 1746 and died November 1, 1824. His wife, Catherine Mechling, was born in 1748 and died in August, 1832. He saw service in the Revolutionary war as a soldier in Washington's army. The great-grandfather was Jacob Mechling, who was born December 8, 1770, and died January 10, 1860. He married Mary Magdaline Drum, who was born March 20, 1777, and died May 14, 1852.

The grandfather was another Jacob Mechling, born October 20, 1795, and died March 8, 1873. He married Jane Sander-son Thompson, who was born September 22, 1796, and died May 14, 1872.

The father of Mr. Mechling was Joseph Buffington Mechling, who was born February 28, 1838, and died May 4, 1910. He was a man of considerable prominence in Western Pennsylvania, had a liberal education, for several years was a teacher and for two years was principal of the high school at Butler. He was also a lawyer and a farmer, and shared in the confidence and respect of all who knew him in a business or social way. He married Margaret A. McQuistion, who was born October 29, 1839, and is still living. Her grandfather, John McQuistion, came from Ireland in 1794 and located in Westmoreland County and later in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Edgar Mechling is the oldest in a family of nine children, eight of whom are still living. As a boy he attended the grammar and high schools of his native town and in 1880 went to work as a machinist's apprentice with the H. A. Porter Locomotive Works at Pittsburg. In April, 1882, he first entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg as a special apprentice. The following year, however, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway,

and was with them until May, 1886. Since then his work has been continuous with some branch of the Pennsylvania system. After three months he was promoted to gang foreman of the erecting shop at Pittsburg, later became assistant foreman in the shop where he was first employed and still later was foreman of the new engine house at Wall, Pennsylvania, where he remained until May, 1902. At that date he became assistant master mechanic of the Pittsburg division, with headquarters at Pittsburg, but two years later was sent West and made master mechanic of the Vandalia line, with headquarters at Terre Haute. Mr. Mechling continued a resident of Terre Haute for fifteen years. On July 1, 1918, he was given his present duties as superintendent of motive power of the western lines of the Pennsylvania and now has his headquarters in the Majestic Building at Indianapolis.

Mr. Mechling still retains his membership in Lodge No. 45 of the Masonic order of Pittsburg, is also a Knight Templar and in January, 1919, was installed as commander of the Commandery at Terre Haute. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Indiana Consistory Mason and Shriner, is an Elk and is a vestryman in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Terre Haute. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Mechling married at Pittsburg in May, 1886, Miss Ida May Bailey. They are the parents of one son and three daughters, Edgar B., Lillian M., Margaret E. and Lois R.

ROBERT P. ZORN represents a family that has been identified with Michigan City for over forty-five years. Mr. Zorn is vice president of the Michigan City Trust & Savings Bank, and at different times has found opportunity willingly and gladly to assist in many forward movements and undertakings in his home community.

He was born at Blue Island in Cook County, Illinois. For many generations his forefathers lived at Wuerzburg, Germany. His great-grandfather, Adam Zorn, was a farmer in that community and spent all his life there. Philip Zorn, Sr., the grandfather, was a brewer, a business he followed in Germany until his death in 1849, at the age of forty-one. His widow, Margaret, survived him until 1879, passing away at the age of sixty-eight.

The late Philip Zorn, who founded the family at Michigan City, was born in the City of Wuerzburg, Germany, February 21, 1837, being one of ten children. He attended public schools and later the Agricultural College of Nuremburg, Germany, and in 1854, at the age of sixteen, came to America. After one year in New York City he went west to Blue Island, Illinois, and managed a brewery in that Chicago suburb until 1871. He then established a brewery at Michigan City and gradually built up a large institution, and after taking in his two sons, Charles and Robert, in the business with him organized the Zorn Brewing Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was also a man of various interests, having been one of the promoters and organizers of the Merchants Mutual Telephone Company and was a member and served at one time as president of the Indiana Brewers Association. He was also the first vice president of the Citizens Bank of Michigan City. He was a democrat, served a term as councilman in Michigan City, and also held local offices at Blue Island, but on the whole was too busy to care for the honors and responsibilities of politics. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Philip Zorn married in October, 1856, Miss Sophia Miller, daughter of Christian Miller. They were the parents of seven children: Charles, long associated with his father in business; Amelia; Sophia; Leonard, who died at the age of two years; Robert; Herman, who died at the age of sixteen; and Louisa. The mother of these children died in 1897, aged fifty-eight.

Robert P. Zorn grew up in Michigan City, attending the public schools, and then entered his father's brewery and had a large share in its management and operation. Since his father's death the business has been sold and Mr. Zorn now gives his time to his private interests. He married Miss Flora Kneller, a native of Michigan City and a daughter of Lewis and Mary Kneller. Mr. and Mrs. Zorn have three children, Marie, Philip and Lewis. They are members of St. John's Lutheran Church and Mr. Zorn is affiliated with Michigan City Lodge No. 432, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Michigan City Aerie No. 1228, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

GEORGE IRVING CHRISTIE was the man largely responsible for changing the attitude of the agricultural department of Purdue University from a passive to an active one. In other words, he was founder of the agricultural extension department and has been its superintendent since this department was organized. However great and valuable an institution may be, its benefits are limited as long as it remains stationary, pursuing merely a policy of waiting for students to come to it. Professor Christie has carried the college courses, material and instruction to the most remote corners of the state. Thousands of worthy Indiana farmers have never seen the inside walls of any technical institution, and because of natural inertia and other laws and conditions governing human beings in general a large proportion of them never would avail themselves of such opportunities as are extended by Purdue University. But when Purdue University is put on wheels and carried into the individual agricultural districts, it has been proved every year since Professor Christie began running his educational trains through Indiana that even the most backward and unprogressive rural districts turn out large numbers to see, be entertained and, incidentally, be instructed and get vital inspiration for better work ever afterward.

Mr. Christie is a Canadian by birth, born at Winchester, Ontario, June 22, 1881, a son of David and Mary Ann (House) Christie. He acquired a good training in the schools of his native place, and represented the progressive farming element of the province. In 1898 he entered Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, from which he was graduated in June, 1902, with the degree Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. While in college he displayed his rapidly maturing abilities and gained no little prominence as a judge in agricultural contests at Ottawa, Canada, and also in the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago. It was his work at the International which attracted to him the attention of the Iowa State College at Ames. That institution succeeded in getting the brilliant young Canadian as assistant in agronomy, a department in which he served from 1903 to 1905. In 1903 he was honored by Iowa State College with

the degree Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture.

On July 1, 1905, Mr. Christie came to Purdue University as assistant in soils and crops, and in the following year he founded and was put in charge of the agricultural extension work, which under his energetic direction has become perhaps the most valuable department of the University. The department grew rapidly in scope and volume of its work and at the present time its staff consists of more than two hundred and fifty trained men and women, experts in the various lines of scientific agriculture and home economics who reach more than one million people on the farms annually.

In 1905 he sent out his first special educational train, and since then has utilized twelve lines of railway in reaching directly all the farmers of the state. From these trains have been distributed thousands of copies of station bulletins, while the direct contact between University men and the practical stay-at-home farmers has resulted in untold benefits and has scattered the seed of knowledge and encouragement broadcast all over the state. The establishment of hundreds of corn clubs and other rural life organizations is directly traceable to the forces set in motion by Mr. Christie's Extension Department.

When war was declared by the United States in April, 1917, Indiana's war governor, James P. Goodrich, recognizing the Extension Department as a great factor in food production, appointed its superintendent state food director. Mr. Christie's efforts in this capacity resulted in Indiana increasing her corn acreage 10 per cent; the wheat acreage 25 per cent; doubling the number of back yard gardens; pork production was greatly increased and in a drive for 10,000 silos in 1918, Indiana went "over the top." Not a request came from Washington for the increased production of food that was not more than met. These results in Indiana attracted Secretary Houston's attention, and when he decided to place a man in charge of the farm labor work, one of the most difficult problems confronting the nation, he selected Mr. Christie. He also had charge of the work of distributing funds provided by the President for farmers in drouth-stricken areas of Montana, North Dakota and Washington. That he was equal to this task has

been demonstrated by the fact that President Wilson placed upon him still larger responsibilities by appointing him assistant secretary October 1, 1918.

In this capacity he is playing an important part in the nation's reconstruction activities. To him was assigned the task of preparing the food production program of the United States for 1919. This program has recently been published and is considered one of the most complete and helpful ever given to American farmers. At the request of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, Mr. Christie has undertaken the re-organization of the office of farm management of the Department of Agriculture, with the assistance of leading agricultural economists and farm management men of a number of state colleges. A program of work has been outlined, projects agreed upon and the work established. Assistance has also been given to the States Relations Service in the better organization of the extension forces of the country.

Mr. Christie has served as secretary of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association since 1906; secretary of Indiana Commission for the National Corn Exposition; advisory member of the Indiana Vocational Education Commission, 1911-1912; director of the National Corn Association; superintendent of Indiana Agricultural Exhibit, Panama Pacific Exposition; chairman of the Agricultural Committee Indiana Centennial Celebration, 1916; member of the National Country Life Association; member of the National War Labor Policies Board; director of Purdue University Summer School for Teachers, 1912-1917; and is an associate member of the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C., and member of Rotary Club, Lafayette, Indiana.

He is the author of the following publications: U. S. Department of Agriculture Bulletin 255, "Educational Contests in Agriculture and Home Economics;" Agricultural Extension Bulletin No. 15, "An Act Providing for Agricultural Extension in Indiana;" pamphlet, "Education for Country Life;" pamphlet, "The New Agriculture;" pamphlet, "Agricultural Extension Work;" booklet, "Indiana Agriculture," for Indiana Exhibit, Panama Pacific Exposition; United States Department of Agriculture publication, "Supplying the Farm Labor Need;" United States Department of Agriculture publica-

tion, "Farm Labor." He is joint author of Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 18, "Corn Shows and Selecting, Preparing and Scoring Exhibits;" Agricultural Extension Leaflet No. 23, "Examine the Condition of your Seed Corn."

June 27, 1906, Mr. Christie married Ethel Maria Carpenter, of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Truman and Ermina (Moore) Carpenter. They have one daughter, Ermina Margaret Christie, born August 10, 1908.

MARTHA V. THOMAS, M. D. Among Indiana women who have gained distinction in the professional field, a long and active service as a physician is placed to the credit of Dr. Martha V. Thomas at South Bend. She has spent most of her life in Indiana, but was born at Granville, Morrow County, Ohio.

Her family contained numerous men and women of the highest worth and character. Her grandfather, Rev. John Thomas, a native of Wales, came to America in early manhood, locating at Granville, Ohio, and for many years was pastor of the Baptist Church in that community, living there until his death. His wife, Leanna Davis, also of Wales, came to America with her parents who settled in Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. Zachariah Thomas, father of Doctor Thomas, was also born at Granville, where he received his early education. He graduated in theology from Dennison College, Granville, Ohio, and not long afterwards succeeded his father as pastor of the Baptist Church at Chesterville. In 1865 he removed to Albion, Indiana, where he was busied with his congenial and fruitful labors as pastor of the Baptist Church until his death at the age of sixty-eight.

Doctor Thomas' maternal ancestry goes back to William and Charity (Dye) Bruce, natives of Scotland who became colonial settlers in Prince William County, Virginia, where their son Joel was born and spent his life as a slaveowning planter. Joel, the great-grandfather of Doctor Thomas, was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife was Nancy Dowling. Elijah Bruce, their son, had a similar position as a Virginia gentleman and planter. He married Melinda Browning, a native of Rappahannock County. Her father, John Browning,

a native of the same locality, served on the staff of General Washington, afterwards was a planter, and married Elizabeth Strother.

The mother of Doctor Thomas was Elizabeth Bruce, a daughter of Elijah and Melinda (Browning) Bruce. She survived her husband and spent her last years at South Bend, where she died at the age of eighty-one. Her six children were named Melinda, Jennie, Bruce, Mary, Lucy and Martha V.

Doctor Thomas received her early education in the schools of Albion and also graduated from Shephardson College for Women. For several years she gave most of her time to the care of her invalid father. Her preliminary medical studies were pursued for one year under the direction of Doctor Reiff of Albion. She then entered Hahnemann Medical College, from which she graduated in 1896. The same year she began practice at South Bend, and for many years has shared in the best honors paid the medical fraternity. She is a member of the Indiana State Institute of Homeopathy, Illinois State Homeopathic Association, and American Institute of Homeopathy. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE WYMAN. The character of tremendous enterprise and wholesouled generosity and public spirit which has distinguished so many successful Americans was thoroughly shared by the late George Wyman of South Bend. He was for fifty years a merchant building up and directing a magnificent place of trade. That was his life work, yet with equal seriousness he gave his time and means, especially in later years, to many noble charities that are destined to stand as permanent memorials to the name.

Of New England and Yankee ancestry, he was born at Painesville, Ohio, January 27, 1839, son of Guy and Rebecca (King) Wyman, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Connecticut. On leaving public school at the age of fourteen George Wyman spent one year as clerk for a Painesville merchant, and made such good progress that he was then assigned to the responsibilities of managing a small store in the same section of Ohio. By the time he was twenty-one years old he had acquired a thoroughly practical knowledge of

merchandising, and had also supplemented his early education by a course in a Milwaukee business college.

On leaving Painesville he came to South Bend in 1860. In August of that year he opened a small but well selected stock of dry goods on North Michigan Street. In January, 1865, he formed the firm of George Wyman & Company. For eighteen years he and Capt. G. E. Rose were business partners and associates. In the meantime the business had grown, necessitating two changes of locations, and after 1883 several building additions were made to furnish space for the expanding activities of the firm, so that Mr. Wyman came into the present century at the head of one of the largest merchandise stores in Northern Indiana.

Mr. Wyman hardly relaxed any of the vigilance and energy that had made him supreme in mercantile affairs until his death, which occurred in 1913. At that time he was mourned not merely as a business man, but as one of the citizens who had been constructive in South Bend's progress toward the realization of the broader and better ideals of community life. The one institution that more than any other stands as a monument to his generosity is the Young Women's Christian Association Building, which he and his wife built and equipped in 1906. In the days of his prosperity he did not forget his native town, and presented the Painesville Young Men's Christian Association with a well equipped gymnasium. The last months of his life he was planning and working out the details of a plan whereby he intended to effect the distribution of a sum approximating \$150,000 among his faithful employes, friends and charitable institutions. Mrs. Wyman had shared his confidence in these plans, and when death laid its hand upon him she gave practical effect to his wishes. As a result, besides a number of individuals, several South Bend institutions found their possibilities for usefulness greatly extended through the bequests of Mr. Wyman, including the Epworth Hospital, the St. Joseph Hospital, the Orphans Home and the United Charities.

Mr. Wyman's first wife was Lizzie Rose, who died in 1880. The wife of his second marriage, who survives her honored husband and continues his influence, was be-

fore her marriage, Clara Lovett. She was born at Charlottesville, New York, daughter of Rev. Noble and Marion (Peck) Lovett. Her father was for many years a faithful laborer in the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN A. SWYGART. The Swygart family had been a prominent one in South Bend for over sixty years. While the career of John A. Swygart is and has been connected with the city in many important ways, including his present official service as city comptroller, the record of which he is most proud was his long and efficient employment in the various operating branches of railroading. He was in his time connected with several of the larger railroad systems of the Middle West and South, and on returning to South Bend to make it his permanent home resigned his position as general superintendent of a road in Louisiana.

Mr. Swygart was born on Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, Ohio, February 23, 1855. His great-grandfather was a Virginia planter and slave owner, but later moved from Virginia to Pennsylvania and bought a home near Reading, where he spent his last years. Mr. Swygart's grandfather was Benjamin Swygart, probably a native of Virginia. One of his seven sons was the late George W. Swygart, who was the founder of the family at South Bend.

George W. Swygart was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, and as a boy served a seven years apprenticeship at the trade of stone, brick and plaster mason. He then worked as a journeyman and in 1848 removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. In 1857 he made a prospecting visit to Illinois, and while in Chicago was awarded a contract to erect a building. The owner asked him to take as part of his payment five acres of land now included in the "loop district." George W. Swygart, though in later years regarded as one of the most competent judges of real estate, preferred the money in hand to the doubtful value of Chicago real estate. He did not remain long in Chicago, and on again coming west in 1858 settled at South Bend. Here he engaged in a successful business as a contractor and builder, and put up many of the structures still standing in the city. He had an abiding faith in the future of South

Bend, and practiced his faith by liberal investment in local real estate. He bought sixty acres of land south of Sample Street, later owned by the Studebaker Manufacturing Company. On West Washington Street he erected what was at that time regarded as the finest private residence in the city. He also bought and improved the site now occupied by the Oliver Hotel, and at his death he left a large estate, represented by many holdings in and around the city. He died at South Bend at the age of seventy-nine. He was a republican, and an active Presbyterian and erected one of the early Presbyterian Churches in South Bend. George W. Swygart married Carolina M. Moyer, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania and died at the age of seventy-four. Her father, John Moyer, was a native of Berlin, Germany. Her grandfather served for some years as an officer in the German army. He was a man of liberal mind and temper, and after leaving the army he had some differences with his associates over political affairs and he sought a home in free America, locating near Reading, Pennsylvania. His liberal means were invested in business there and he was a pioneer in the iron industry of Pennsylvania. His son, John Moyer, continued this business after his father's death, but finally moved to Lee County, Illinois, and bought a large tract of land near Dixon, where he gave his time to the breeding and raising of fine horses and cattle. He died there at the age of eighty-six. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Swygart had eight children, named William, Clementina, John A., George, Ella, Edward, Lillie and Eva.

John A. Swygart was about two years old when his parents came to South Bend. He had only a common school education and when about fourteen entered railroading, having served a six months' apprenticeship at telegraphy in the offices of the Lake Shore Company. After a brief experience as an operator he became a brakeman and then conductor on the Wabash. Leaving the Middle West, Mr. Swygart went to Texas and joined the International and Great Northern Railway, at first as a yard engineer, then in the machine shops as shop foreman, as traveling road engineer and finally was put in charge of all the trains and engine men during the construction of a branch of the road to Austin, Texas.

On leaving the International and Great Northern Mr. Swygart gratified his desire to see more of the world. He visited Vera Cruz and Mexico City, Bluefields in Central America, and also sailed over the waters of the Gulf to Havana and various points in the West Indies. After seven months of travel and recreation he returned north and became an engineer with the Wabash Railroad Company. This was the beginning of eighteen years of continuous service with the Wabash, and for twelve years he was engineer on the Royal Blue Limited out of St. Louis. Later he became road foreman in charge of the engineers and firemen, for three years was trainmaster, and in 1898 he became superintendent of the Iron Mountain and Southern Railway. In 1902 he resigned to accept the position of vice president and general manager of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company, with headquarters at Shreveport, Louisiana.

Mr. Swygart finally gave up railroading, a work in which his talents had such a congenial sphere, in order to return to South Bend and perform his duties as executor of his father's estate. Railroading still exercised a strong fascination over him, and in 1909 he became superintendent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, with headquarters at Watertown, South Dakota, but after a year returned to South Bend and has since devoted his time to his private affairs. He was appointed city comptroller in 1918.

In 1887 Mr. Swygart married Miss Martha J. Hollyman, who was born at Hannibal, Missouri, daughter of John and Emma (Bird) Hollyman, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Swygart have one daughter, named Mildred. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is affiliated with South Bend Lodge No. 294, Free and Accepted Masons, the Council No. 82, Royal and Select Masters, Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, Commandery No. 13, Knights Templars, and he is also a member of the social organization known as the Knife and Fork Club.

EDWIN E. THOMPSON. When in 1918 the democratic party of Marion County chose as their nominee for the office of recorder Edwin E. Thompson there were a number of qualifications conspicuous in the choice aside from those of ordinary po-



Edwin C. Thompson

litical value. For one thing Mr. Thompson is a thoroughly trained lawyer, but even more important, as relates to the office for which he became a candidate, is a real estate man of wide and thorough experience and his knowledge of land and property values in Marion County would of itself prove his fitness for these official responsibilities.

Mr. Thompson is a man of interesting experience and attainments. He was born February 22, 1878, in Smith's Valley in Johnson County, Indiana. His paternal grandfather, a native of Virginia, came west about 1820 and was a pioneer in Morgan County, Indiana, where he cleared up land and followed the vocation of farming during his active life, and when the work of the week was done he spent most of his Sundays and other days besides in spreading the Gospel as a local preacher of the Methodist faith. He died about the time of the Civil war.

Among his six children was James M. Thompson, who was born in 1847 at Cope in Morgan County. His early education was obtained in schools that bore little resemblance to the modern public schools of Indiana. Only a month or two every winter he attended a session of school held in a log cabin, with wooden slab benches for seats, and with all the simple paraphernalia and equipment of such schools. He became a farmer, was a hard worker in that occupation, and about 1885 engaged in the general store business, which he continued until 1908, when failing health compelled him to desist. He was a lifelong democrat, and held the offices of justice of the peace and other minor township offices. He was also a devout member of the Methodist Church. When about twenty-five years of age he moved from Morgan County to Johnson County, living in Smith's Valley until 1891, and then moved to Glenn's Valley in Marion County, where he had his home until his death February 16, 1913. James M. Thompson married Lovina Teet, who, with her three children, is still living. The oldest child, Emma Lee, is the wife of Harry E. Fendley of Indianapolis. Mrs. Fendley was born September 15, 1875. The second child is Edwin Elbert, and the youngest is Earl Henry Thompson.

Edwin E. Thompson was educated in the common schools of Johnson and Mar-

ion counties, graduating from the Glenn's Valley common schools in 1893, from the Southport High School in 1896, and received his A. B. degree from Butler College with the class of 1900. He then entered the University of Chicago, where after nine months of residence he was given the degree of Ph. B. in 1901, and continuing post-graduate work received the degree Master of Philosophy in 1902. Besides these evidences of a liberal education Mr. Thompson graduated in law with the degree LL. B. from the Indianapolis College of Law in 1907.

In the meantime he was a successful teacher and instructor of science in high schools five years. He entered the real estate business and studied law while in that line, and since his admission to practice has combined those two vocations very successfully. As a lawyer he has been employed in a number of important civil cases. One that attracted much attention was the matter of the heirs of the Lovina Streight estate, for whom he acted as attorney. Lovina Streight was the widow of Col. A. D. Streight. Mr. Thompson was appointed by the court to sell the Streight homestead on East Washington Street.

Mr. Thompson since early manhood has been interested in democratic successes, and he was one of the local democrats of Indianapolis who brought about the purchase of the Indiana Democratic Club home. He was on the board of directors of this club for several years. He is also a member of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, the Hoosier Motor Club, is a Mason, and is a member and past master of Southport Lodge No. 270, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Smith's Valley. As a real estate man Mr. Thompson platted and sold the Lone-acre Addition to Indianapolis, other adjoining tracts, and in that part of the city he has built and sold sixty homes.

June 25, 1913, at Spring Green, Wisconsin, Mr. Thompson married Miss Ethel Jane Hickcox. Mrs. Thompson is herself a thoroughly capable business woman. Her mother, Mary Parr Hickcox, traced her descent back to the same family which produced the famous Ann Parr, one of the wives of King Henry VIII, of England. Mrs. Thompson was educated in the public

schools of Wisconsin, and before her marriage was head of the office force and office manager for the Hart-Parr Company of Charles City, Iowa, this company being the pioneers in tractor manufacturing in America.

REV. MYRON W. REED was born at Brookfield, Vermont, July 24, 1836. After attending the common schools, he continued his education at St. Lawrence Academy, at Potsdam, New York, until he rebelled against parental authority and started out for himself to encounter hardship and privation that were finally overcome by his indomitable will. His first employment, taken almost in desperation, was on a fishing vessel on the Newfoundland banks; next as canvassing agent for the Republican Central Committee of New York; then as reporter on the Buffalo Express.

Drifting west, he had experience as a school teacher, a farm laborer, a law student, a theological student, and a preacher. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Eighteenth Michigan Regiment as chaplain, but two months later resigned this position to become captain of one of the companies. He served through the war, and when mustered out was chief of scouts under General Thomas. He then turned again to the ministry, and graduated from the Chicago School of Theology in 1868.

His first charge was at a small town in Michigan; then four years at a non-sectarian church in New Orleans; then four years at the Olivet Congregational Church of Milwaukee; then from October 4, 1877, to April 1, 1884, at the First Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, where he left a lasting impress on the city and the state. He resigned to go to the First Congregational Church of Denver, where he served for eleven years, resigning on account of differences with his board on social and economic questions. His friends and admirers then established the Broadway Temple for him, and until his death, on January 30, 1899, he made it the most popular church in Denver.

Leaving Indiana a republican, he was nominated for Congress by the democrats of the Denver district in 1886, and although the district was overwhelmingly republican, was defeated by only 803 votes. In 1892 he was tendered the congressional

nomination by the people's party, but declined in favor of Lafe Pence, an Indiana man, who was triumphantly elected. His resolute stand for human rights, in all matters made him the most loved man in Colorado. It was estimated that 10,000 people came to the city for his funeral, which was conducted by the ministers of the Methodist and Congregational churches, a Jewish rabbi, and a Catholic priest.

While at New Orleans, Mr. Reed married Louise Lyon, a young lady who had gone south to teach negroes. She survived him, with two sons, Paul L., an engineer, and Ralph W., a lawyer, and a daughter, Mrs. Leslie O. Carter, of Indianapolis. A volume of his Denver sermons was published at Indianapolis in 1898, under the title "Temple Talks." A memorial sketch was published after his death by Wm. P. Fishback, an Indianapolis friend, with whom and James Whitcomb Riley Mr. Reed had made a trip to Europe.

SAMUEL W. BAER, M. D. A physician and surgeon whose work has attracted favorable attention for a number of years at South Bend, Dr. Samuel W. Baer, a native Indianan, was a successful educator for a number of years before he took up the profession of medicine.

Doctor Baer was born on a farm near Columbia City, Indiana, a son of Andrew and Lydia (Doll) Baer and grandson of David Baer. His father spent all his life in an agricultural atmosphere and finally bought a farm near Columbia City in Whitley County, where he was busily engaged until his death, when about forty-five years of age. His wife, Lydia Doll, was born near Canton, Ohio, and after the death of her husband she returned to that state and spent her last days there.

Doctor Baer was one of a family of nine children. He was quite young when his father died, and he then went to live with an uncle, Moses Baer, in Harrison Township of Elkhart County. There he received his early advantages in the district schools. He was nineteen when he taught his first term of school, and it was by teaching and attending school alternately that he completed his higher academic education and laid the basis for his professional career. In 1893 he received the Ph. B. degree from DePauw University at

Greencastle, and in 1898 the same institution awarded him the degree Master of Arts. For three years he was instructor in German at DePauw University. His longest work as an educator was done at Nappanee, where for ten years he was superintendent of schools. Even while there he gave much of his time to the study of medicine and then entered the medical department of the University of Illinois, where he completed two years of his medical course, followed by one term at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and in 1906 took the degree of M. D. from Illinois Medical College, Chicago, Illinois. The following year he spent in practice at Nappanee, but in 1907 moved to South Bend, where he has enjoyed a large clientele. He is a member of the St. Joseph County, the Tri-State and the Indiana State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Doctor Baer has cultivated fraternal connections and is a member of Lodge No. 294, Free and Accepted Masons, Crusade Lodge No. 14, Knights of Pythias, Putnam Lodge No. 445, Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Greencastle, Indiana, and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In 1883 Doctor Baer married Naomi Culp. She was born in Harrison Township of Elkhart County, daughter of John and Sarah (Wisler) Culp, natives of Ohio and among the early settlers of Elkhart County. Doctor and Mrs. Baer have two daughters, Grace and Hilda. The former was married to F. A. Boulton, who is a graduate of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. He is now associated with the Timpkin Detroit Axle Company. The latter was married to Henry Maust, of Nappanee, Indiana. Mr. Maust is a successful commercial artist. He is chief artist with the Crafton Studio, Chicago, Illinois.

CLEMENT SMOGOR is one of the most active young business men of South Bend, a lumber merchant, has built up a large organization for supplying the demands of his trade, and has also identified himself with many of the movements and undertakings intimate to the city's progress and welfare.

Mr. Smogor has spent most of his life in South Bend but was born in Poland. His

father, Anthony Smogor, after attending the schools of Poland served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade and in 1881 came to America in search of better opportunities for himself and family. For ten months he worked at farm labor near Grand Rapids, Michigan, and then came to South Bend where his wife and children joined him. For a number of years he was employed as a machinist by the Millen Portland Cement Company, later for a time was in the construction department of the Northern Indiana Interurban Railway, and eventually engaged in the retail coal business, which he continued until his death when about seventy years of age. He married Mary Myszk, a native of Poland and now living at South Bend. Her father, Michael Myszk, spent his last years in South Bend. Anthony Smogor and wife had six children: Casimier T., Frank A., Clement S., Vincent, John and Pearl. The last named is the wife of Dr. Peter Makielski.

Clement Smogor attended the parochial schools of South Bend, spent three years in the preparatory course at Notre Dame University and later had a commercial and business course. For a time he was a teacher in the parochial schools, but entered the lumber business as an employee of Dresden & Stanfield. In 1910 he succeeded to this business, and has since had the satisfaction of seeing it grow and prosper as one of the leading concerns of its kind at South Bend.

Mr. Smogor is a republican in politics and has served as a member of the city executive committee and was on the board of public safety during Mayor Keller's administration. He was vice president of the Indiana Delegation to the Polish National Convention held at Detroit, Michigan. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Knife and Fork Club, is a Knight of Columbus, and is affiliated with South Bend Lodge Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In August, 1899, Mr. Smogor married Mary Rafinski. She was born at Haverstraw, New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Rafinski, both natives of Poland. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Smogor are Eugene, Gertrude, Louis and Jeanette. Mr. and Mrs. Smogor are members of St. Hedwig Catholic Church.

COL. ELI F. RITTER was for over forty years a prominent Indiana lawyer, served as a soldier and officer in the Union army, and played an effective and forceful part in civic affairs, though mainly restricted to limited fields, particularly the advocacy of temperance. He might be properly named among the pioneers of that movement which eventually brought Indiana into the group of prohibition states.

He was born on a farm in Guilford Township of Hendricks County, Indiana, June 18, 1838, son of James and Rachel (Jessup) Ritter. His parents were both born in North Carolina and were Friends or Quakers in religion and helped make up that large and influential colony of Friends who left North Carolina in the early half of the nineteenth century and settled so numerous in Indiana. James Ritter died in 1859 and his wife in 1874. He was a whig in politics and later a republican.

The late Colonel Ritter was the youngest son in a family of seven children. He attended the common schools of Hendricks County and entered Asbury College, now DePauw University, at Greencastle as member of the class of 1863. He left college to enlist April 14, 1861, as a private in Company K of the Sixteenth Indiana Infantry. He was in practically continuous service until getting his honorable discharge June 6, 1865, more than four years later. He was transferred to the Seventy-Ninth Indiana Infantry, and most of his service was with the Army of the Cumberland. He participated in three great campaigns, one in Tennessee which culminated in the battle of Stone River, that in Eastern Tennessee and Northern Georgia marked by the historic conflicts of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kennesaw Mountain, the siege and battle of Atlanta and Lovejoy Station, and finally in the pursuit of Hood's army back through Tennessee, concluding with the battles of Franklin and Nashville. He served as adjutant in his regiment and later rose to the rank of captain. His title of colonel was due to three years of service as colonel of the First Regiment of the Indiana National Guard. He was appointed by Governor Porter upon the organization of the National Guard in 1883. He was also a member of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic. From 1903 to 1909

he served as a member of the board of trustees of the Indiana Soldiers Home.

After the war DePauw University granted him a diploma as a member of the class of 1865. He also took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1866, and soon afterward located at Indianapolis, where for over forty years he commanded a large and important practice in both the State and Federal courts. He was especially able as a trial lawyer. He was author of "Moral Law and Civil Law, Parts of the Same Thing," a book in which he argued the thesis that social morality is the fundamental principle of the common law and of all statute law. Fully fifty years ago, early in his career as a lawyer, Colonel Ritter allied himself with the temperance forces and never lost an opportunity to put a check on the liquor traffic, and was connected as an attorney with many trials in the lower and higher courts to enforce all the regulatory laws affecting that subject in Indiana.

Politically Colonel Ritter was an independent republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. July 15, 1866, he married Miss Narcie Lockwood. She was born at Paris, Kentucky, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca (Smith) Lockwood, who spent their last years with their daughter in Indianapolis. The children of Colonel Ritter and wife were: Halsted L., who has followed the same profession as his father; Herman B., who died at the age of twenty-one; Roscoe H., a physician; Mary B., who married Charles A. Beard, former professor of Columbia University at New York and regarded as one of the foremost leaders of progressive opinion in America; Dwight S., now city purchasing agent of Indianapolis; and Ruth, wife of Edgar V. O'Daniel.

DWIGHT S. RITTER. Though the process has been a slow one, and only accelerated by the necessities imposed through years of extraordinary public and private economy resulting from the war, there is an increasing tendency for the administrators of public business to adapt and adopt the methods which have proved efficient in private industrialism. Never again probably will public waste and extravagance be regarded with cynical indifference and as a matter of no particular consequence. An encouraging example of this new spirit

in municipal administration has recently been afforded by a report from the city purchasing agent of Indianapolis, Dwight S. Ritter.

Mr. Ritter is an Indianapolis man by birth, though he obtained his chief business experience elsewhere. Since he left college his specific work has been the handling and buying of large quantities of materials for big industries under private ownership. The work of a purchasing agent is in fact a great profession, requiring almost as much detailed knowledge as a railway tariff expert, and furthermore a tact and a promptness of decision that are pre-eminent qualities in the business executive.

It was solely on the basis of his previous experience and demonstrated fitness that Mayor Jewett sought the services of Mr. Ritter for the position of city purchasing agent in January, 1918. The new office and honors came to him as an office seeking the man rather than the man the office, and political considerations figured hardly at all in the choice.

Thus Mr. Ritter took up his duties at the beginning of the year 1918, and has been busy ever since building and making this, the most important department of the city government, one of the most efficient, best organized and most economical organizations of its kind among America's municipalities. Through the city purchasing agent all the supplies for every department of Indianapolis are purchased. Understanding how much of a metropolis Indianapolis is, how many institutions it has, how many departments of public administration, including public works, parks, hospitals, sewer and paving and engineering activities, public buildings and accounting and clerical divisions, it is readily seen that the volume of business transacted by the purchasing agent not only involves several hundred thousand dollars annually, but includes an astounding magnitude and variety of materials and commodities. Frequently a city administration committed to a program of economy has sought to restrict requisitions for materials, with a result too often of handicapping and impeding work that must be done and securing economy at the expense of efficiency. A nearer approach to the desired ends is found in concentrating responsibility for purchases under one head, thus gaining the

economy that results from doing business at wholesale rather than by loose and unsystematized buying.

What Indianapolis has gained through Mr. Ritter's administration of the city purchasing agent's office is well set forth in an editorial that appeared in The Indianapolis Star commenting upon his first report for the semi-annual period from January to July, 1918. An important feature of the report, emphasized in the editorial, was the fact that the cost of the department was less than two per cent on the total volume of business it handled for the city. The most important economy furthermore was reducing the number of emergency orders, which in the previous year had amounted to sixty-six per cent of the total supplies, whereas in the first report of Mr. Ritter they were reduced to only fourteen per cent. Other large savings were made by checking and rearranging the city's telephone service and by prompt discounting of the city's bills. A summary of the benefits derived from Mr. Ritter's administration is contained in the following quotation from the editorial just mentioned:

"Anyone familiar with business methods, particularly the public's business, will recognize what opportunities for economy are presented to a well conducted purchasing department. When the cost of that agency is less than two per cent of the purchases the saving through efficiency and intelligent supervision is bound to be important. The agency has systematized the city's purchasing until it now buys all materials for all city departments, having included such accounts as telephones, electric lights, gas, contract steam heating, insurance, repairs to buildings and some other items that were not formerly handled by the purchasing agent.

"A further improvement in the system has been made by which a daily record of each fund is kept and thus avoiding over-running appropriations. Mr. Ritter hopes to work out some plan by which departmental purchases of any given article may be lumped to get better prices by buying in quantities, as for example coal used in the various city departments. He proposes to institute business system and efficiency wherever that may be done."

Dwight S. Ritter is an Indianapolis man, born in the city in 1878, a son of the late

Col. Eli Ritter, whose interesting career is reviewed elsewhere. Dwight S. Ritter was educated in the public schools, in the Shortridge High School of Indianapolis, and graduated in 1900 from DePauw University of Greencastle. For a number of years after leaving college he was connected with a large manufacturing concern at Columbus, Ohio, and in 1913 returned to Indianapolis and took the position of purchasing agent for the Nordyke & Marmon Company, one of the largest automobile factories in the country. It was with that corporation he demonstrated the efficiency and knowledge and skill in purchasing materials which were recognized when Mayor Jewett sought his services for the office of city purchasing agent.

Mr. Ritter married Miss Edna Taylor, and they have two children, Gordon T. and Wayne L. Ritter.

GEORGE ROBERT WILSON. Some of the worthiest services and experiences of life have been credited to George Robert Wilson, now a resident of Jasper and Indianapolis and a leading insurance man. By profession he is a surveyor and civil engineer, and for many years was county superintendent of schools in Dubois County.

He was born at Cannelton, Indiana, August 15, 1863. He is the eldest son of Michael and Elizabeth (Chilton) Wilson. His parents are English, and he is the first of the family on either side born without the folds of the British flag. Michael Wilson, only son of Anthony and Anna (Pratt) Wilson, was born in Rainton Gate, not far from Durham, England, October 3, 1834. He came with his father, Anthony, to America in 1854 from Shield's Harbor, England, on the good ship Josephine Hardin, and arrived at the port of New York August 11, 1854. From New York they went to Hawesville, Kentucky, on the Ohio River, opposite Cannelton, Indiana, and there located, removing later to Cannelton. Michael Wilson's wife was born in England October 13, 1844, daughter of George and Margaret (Bruce) Chilton who came to America in June, 1848, on the ship Mary Matthews, and landed at Philadelphia. The family settled at Cannelton, and there on November 1, 1862, Elizabeth Hutchinson Chilton became the wife of Michael Wilson.

In 1868 the Wilson family moved from Perry County to Dubois County, and there George R. Wilson was reared and spent many years of his life. At eleven years of age he went to work in the coal mines near Jasper. Ambitious beyond the ordinary, he devoted himself to study at such intervals of leisure as he could command during the four years he spent in the coal mines, and at the age of fifteen he was possessed of a good English education. He then secured a position as teacher in Bainbridge Township, in the meantime taking a practical course in civil engineering, under the direction of Major Stiles, the celebrated author of "Stiles' Curves and Tables." In all Mr. Wilson taught school for nine years, during the last two of which he was principal of the high school at Ireland.

In the intervals between teaching he served for three years in his father's office as deputy surveyor of Dubois County, and for four years as county surveyor. His father and also his uncle, George Chilton, were civil engineers and served as surveyors of Dubois and Perry counties.

In 1889 Mr. Wilson's eminent qualifications as an educator were recognized by his appointment to the position of county superintendent of schools. His work in this position was so thorough and striking in character as to have attracted attention in educational circles all over the state. Briefly referred to, his record as superintendent is summarized as follows: The reorganization of the school system of Dubois County, comprising the introduction of uniform courses of study and the classification of schools throughout the county; the introduction of a system of bi-monthly examinations of pupils, a system which has since been adopted by the state; the introduction of a uniform set of examination papers for pupils in all the county schools; the organization of the Teachers' Reading Circle, of Dubois County, which for years stood first in the State of Indiana; the organization of the Young People's Reading Circle in Dubois County; the introduction of common school commencements in every township in Dubois County, and the reduction of township institutes to a system. In addition to this creditable work Mr. Wilson prepared an excellent map of Dubois County. He also collected and arranged the exhibit of the Dubois County



Jacob Moulton

school children at the World's Fair at Chicago, which was awarded two diplomas and one medal.

Mr. Wilson did much to advance the educational interests of the state. He served on many state committees, in all of which he was a leading spirit. He served as president of the Indiana County Superintendents' Association, having previously filled the offices of secretary and vice president of the same organization. He also served as chairman of the executive committee of the Indiana Teachers' Association. Mr. Wilson was identified with almost every educational project in the state. He has the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but never practiced law.

In 1903 Mr. Wilson refused a unanimous re-election as county superintendent, and associated himself with the State Life Insurance Company as its Indiana manager, which position he now holds, and is one of that company's best managers. Mr. Wilson is a graduate of the New York Insurance School. He helped reorganize the Indiana Association of Life Underwriters, and became its president.

During his spare time, and as a source of pleasure, Mr. Wilson wrote a history of Dubois County, now classed as one of the best county histories in Indiana. In 1916, as a favor to his county, he resurveyed a part of the Freeman lines, on the south side of the Vincennes tract in Dubois County, so as to mark it with proper historical markers. This was a part of Dubois County's contribution to the state's centennial celebration of 1916. Mr. Wilson was commissioned by Governor Ralston to make this survey. He has made a thorough study of pioneer trails and surveys, and has written many articles on that subject for historical societies and magazines. He is considered an authority on pioneer surveys in Indiana, and prepared a pamphlet on that subject for the Indiana Historical Society publications.

In 1893 Mr. Wilson married Miss Carolina L. Kuebler. They have one daughter, Miss Roberta. Mr. Wilson has been very successful in all his business undertakings. He is public spirited, liberal, progressive and energetic, a gentleman of kindly and courteous demeanor and of great popularity throughout the state.

CHARLES S. BUCK has been an Indianapolis business man for over a quarter of a century, and during that time an immense volume of business has been transacted through his personal agency as a real estate broker. He is now proprietor of the C. S. Buck Land Company, specializing in farm lands and city property, with offices in the Law Building.

Mr. Buck was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 14, 1866, son of Charles J. and Julia (Campbell) Buck. His father, also a native of Ohio, was self educated, but qualified himself as a school teacher in early life and served throughout the Civil war with an Ohio regiment, and on his return home engaged in the real estate business at Xenia. In 1879 he removed to Indianapolis and continued a factor in local real estate circles until in 1885 he returned to Xenia. He was a republican. In his family were five children, four daughters and one son.

Charles S. Buck, the youngest of the family, has two sisters still living. He received his education in the public schools of Xenia, Ohio, and after coming to Indianapolis took a business college course. His first regular employment was as a pressman in the Indianapolis Journal office. Later he worked as a pressman for the Journal in the morning and the Indianapolis News in the afternoon. After this experience he returned to his old home at Xenia, Ohio, and owned a farm and was identified with several lines of employment. An accident temporarily disabled him for further active pursuits, and in 1901 he returned to Indianapolis and engaged in the real estate brokerage business. Besides farm lands and city property he also acts as a general intermediary for business opportunities of all kinds, and has built up a large and successful business. Mr. Buck is a republican. On November 8, 1888, he married Miss Hattie Ridell, of Xenia, Ohio. They have one daughter, Margaret.

JACOB WOOLVERTON. The men who have won their way to success in the financial world have come from no one particular walk of life. Many of them have had their training in the surroundings in which they now find themselves; not a few have graduated from commercial, mercantile and industrial affairs to the handling of mone-

tary matters as repositories of the public trust, while a large number have had their beginning in life amid the atmosphere of the farm. In the last-named class is found Jacob Woolverton, president of the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank and vice president of the Saint Joseph Loan & Trust Company, of South Bend.

Mr. Woolverton belongs to a family which originated in England, where the Town of Woolverton is named in its honor, but his ancestors have resided in America from colonial days. His paternal grandfather, John Woolverton, was the owner of a farm just outside of Cincinnati, Ohio, at Bond Hill, now a part of the corporation of Cincinnati, six miles from the courthouse. He died there and was buried in the vicinity, but the graveyard has since been built over. The father of Jacob Woolverton, Charles Woolverton, came from the above-named farm to Indiana in 1831, and after stopping for a time in Decatur and Parke counties, moved on to the historic region of Chain-O'-Lakes in Saint Joseph County, where he settled on a quarter section of land. The old homestead is now owned by the son, who bought out the other heirs and added forty acres to the property. During the early days cranberries were abundant on the low lands in the vicinity of Chain-O'-Lakes, and the young pioneer marketed some of them in Cincinnati. It was while on the way to the Ohio metropolis with a wagon-load of this fruit that he met Jane Lawson, who afterward became his wife, she being the daughter of one of the numerous tavern-keepers then operating establishments on the great state highway, the Michigan Road. This tavern was near Greensburg, and young Woolverton stopped there for rest and refreshment while on his way to Cincinnati. So well pleased was he with his entertainment that he again stopped at the Lawson tavern on his return, and these two first visits and the acquaintance formed ripened into a love match that culminated in a marriage in 1840. Following their union the young people started housekeeping on the Chain-O'-Lakes Farm, which is now one of the most attractive places on the Lincoln Highway west. Five children were born to them, of whom three, two sons and a daughter, grew to maturity. The daughter died in her young womanhood, but the two sons survive: Jacob, of this notice;

and Charles, a resident of Edwardsville, Illinois. Charles Woolverton, the elder, was not only a skilled and energetic farmer, but also operated quite extensively in farm lands, buying and selling, and it is possible that the operation of this side line had an amount of influence upon the elder son, Jacob, whose tastes turned decidedly to commercial pursuits rather than to farming. Farm life did not agree with the son, and as it was not congenial, he decided to cast his lines in other directions. His subsequent success shows that even at an early age he gave indications of the excellent judgment and foresight which have since characterized and moulded his life.

Jacob Woolverton was seven years of age when his father died, and his mother subsequently remarried. As is not infrequently the case, the stepfather and stepson did not harmonize in their relationship, and when the youth was only sixteen years of age he left his home to shift for himself. The older man freely predicted that he would soon return, but he underestimated the youth's spirit and initiative. During the summer of 1861 he worked on the farm of James Ray, receiving a wage of \$11 per month, and in the next summer on the Ashbury Lindley farm, his salary having been increased to \$15 per month, as his abilities were recognized. During the winter months he accepted such honorable employment as came his way, in this way earning his board and being able to attend school. The rudiments of an education secured in this way were supplemented by further study at the old Northern Indiana College at South Bend, which occupied the original building of the South Bend Chilled Plow Company's plant and which he attended in 1863. In his vacation period he spent his time in the office of Francis R. Tutt, deputy revenue collector, but before engaging actively in business took a course in Eastman's Commercial College at Chicago, which was then one of the famous institutions of the West. After graduating there he was associated with William L. Kizer, his boyhood friend, schoolmate and college chum, as a clerk in the revenue office, first under Mr. Tutt, deputy collector, and subsequently under Colonel Norman Eddy, district revenue collector, whose appointment brought the district office from Logansport to South Bend. The two clerks, Kizer and Wool-

verton, checked up the office at Logansport and superintended the transfer to this city.

After leaving this office Mr. Woolverton was for a time a traveling representative for a Cleveland oil house. However, he realized that he had not yet found his true vocation and gave that position up to take a clerical post with Studebaker Brothers. During a long period he, with William Mack and Clem Studebaker, did all the office work for this concern, he and Mr. Mack looking after the books and accounts and Mr. Studebaker attending to the correspondence. The company's office was in a small frame building on South Michigan Street, opposite the present site of the Auditorium. When he left this office Mr. Woolverton drifted into the real estate business with his former fellow-clerk, Mr. Kizer. It happened that Andrew Anderson was at that time operating the abstracts of title now owned by W. A. Bugbee. He offered Mr. Woolverton an opportunity to conduct the real estate end of his abstract business, but Mr. Woolverton was drawing \$75 per month at the Studebaker office and thought that it was too good a thing to give up for an uncertainty. He suggested to Mr. Kizer, who was traveling for the Aetna Life Insurance Company and was not enamored of his position, that he take the place in the Anderson office and that if the business showed itself profitable he would leave Studebaker's and go in with him. This resulted in Mr. Kizer's trying the proposition, and his success was so immediate and assured that Mr. Woolverton resigned his position, and, June 10, 1869, became one of the members of the partnership of Kizer & Woolverton. This is still in existence after a period of more than forty-eight years, and the firm's office, in charge of Robert Kizer, is in the same place that it was in the beginning, although in a new building. The success of the firm encouraged the partners to enter other fields. They were instrumental in organizing the Malleable Steel Range Manufacturing Company, to which Mr. Kizer's and Mr. Woolverton's sons now direct their attention, and of which Jacob Woolverton is vice president and treasurer. In 1882 he became interested in the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank, which was founded December 8, 1869, by J. M. Studebaker, J. C. Knoblick and T. J. Seixas, the last-named being the prime mover in the or-

ganization and secretary and treasurer for a number of years prior to his death. Mr. Woolverton was elected president of the institution in 1895, and has since been re-elected every year. The other officers are: Benjamin F. Dunn, vice president; Rome C. Stephenson, vice president; George U. Bingham, secretary and treasurer; Harriet E. Elbel, cashier; Charles A. Burns, assistant cashier; and Elmer E. Rodgers, assistant cashier; the trustees being Jacob Woolverton, B. F. Dunn, W. A. Bugbee, W. L. Kizer, Elmer Crockett, W. A. Funk and R. C. Stephenson. At the close of business, August 20, 1917, the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank issued the following statement: Resources, loans and discounts, \$2,027,919.96; municipal bonds, \$487,906.68; cash on hand and due from banks, \$938,100.68; liabilities, due depositors, \$3,089,337.91; surplus, \$325,000.00; interest, etc., \$39,589.41. Mr. Woolverton is also vice president and the largest stockholder of the Saint Joseph Loan & Trust Company, a brother bank, and has been since its organization, in which he was the main factor, in 1900. The other officials of this bank are: Rome C. Stephenson, president; Willis A. Bugbee, vice president; George U. Bingham, secretary and treasurer; Harriet E. Elbel, cashier; and Charles A. Burns and Elmer E. Rodgers, assistant treasurer and assistant secretary, respectively. The directors are: J. M. Studebaker, Jacob Woolverton, W. L. Kizer, F. S. Fish, W. A. Bugbee, L. Le Van, D. E. Snyder, R. C. Stephenson and G. U. Bingham. The statement of this bank at the close of business August 20, 1917, was as follows: Resources, loans and discounts, \$1,838,434.44; bonds, \$1,068,097.32; cash on hand and due from banks and trust companies, \$584,342.19; trust securities, \$1,454,562.66; real estate, \$4,000.00. Liabilities: Capital stock, \$200,000.00; surplus, \$100,000.00; undivided profits, \$184,169.55; deposits, \$2,893,858.05; due trust department, \$1,571,409.01. The combined resources of these two institutions amount to \$8,403,363.93.

Mr. Woolverton's familiarity with realty and conditions pertaining thereto in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan is probably unsurpassed. He is regarded as an authority in such matters, a prestige acquired through his long association with the business and his banking experience.

He himself is the owner of a number of business buildings and dwellings at South Bend, including his own home at 313 Lafayette Avenue, which was originally built in 1877 and remodeled in 1893; and also has two farms in Saint Joseph County, one situated four miles from the courthouse on the Lincoln Highway west, consisting of 157 acres, and the other a 200-acre tract, being located two miles further from the city.

While a student at Northern Indiana College Mr. Woolverton became acquainted with Miss Alice M. Ruple, daughter of John J. Ruple, one of the pioneer farmers of the county, and October 6, 1870, they were married. To this union there were born four sons: Earl, a young man of great promise who died a few years ago; John J., residing at No. 307 South Lafayette Avenue, South Bend, assistant treasurer and manager of the Malleable Steel Range Manufacturing Company; Howard A., also a resident of South Bend, who is sales manager for that company; and Hugh L., who was formerly purchasing agent for the same concern, now a resident of Washington, D. C., where he is connected with the quartermaster general's department as purchasing agent of hardware and steel for the United States Government. The Woolverton family, including the sons and their families, have a summer home at Sandy Beach, Diamond Lake, where they spend much time together and maintain the affectionate home associations of earlier years when the sons were children. Mr. Woolverton is an active member of the South Bend Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club and is a leader in many movements having for their object the betterment of business and financial conditions. He belongs also to the Country Club and the Knife and Fork Club, and has shown a great and helpful interest in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, of which he has been a generous supporter. With his family, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In his political views Mr. Woolverton is a republican, but public life has not appealed to him, and politics has attracted his attention only insofar as it has affected the welfare of the country and its people. During the half a century in which he has been engaged in business at South Bend he has built up a reputation for unquestioned integrity in business, for

honorable participation in public-spirited movements, and for probity in private life.

HON. ROME C. STEPHENSON. The extent and importance of the interests with which Hon. Rome C. Stephenson has been identified within his career, and particularly since locating at South Bend in 1908, stamp him as one of the leading of the city's financial representatives. A lawyer by profession, and at one time a member of the State Senate, he gave up his professional vocation for the field of finance, and at this time is president of the Saint Joseph Loan & Trust Company and vice president of the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank, brother banks of South Bend with combined assets of more than \$8,000,000.

Mr. Stephenson was born at Wabash, Indiana, February 19, 1865, and is a son of Hugh M. and Maria J. (Thompson) Stephenson. He is a member of a family which had its origin in the north of Ireland and which first emigrated to Maryland and subsequently went to Carolina during colonial days. Hugh M. Stephenson was born December 29, 1818, in Iredell County, North Carolina, and when he was a youth was taken by his parents to Indiana, where he was educated in the public schools and reared to manhood. There he also met and married Maria J. Thompson, who was born May 22, 1825, near Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, and some time later they removed to Rochester, Indiana, where they rounded out their lives. Mr. Stephenson dying April 25, 1889, and Mrs. Stephenson November 8, 1913. The father followed the business of abstracting titles, and was accounted a business man of shrewdness and ability, with a reputation for absolute integrity. A republican in his political views, he was interested in the success of his party, and at various times was elected to offices of a public nature, being at one time in the early days sheriff of Wabash County. He and Mrs. Stephenson were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They had the following children: Amos L., who for years practiced dentistry and is now a retired resident of Wabash; William H., who was a retired dental practitioner, and died at Marion, Indiana, in 1913; Joseph T., who was a printer by vocation and died at Rochester, November 8, 1893; Frank M., a resident of Indianapolis, who has been probation officer of the

Juvenile Court of that city since its organization; and Rome C.

Rome C. Stephenson received his early education in the public schools of Wabash and Rochester. He chose the vocation of law for his life work, and began the study of his profession in the law offices of George W. Holman, an attorney of Rochester, being duly admitted to the bar May 1, 1886. He began practicing the first day of the following year, and was associated in partnership with his preceptor until November, 1914, when he retired from the practice of his calling. In the meantime, in November, 1908, he had removed from Rochester to South Bend, and the latter city has since been his home and the scene of his activities and success. On coming to this city he became vice president of the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank, of which he was also treasurer, and took like positions with the Saint Joseph Loan and Trust Company. His duties with these concerns rapidly grew in scope and importance until finally he found that he could not serve two masters, and in November, 1914, ceased the practice of law to give his entire time to his banking duties. On May 1, 1916, he was elected president of the Saint Joseph Loan and Trust Company, succeeding J. M. Studebaker. This bank, which was organized in 1900, is one of the strongest institutions of the state, and with its brother bank, the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank, has combined resources of \$8,403,363.93. The latter institution, of which Mr. Stephenson is vice president, was established in 1869 and is also one of the best known banking houses in Indiana.

In his political views Mr. Stephenson is a republican and for some years was a more or less important figure in the ranks of his party. In 1904 he was the successful representative of his ticket for the State Senate and subsequently served in the sessions of 1905 and 1907 and the special session of 1908, representing Wabash and Fulton counties. He was one of the energetic and working members of the Senate, and in the session of 1905 was chairman of the committee on insurance and of the judiciary "A" committee. In the session of 1907 he was on the committees on corporations, telegraph and telephone, railroads, and codification of laws. Senator Stephenson is a member of and elder in the Presbyterian Church. He is prominent frater-

nally, belonging to South Bend Lodge No. 394, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, and Indianapolis Consistory, thirty-second degree of Masonry; also to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Crusade Lodge No. 14, Knights of Pythias. He also holds membership in the Indiana Country, Rotary and Knife and Fork clubs and in the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Stephenson was married October 16, 1889, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Ella J. Maxwell, daughter of Joseph J. and Martha (Edwards) Maxwell, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Maxwell was for many years a dry goods merchant at Upper Sandusky and later cashier of the First National Bank of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are the parents of two children: Joseph M., a resident of South Bend and a rising young journalist, being manager of the South Bend News-Times; and Hugh R., who is an ensign in the U. S. Navy. The Stephenson family resides in a handsome modern residence at No. 201 North Shore Drive. In addition, Mr. Stephenson is the owner of a handsome farm located three and one-half miles northwest of South Bend, on the Portage Road. This consists of 200 acres in an excellent state of production, the property being cultivated by the latest approved methods and with the most up-to-date machinery manufactured.

JOHN B. DILLON, historian, was born in Brooke County, Virginia, in 1807; and while he was a small child his father removed to St. Clairsville, Belmont County, Ohio. Here his father died when John was a lad of ten years, and the orphaned boy went to Charleston, West Virginia, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1824, at the age of seventeen, he went to Cincinnati, and became a compositor on the Cincinnati Gazette. In this paper his first literary ventures were published, but Cincinnati was then the literary center of the Ohio Valley, and the merit of his work gave him the entree to *The Western Souvenir*, *Flint's Western Review*, and the *Cincinnati Mirror*. He wrote poetry at that time, and his "Burial of the Beautiful" and "Orphan's Harp" deservedly gave him lasting recognition.

In 1834 he removed to Logansport, Indiana, where he read law and was ad-

mitted to the bar; and where he also wrote the first volume of his "History of Indiana," which was published in 1842. The fame of this work caused his election as state librarian in 1845, which position he held for six years. In 1851 he was appointed assistant secretary of state, and continued in this office for two years. He also served as secretary of the State Board of Agriculture in 1852, 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1859. In 1853 he published for some months a semi-monthly agricultural magazine called "Farm and Shop." In 1863 he was appointed a clerk in the Department of the Interior, serving as superintendent of documents and librarian of the department. He resigned this position in 1871, and became for two years clerk of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House. In the spring of 1875 he returned to Indianapolis, where he resided until his death on February 27, 1879.

Mr. Dillon joined the Indiana Historical Society in 1842, and was its only secretary from 1859 until his death. He always continued his historical researches, and in 1859 published his "History of Indiana," which was an extension of his original volume. His other publications were "The National Decline of the Miami Indians," read before the Indiana Historical Society May 23, 1848, and published in Vol. 1 of the society's publications; "Letters to Friends of the Union," 1861-2; "Notes on Historical Evidence in Reference to Adverse Theories of the Origin and Nature of the Government of the United States," New York, 1871; and "Oddities of Colonial Legislation in America," published in 1879, after Mr. Dillon's death, with a memorial sketch by Ben Douglass. Another sketch will be found in Vol. 2 of the Indiana Historical Society Publications.

L. A. SNIDER, a mechanical engineer of many years successful experience and now a partner of the firm of Snider & Rotz, consulting engineers, with offices in the Merchants Bank Building at Indianapolis.

Mr. Snider was born in Marion County, Indiana, December 17, 1883, a son of Theophilus and Fanny C. (Center) Snider. The Snider family was one of the first to establish homes in Putnam County, Indiana. His great-grandfather, Jacob, took his family, including his son Lewis, grandfather of L. A. Snider, and traveled by wagon from

Tennessee to the midst of an unbroken wilderness in Putnam County, Indiana, establishing their home six miles north of Greencastle. Jacob Snider spent all the rest of his days on that farm. He came to Indiana at such an early time that the party was attacked by Indians while en route. He was a farmer, hunter and trapper and a splendid type of the rugged pioneer settler. Theophilus Snider, who died in 1908, was born at Greencastle, Indiana, and spent all his active career as a railroad man. He became a brakeman, later a conductor, and was finally made a yardmaster with the Big Four Railway Company. He was at first with the Peoria Division, afterwards was made yardmaster at Terre Haute, and at the time of his death had given thirty-seven years of faithful work to the Big Four Railway Company, being regarded as one of its most trusted employes. He was a member of the Masonic order for many years. In the family were four children, all of whom are still living.

L. A. Snider, oldest of these children, was educated in the public schools of Terre Haute, attended high school at Indianapolis, and took his professional course in the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute. He graduated Bachelor of Science with the class of 1905 and then spent another year of post-graduate work, receiving the degree Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1906. Since then he has given all his time to professional work. In 1912 he was granted the degree of Mechanical Engineer because of his professional record. For a year he was with the Fairbanks and Morse Company, assigned to duty at Beloit, Wisconsin, and after that was employed as a mechanical engineer and traveled over several states for the Fairbanks and Morse people. Later he had full charge of the mechanical equipment and engineering work of Paul Kuhn and Company throughout Indiana and Illinois, with headquarters at Terre Haute. After three years he resigned and on March 1, 1910, became connected with McMeans and Tripp as their mechanical engineer. Some years ago Mr. Snider formed his present partnership with J. M. Rotz, and as consulting engineers they have handled many important contracts. Their chief specialty is heating and ventilating, and they have done an extensive business in installing appara-

tus and in drawing plans for heating and ventilating systems in school buildings throughout Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio.

Mr. Snider is a Mason, is independent in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. January 17, 1909, he married Bessie Modesitt. They have three children: Harriet Jane, born April 14, 1912; Albert Howell, born December 24, 1916; and Hugh Modesitt, born January 27, 1918.

COL. ROBERT R. STEWART. No more than at any other time Indiana honors its men of military genius and service. Such a time brings into striking relief and a better appreciation some of those who served their country so valiantly in former American wars.

One of these was the late Col. Robert R. Stewart. He was born in Indiana and his father, Matthew Stewart, was one of the early landlords and tavern keepers at old Terre Haute. Colonel Stewart grew up in the lively atmosphere of Western Indiana along the Wabash Valley, and was only a boy when the war with Mexico broke out. He became infected with the fever of military preparation, and his admiration for Philip Kearny, the dashing young soldier of Terre Haute, knew no bounds, and he practically ran away from home to join the dragoon company raised by Captain Kearny in and about Terre Haute. That was, by the way, the beginning of Colonel Kearny's career as an American military figure. Later in the Civil war Kearny rose to the rank of major general. Robert Stewart was in Kearny's cavalry company and rose to the rank of lieutenant by reason of his personal prowess and bravery. At the end of the war he was congratulated for his services by an autograph letter from President Polk.

Early in 1861 an independent cavalry company was organized at Terre Haute, which subsequently became Company I of the First Cavalry, Twenty-Eighth Regiment. Robert R. Stewart was its first captain and later he was made lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry and subsequently assisted in organizing the Eleventh Indiana Cavalry, of which he became colonel. His brother, James W. Stewart, succeeded him as colonel of the Second Regiment. General Stewart by his dashing bravery

and military exploits won admiration. "Bob" Stewart was a popular man both in camp and as a citizen. A part of the time he commanded a brigade in the war, but refused any advancement in title and rank. In Western Indiana in particular Colonel Stewart was idolized as a typical soldier.

In 1862 his personal friend, J. C. Meninger, dedicated to him "Colonel Stewart's Parade March." In the Memorial Building at Terre Haute his portrait with those of other Civil war heroes is placed in enduring memory in one of the windows.

During his service Colonel Stewart was captured by the enemy and for a period of seven months suffered incarceration in Libby prison at Richmond. The hardships of this period together with the exposure of camp and battle experience undermined his health, and only a few years after the war he died.

Colonel Stewart married Flora Sullivan, who after his death became the wife of Emil Wulschner, long prominent in the music business at Indianapolis. Mr. Wulschner died April 9, 1900. Mrs. Wulschner was a prominent figure in Indianapolis. She was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Indiana Orphans Home Association. She died at Rome, Italy, April 14, 1909. Her father, William Sullivan, was also a resident of Indianapolis.

Alexander M. Stewart, only son and child of Colonel Stewart, was born at Terre Haute March 4, 1867, and has lived in Indianapolis since 1869. He became interested in the musical merchandise business through his stepfather, and for many years has conducted a store that is a noted center of musical goods all over the state. He is the only jobber in Indiana for the Victor Talking Machines. He has also acquired some extensive interests in real estate and is identified with many of the representative civic and social organizations of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, a member of the Columbia Club and other organizations.

Mr. Stewart married in 1893 Miss Georgia Toms, of St. Louis, Missouri. She died August 9, 1906, and was survived by two sons, George E. and James T. In 1911 Mr. Stewart married Miss Marie K. Lee, and their son is Alexander M., Jr.

JAMES H. LOWRY is superintendent of parks at Indianapolis. To this position and all the responsibilities which it implies Mr. Lowry has brought the qualifications of the thoroughly trained civil and construction engineer, and also a natural taste and inclination for this class of public service. Mr. Lowry has fitted in well with the plans and aspirations of the present park board. These plans contemplate a park system which will make Indianapolis the envy of the larger cities in the country. Members of the board and Mr. Lowry have made a thorough and systematic study of all the park systems of the leading eastern cities, and thus they have a broad vision and high ideals to guide them in all their work. The superintendent of parks depends not only upon the special organization and facilities placed under his control, but is doing much to arouse the interest and co-operation of all citizens of Indianapolis in a general plan for beautification of the city. This means not only the public parks but the individual grounds and surroundings of homes. The service of the park system is available to private citizens in the selection and planting of proper shade trees and shrubbery on private grounds and adjacent to the street. The city is to be congratulated upon having such a thoroughly qualified man as Mr. Lowry for the position of park superintendent.

He was born in Cass County, Michigan, May 2, 1881, son of Franklin E. and Laura Bell (Parsons) Lowry. His father is sixty-five and his mother is sixty, and both parents are still living, residents of Granger, St. Joseph County, Indiana. His father in his younger days was a teacher, afterwards a country merchant, had a common school education plus some normal training, and is now conducting a store at Granger. He has always been interested in politics and in the success of the democratic party. He is a Mason and his wife a member of the Christian Church. Ancestrally the Lowrys are Scotch-Irish. There were three children: James H.; Mabel, who is the wife of Albert Dachler, professor of English at Purdue University; and Mildred, a teacher living at home with her parents.

James H. Lowry attended the graded schools of St. Joseph County, Indiana, graduated from the high school at Niles,

Michigan, at the age of eighteen, and during the following two years taught school in his native County of Cass in Michigan. He also taught for two years in Harrison Township, St. Joseph County, Indiana. Teaching was the means of earning the money which enabled him to take part of his course at Purdue University. Besides teaching he did every other sort of employment which would pay some of his expenses, including tutoring and some of the menial branches of service around the University. At Purdue he pursued a technical course, civil engineering, and during his vacations worked on railroads, the Lake Shore and the Nickel Plate lines, and spent one year out of Norfolk, Virginia, on the Tidewater System of the late Henry O. Rogers.

Mr. Lowry graduated from Purdue University in 1908. The next year he was connected with the Indiana Mausoleum Company, doing concrete construction and design work, and acting as superintendent of construction. He then returned to his alma mater, Purdue, as instructor in civil engineering, and was there four years.

In 1912 he came to Indianapolis as executive officer of the Board of Park Commissioners and was promoted to his present duties as park superintendent in 1915. Mr. Lowry is also president of the National Amateur Baseball Association. In the winter of 1918 the secretary of the War Recreation Social Service Bureau accepted his offer in behalf of the association to arrange games of baseball between teams of soldiers at the cantonments and amateur teams from cities near the cantonments, and this is one of Mr. Lowry's positive interests and services in the great war in which America is now embarked. Mr. Lowry is a member of the Triangle Engineering Fraternity, is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge of the Masonic order, the Indianapolis Rotary Club, and in politics is non partisan.

In 1910 he married Miss Bessie May Leamon, daughter of Mrs. Cordelia Leamon. Mrs. Lowry is a graduate of high school and is a thoroughly trained musician, having attended Winona Conservatory of Music and finishing in the Chicago Conservatory. They have one son, James Edson Lowry.

CLARENCE W. NICHOLS. Of lawyers who have had much to do with the important litigation in the United States and local

courts in recent years, the name of Clarence W. Nichols has been prominently identified.

Mr. Nichols was born in Indianapolis July 8, 1873, son of Willard C. and Lonise (Spiegel) Nichols. His maternal grandfather, August Spiegel, was a native of Germany, and came to America with his parents when an infant and located at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where he learned the cabinet making trade. He moved to Indianapolis and was a pioneer in the furniture manufacturing business.

Mr. Nichols' paternal grandfather was born in New Jersey of Scotch-English ancestry. He was a printer by trade and was connected with several of the Indianapolis local newspapers, including the Journal. Willard C. Nichols has for over forty years been in the office of the clerk of the United States Court.

Clarence W. Nichols was the second of three children. He was educated in the Indianapolis public schools, also by private tuition, and read law six years. While still reading law in 1898 he was appointed clerk to the United States attorney, and served in that position until 1909. After he was admitted to the practice of law he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the District of Indiana, and for seven years handled many of the federal cases in the courts of this state. Since January, 1914, he has conducted a successful private practice, his offices being in the Lemke Building. While in the employ of the Federal Department of Justice he handled many important cases and prosecuted many prominent criminals in the Federal Court. He was an assistant United States attorney at the time the famous dynamite cases were tried. He has had a generous share of the legal practice in the courts of Indianapolis and over the state.

Mr. Nichols is a republican, active in his party, a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, and the Episcopal Church. On September 8, 1898, he married Miss Nellie Johns McConney. They are the parents of three sons: Rowland Willard, born January 11, 1900; Clarence Porter, born February 8, 1902; and Bernard Gardiner, born December 11, 1905. The son Rowland was one of the youngest volunteers to go into the army from Indianapolis. He was educated in the common schools and the Shortridge High School, and at the outbreak of

the war with Germany enlisted as a private in Battery A of the First Indiana Field Artillery, afterward mustered into Federal service as the One Hundred and Fiftieth Artillery, and was attached to the famous Forty-Second Division, known as the Rainbow Division. He was with that division throughout the war in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

WILLIAM WALLACE LEATHERS, who practiced law at Indianapolis from 1860 until his untimely death in 1875, gained many distinctions in his calling and was a most worthy representative of one of Indiana's historic families.

He was born in Morgan County, Indiana, September 17, 1836. He grew up on the old homestead of his parents in Morgan County. So effectively did he use the advantages of the common schools that he qualified as a teacher in early life, and was one of the earliest educators of Morgan County. His higher education he pursued in the old Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Irvington, Indiana. He took the literary and law courses at the same time, and in 1860 was graduated A. B. and LL. B. He at once began the practice of law in Indianapolis, and quickly gained recognition for his sound learning and ability. In 1861 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Marion County, and filled that office two successive terms. The responsibilities of the office were all the greater because of the Civil war then in progress. Among his contemporaries he was regarded as an unusually keen and resourceful criminal and civil lawyer, and was one of the leaders of the state bar when death rudely interrupted his promising career on December 17, 1875, at the age of thirty-nine. Members of the profession who were associated with him recall his conscientious devotion to the law as a great and noble profession, and his strict observance of professional ethics. In politics he began voting as a democrat, but was converted to the republican ranks at the time of the war and at one time was chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Marion County.

William W. Leathers married in 1860 Miss Mary Wallace. She was a cultured woman of beautiful personality, had completed her education in the Northwestern Christian University, and was a member of a family noted in Indiana for its devotion

to literature, art and social reform, and herself possessed many of the family talents. She died at the early age of thirty-three March 4, 1870. She was a daughter of Governor David and Zerelda (Gray) Wallace. Governor Wallace by a previous marriage was the father of Gen. Lew Wallace and also of William Wallace. Governor Wallace at the time of his marriage to Miss Gray was lieutenant governor of Indiana and from 1838 to 1840 was governor of the state, also served one term in Congress and for a time was judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County. Zerelda Gray Wallace, who died in 1904, is one of the greatest of Indiana women. She was one of the pioneers in the woman's suffrage cause, equally noted as a worker in behalf of temperance, and for years she continued as an outspoken advocate of these reforms, having been heard on the public platform in many states and was also a regular contributor to the press and periodical literature. A more adequate sketch of her life and also of Governor David Wallace will be found on other pages of this publication.

JUDGE JAMES MADISON LEATHERS, who for twelve years was one of the judges of the Superior Court of Marion County, is a son of the late William W. and Mary (Wallace) Leathers and through his mother is a grandson of Governor David Wallace and Zerelda (Gray) Wallace.

He was born at Indianapolis August 31, 1861, and was nine years of age when his mother died and fourteen at the time of his father's death. On the death of his mother he was taken into the home of his grandmother Zerelda Wallace, and in his personal career he owes much to the beauty and nobility of the character and influence of his grandmother. He learned his first lessons at his grandmother's knee, attended the public schools at Indianapolis, and at the age of sixteen was qualified to enter Butler College, the institution which had graduated both his father and mother. He remained there four years, and his student record showed a marked proficiency in modern languages, in logic, rhetoric, literature and history. He graduated with honors from Butler College in 1881, at the age of nineteen, being president of the senior class.

So many of his family having achieved

distinction in the law and public affairs, Judge Leathers' choice of any other profession would alone have seemed strange. He first studied law in the office of his uncle, William Wallace, and later under William A. Ketcham and Addison C. Harris, all of them prominent members of the Indianapolis bar. In 1883 he graduated from the Central Law School of Indianapolis with the degree LL. B.

Judge Leathers began practice at Indianapolis in the fall of 1884 and in 1885 entered a partnership with Hon. John W. Holtzman under the name Holtzman & Leathers. This firm enjoyed a large share of the legal business of the Indianapolis bar for thirteen years. The partnership was terminated in 1898, when Mr. Leathers was elected a judge of the Superior Court of Marion County. While it was as a personal sacrifice of his material interests that he accepted this position, the state and county profited in proportion as he yielded personal consideration for the benefit of the general welfare, and it has been given him to uphold and add to the dignity and welfare of one of the most important courts in Indiana. His well known legal attainments, coupled with his long service as a lawyer, his fairness, and his conservative habits eminently qualified him for his high position.

Since early youth Judge Leathers has been a consistent member of the republican party, and is affiliated with the Marion Club, the Columbia Club, and numerous other civic and social organizations. His religious experience is best told in a paper which he prepared and read some years ago under the title "Ideals of Liberal Christianity." In the course of his address he says: "I was reared in an orthodox church; and it was indeed as liberal and progressive as a church could be that assumed to be orthodox. In youth I listened to its teachings; and it would have been a source of peace and comfort and happiness if in good faith my mind could have yielded assent to its essential doctrines. But my reason absolutely refused to yield an honest acceptance to the creeds of the Orthodox faith. If one should become a member of a church whose teachings were opposed to his convictions and discredited by his reason, he would not be true to himself. For many years I drifted aimlessly upon the sunless sea of agnosticism. I was uncon-



Joseph T Elliott

sciously prejudiced against the Unitarian Church and indeed all liberal religion, such prejudice being no doubt heritage of earlier years. At last I resolved to take a definite positive attitude toward the creeds of the Orthodox Church. I was convinced that one should resolutely face the great problem and persistently seek the truth, in a spirit of love and patience and tolerance.

* * * My growth into the liberal faith and its appeal to my reason and conscience may be distinctly traced to the study of Ralph Waldo Emerson. I learned to love and revere Emerson, one of the loftiest and purest souls in history. * * * But more immediate and practical in its influence and effect was a little pamphlet entitled 'Progress.' The issue of December, 1905, fell into my hands. It contained a clear and vigorous statement of the purposes and ideals of the Unitarian Church. It made instant appeal to my reason. At the beginning of this pamphlet in large type were those words which have been inscribed upon the wall behind the pulpit of this church and which fittingly occupy so conspicuous a place: 'Love is the spirit of this church, service its law. To dwell together in peace, to seek the truth in love and to help one another—this is our covenant.' " Thus it is for the past ten years Judge Leathers has been a prominent member of All Souls Unitarian Church at Indianapolis.

GEORGE B. ELLIOTT. The name Elliott has been one of honorable distinction and association with the business and civic life of Indianapolis through three successive generations. One of the prominent men in public affairs in Marion County during the Civil war period was William J. Elliott. The late Joseph T. Elliott gained distinction as a soldier of the rebellion, and for a half century was one of the foremost business men of the capital city, where his son, George B. Elliott, continues many of the activities established by his father and has other interests that identify him with the community.

The founder of the Elliott family in America was a Scotch-Irishman, a pioneer in the colony of Pennsylvania. Some of the family were soldiers of the American Revolution. A later generation was represented by James Elliott, who moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1799 and was one

of the first settlers of Butler County. He spent the rest of his honored life in that county.

William J. Elliott, above mentioned, a son of James Elliott, was born in Butler County, Ohio, August 27, 1810. He possessed unusual qualities of leadership among men. In 1844 he was elected and served two terms as sheriff of Butler County. In 1849, soon after the death of his wife, he removed to Cincinnati, but the next year came to Indianapolis, where until 1863 he was in the hotel business, conducting two or three of the leading hotels of the city at that time. He and many other local business men suffered financial disaster during the panic of 1857. Until the opening of the Civil war he was a staunch war democrat, but then transferred his allegiance to the republican party. He voted for Lincoln in 1864. In 1863, as a republican candidate, he was elected recorder of Marion County, and by re-election filled the office with credit for eight years. He was a personal friend and active supporter of Governor Morton and did much to strengthen his administration during the perilous period of the Civil war. After leaving the recorder's office William J. Elliott was active in business affairs for a number of years, and continued to live in Indianapolis until his death in 1890, at the age of fourscore. He married Mary Taylor, a native of Preble County, Ohio, who died in Butler County in that state in 1849.

The late Joseph Taylor Elliott, who died at Indianapolis August 4, 1916, was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 24, 1837, and was about thirteen years of age when his family came to Indianapolis. He began life with a common school education, and his first experience was as clerk in his father's hotels. In 1859, actuated by the spirit of adventure and enterprise, he crossed the western plains to Pike's Peak, Colorado, and spent several months in a futile attempt to mine gold. In the course of his travels he became clerk of a hotel in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1860. He soon discovered that this southern city was no congenial place for a young man of pronounced Union sentiment and hostile views to the institution of slavery.

Returning north, he responded to Lincoln's first call for volunteers, enlisting April 19, 1861, as a private in Company

A of the 11th Indiana Zouaves. Robert S. Foster was captain of Company A, and the regiment was commanded by Col. Lew Wallace. It was a three months' regiment and Mr. Elliott was discharged August 4, 1861. January 5, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, under Capt. David D. Negley, in the One Hundred Twenty-Fourth Indiana Infantry, the successive colonels of which were James Burgess and John H. Ohr. Mr. Elliott was in the Atlanta campaign until the fall of Atlanta and Jonesboro, and on September 1, 1864, was commissioned second lieutenant. His regiment was a part of Ruger's Brigade, Cox's Division of the Twenty-Third Army Corps, commanded by General Schofield. During the retrogressive campaign into Tennessee in pursuit of Hood's army Mr. Elliott and some of his comrades were captured near Spring Hill November 30, 1864, following the battle of Franklin. He was a prisoner of war first at Columbia, Tennessee, and after the battle of Nashville was taken with the Confederate forces to Corinth, Meridian, and finally to Montgomery, Alabama, where he had been a hotel clerk before the war. He also spent several months in the notorious prison pen at Andersonville, Georgia. He was released on parole the latter part of March, 1865, and was sent by rail through Montgomery and Selma to Meridian and then on foot to Vicksburg. While there waiting for exchange the news of the assassination of President Lincoln came. Mr. Elliott was one of the last survivors of that tremendous catastrophe wherein upwards of 2,000 Union soldiers lost their lives in the burning and sinking of the ill-fated Sultana. This was the greatest marine disaster in American annals, and it is said that only in four great battles of the Civil war were more Union men killed than in the sinking of this Mississippi steamboat. While the boat was conveying its passengers up the river, near Memphis, one of the boilers exploded April 27, 1865. Mr. Elliott made his own escape by throwing himself overboard into the icy waters of the river. He assisted others in procuring a foothold on precarious refuge of floating wreckage, and then he swam along, clad only in his underclothing, to a portion of the floating stairs of the wrecked steamer. On this he and three comrades floated down the river. Two of the men finally transferred them-

selves to a large tree. The other companion was finally exhausted and sank to a watery grave. Mr. Elliott drifted for about fourteen miles, and finally when about three miles south of Memphis was rescued by a boat sent out from a gunboat. He was carried more nearly dead than alive to the deck of the boat, was wrapped in a blanket and laid in front of the boilers near the furnace fire. Finally some Sisters of Mercy provided him with a suit of red flannel, and with a pair of trousers and a jacket given him by an officer of the gunboat he landed at Memphis. While walking barefooted and bareheaded through the streets a local merchant handed him a hat and he was provided with shoes and stockings by attendants at the Gayoso Hospital. On arriving at Indianapolis he was permitted to remain through the intervention of Governor Morton, and was mustered out of service and received his honorable discharge August 31, 1865.

In 1866 Joseph T. Elliott engaged in the abstract business at Indianapolis. For thirty-four years, until 1900, he continued this work, and his firm developed the largest business of the kind in Marion County.

In 1899 Mr. Elliott was elected president of the Marion Trust Company, and filled that office until 1904. At that date he became senior member of the firm Joseph T. Elliott & Sons, conducting a large business in stocks and bonds and other high grade securities. The firm later merged with Breed & Harrison, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and became Breed, Elliott & Harrison, and Mr. Joseph T. Elliott was vice president of the firm at the time of his death.

The late Mr. Elliott was always a staunch republican, though his name never appeared in connection with candidacy for public office. However, he was thoroughly public spirited and did much for the community in various ways. January 1, 1906, he was appointed a member of the Board of Public Works of Indianapolis and filled that office four years, part of the time as president of the board. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of George H. Thomas Post No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic. He worshiped in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

May 15, 1867, Joseph T. Elliott married Miss Annetta Langsdale. She was born in Indianapolis October 9, 1846, daughter of

Joshua M. W. Langsdale. Her father was a native of Kentucky and came to Indianapolis in the early '30s, and for many years was prominent in real estate circles. He died in 1891 at the age of seventy-eight. To the marriage of Joseph T. Elliott and wife were born three sons and one daughter: George B., Joseph T. Jr., Charles Edgar and Florence. The daughter died at the age of three years and nine months. The sons George B. and Charles Edgar became actively associated with their father in the business conducted as Joseph T. Elliott & Sons.

George B. Elliott was born in Indianapolis February 29, 1868, oldest of the sons of Joseph T. Elliott. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis and his first business experience was acquired at the age of eighteen as assistant local ticket agent for the Rock Island Railway at Kansas City, Missouri. Later he was transferred to St. Joseph, Missouri, but after about a year of railroading he returned to Indianapolis. Here he went to work for Elliott & Butler, the abstract firm of which his father was senior partner. Mr. Elliott continued to be actively identified with the abstract business until 1898, in which year he was elected county clerk of Marion County. That office he filled with credit and efficiency for four years. He has long been prominent in local public affairs and in 1896 was elected to the State Legislature from Marion County. Soon after retiring from the office of clerk in January, 1903, he became associated with his father in the stock and bond business under the name of Joseph T. Elliott & Sons. As stated above Joseph T. Elliott & Sons merged with Breed & Harrison of Cincinnati, in 1912, and the corporation of Breed, Elliott & Harrison was organized. George B. Elliott is one of the vice presidents of this company.

Mr. Elliott was one of the early presidents of the Marion Club and is also a member of the Columbia Club. On June 4, 1902, he married Miss Mary Fitch Sewall, daughter of Elmer E. and Lucy (Fitch) Sewall, of Indianapolis. Two children were born to them, George, who died in infancy, and Sewall, born August 18, 1905.

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS was born at Flemingsburg, Kentucky, January

Vol. III—5

4, 1822. He attended the common schools of that place until his parents removed to Lafayette, Indiana, when he entered Wabash College. Before graduating he was appointed to West Point. He graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1843, in the same class as General Grant, and served in the artillery until 1847, when he was promoted first lieutenant and appointed assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point. He held this position until 1855, when he was stationed in Indian Territory. He resigned from the army in 1857 to take the chair of mechanical engineering in Washington College, St. Louis.

In 1860 he returned to Lafayette and engaged in business with his brother, but on the coming of the Civil war tendered his services to Governor Morton, and was made colonel of the Tenth Indiana Regiment. He was commissioned brigadier-general on May 10, and served with distinction in West Virginia until January, 1862, when he was forced to resign by business complications at home. After adjusting his business affairs, he again tendered his services, and in September, 1862, was again appointed brigadier-general, and two months later promoted major general. He served with distinction through the war, and at its close was made a colonel in the regular army, and assigned to the Twenty-sixth Infantry. At the same time he was brevetted brigadier general for services at Chattanooga, and major general for services at Missionary Ridge.

From 1867 to 1872 he commanded the military district of Louisville and Texas, and while in this position was tendered by Texas a seat in the United States Senate, but declined. He was next assigned to the Department of the Platte, and continued there until his retirement in 1877. He died at Washington City, February 26, 1899.

AMOS N. FOORMAN. One of the oldest families located around the historic Town of Eaton in Delaware County is that of Foorman. Some of the Foorman family were the first officials of the town corporation of Eaton. In the surrounding vicinity they have been prominent as farmers, land owners, capitalists and men of affairs, always ready to promote any worthy industrial or civic enterprise.

One of them is Amos N. Foorman, who has lived in that vicinity over sixty years. He was born in Cass County, Indiana, January 5, 1849, son of Frederick and Sarah (Newcomer) Foorman. In the fall of 1851, when he was two years old, his parents moved to Delaware County and settled in Niles Township, buying 140 acres. At that time land could be secured in Delaware County for \$1.25 per acre. Frederick Foorman was a man of much business enterprise and a mechanical genius. In early life he had followed the trades of millwright and carpenter, and on coming to Delaware County he erected a saw-mill on his land and operated it in addition to cultivating the crops. He continued milling as long as it was possible. When he came to Delaware County there was not a single line of railroad in this vicinity of Indiana. He experienced many of the hardships and inconveniences of an era that lacked transportation. An incident of his career that might be recalled with profit is that in 1852, the year the Bellfontain Railroad, now the Big Four, was under construction through the county he sowed a crop of wheat, and when it was harvested he sold it in local markets for 37½ cents a bushel. Even then he had to take half the pay in store goods. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and a staunch Douglas democrat.

Amos N. Foorman was sixth in a family of ten children, four of whom are still living. He had rather meager educational opportunities, and was only a boy when he seriously went to work to make his own way. His first experience was as butcher boy in a shop at Eaton, and for some years he dealt rather extensively in cattle and was one of the leading shippers from this vicinity. He began his farming career as owner of eighty acres, and his holdings increased until he had 600 acres of choice land in Delaware County, the value of which property today is conservatively estimated at over \$100,000. Some of this land is in the corporate limits of Eaton. Mr. Foorman has kept his individual improvements apace with the rising standard of facilities in the agricultural districts of Indiana. He and his family live in a handsome home, where they enjoy practically all the conveniences and comforts of city dwellers. His house is surrounded by an ample lawn, has garden, shade trees and

practically every want supplied. In his garage is a fine motor car that enables the family to enjoy distant friends and acquaintances, and through the use of this car Mr. Foorman gains his most decided contrast with past times. There was a day not so far back in his recollection when it meant a day's journey to go and come from the county seat, whereas now he can drive to Muncie and back in a couple of hours. Mr. Foorman has used his means and opportunities to upbuild his home town, erected the principal hotel of the village, and owns considerable other improved real estate. He was one of the founders and organizers of the old Eaton glass factory, which was one of the important institutions of Eaton in the days of natural gas. He is also a large stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Eaton.

The Foorman family have long been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he has given liberally to church causes. Mr. Foorman began voting as a democrat, but after the nomination of Horace Greeley in 1872 he changed his allegiance to the republican party and has been active in support of its principles.

His first wife was Estelle Bundy, who lived only five months after their marriage. Later he married Miss Catherine Bowsman. They had two living children, Onie Maud and Frank B. Frank now owns 240 acres and is one of the leading farmers of Niles Township.

M. V. MCGILLIARD—INDIANAPOLIS BOYS' CLUB. As an institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man, it is singularly appropriate to link the name of M. V. McGilliard with one of Indianapolis' best institutions, the Indianapolis Boys' Club. Mr. McGilliard was founder of that club, and of all the experiences and achievements of a long life surely none could furnish him more enduring satisfaction than this one work.

Mr. McGilliard has been a resident of Indianapolis for half a century. He has always been interested in church and general philanthropy, but it was one of the small incidents of every day life that turned his efforts into a new channel and brought about the founding of the Boys' Club. During the political campaign of 1891 he one day made a speech, at the request of republican headquarters, before a gather-

ing of business men on Pearl Street. After the meeting adjourned he went around to the postoffice and on the way passed a small group of newsboys and bootblacks on Pennsylvania Street. He had seen the same boys or boys of their type many times before, but for some reason the sight of these street children, the condition of their clothing, their dirty feet and faces, produced such an impression that he did not shake it off throughout the entire day and the following night he remained awake for hours. After midnight he got up and sat in a chair by the window, and pondered over the entire problem of the apparent inadequacy of schools, churches and other public organizations for doing all that was demanded in behalf of the poor and neglected, and those without normal opportunities. It was the same question that recurs again and again to every conscientious man, no matter what his affiliations or success in life, and like many others who had pondered the problem Mr. McGilliard had to confess that in spite of all his active co-operation with churches and benevolent institutions, his efforts fell far short of an ideal realization of benefits.

There finally came into his mind what he had read or heard concerning boys' clubs and newsboys' homes organized and maintained in other cities. To carry out some definite and practical plan of the same nature in Indianapolis seemed to him an urgent and a vital necessity. The next day he called an informal meeting of business men, including among others T. C. Day, E. G. Cornelius, Col. Eli Ritter and Charles E. Reynolds. They were in conference for several hours, and each man expressed a willingness to lend co-operation in the organization of a newsboys' home, provided Mr. McGilliard would take the initiative and the entire management of the enterprise, even to the furnishing and equipping of the property necessary for such a home, and looking after the personnel of the management. The meeting also commissioned him to go to Chicago and make proper investigations preparatory to carrying out the plan. Mr. McGilliard made this journey to Chicago at his own expense, and had a long interview with the president and superintendent of the Newsboys' Home in that city. While there it was recommended that he should secure as superintendent of the home at Indianapolis, pro-

vided it was established, Mr. Norwood, one of the workers in the Chicago Home. After these preliminary steps and investigations, the consummation of the project at Indianapolis was not long delayed. The Boys' Home was organized, with the above named gentlemen as directors, with Mr. McGilliard as president, and with Mr. Norwood as superintendent. A large, two-story brick residence on North Alabama Street, between Ohio and New York streets, was leased for a term of years. The matron selected was Mrs. Harding of Indianapolis.

Six or eight months later Mr. McGilliard realized that his plan was not working out all the results and benefits he had expected. The vital defect seemed to be that the Home was an institution, a public charity, and its privileges of lodging, food and recreation were not being taken advantage of by those most worthy and self respecting, while the Home was being gradually filled with tramp boys from this and other cities.

About this time Mr. McGilliard met Miss Mary Dickson, who under the direction of one of the city's noble citizens, Mr. George Merritt, proprietor of the woolen mills, had formed a class of boys and was teaching them in a night school. After a series of consultations with Miss Dickson Mr. McGilliard brought about a combination of her class with his own organization, forming what was thereafter and has continued to be known as the Boys' Club of Indianapolis. In this re-organization the features of a club were emphasized and those of a home or charitable institution were eliminated as far as possible. About 100 boys went on the roll as original members of the club. Through the advice of Mr. McGilliard Miss Dickson became superintendent of the new organization. The headquarters were in a building on Court Street, very close to the place where Mr. McGilliard had stumbled over the bootblacks and newsboys and received his first inspiration to the enterprise. The first floor of this building was fitted up as a gymnasium and the second floor as a reading room, and rooms for various recreations. Some light provisions were served to the boys at about cost, but there was little or nothing to suggest the idea of charity to the participating members. The club was successful from the very start, and has since grown into an organization of which every Indianapolis

citizen is proud. In the fall of 1894, on account of the illness of her brother, Miss Dickson resigned, but Mr. McGilliard was fortunate in securing to take her place the services of Miss Alice Graydon, who proved to be one of the most competent and efficient workers in boys' work Indianapolis has ever had. After several years with the club Miss Graydon was selected to be assistant to Judge Stubbs in the Juvenile Court.

As will be noted, the founding of this club was almost coincident with the inception of one of the greatest financial panics the United States has ever known. His individual resources and the time he could spare from his own business became so limited that Mr. McGilliard had to seek other services and financial help in order to maintain the club. At that juncture came a happy surprise in the form of a gift of \$1,000 from Mrs. John C. Wright, and that sum was really the salvation of the club. About 1894 or 1895 Mrs. John C. Butler, widow of a former prominent attorney of Indianapolis, gave the club a gift of \$10,000 in the name of her son, who had been a cripple for a number of years before his death. This handsome donation enabled the club to purchase a two-story brick building at the corner of South Meridian Street and Madison Avenue. That has since been the home of the club. The building was fitted up with a large gymnasium, reading room and school room, and here are the main offices and gymnasium and school room of the Boys' Club, while the Lauter Memorial Building and Gymnasium and the George W. Stubbs Memorial Building in different parts of the city are larger and better buildings, and all owned and used by the Boys' Club.

The Indianapolis Boys' Club is the largest and most notable boys' club in the United States. It has property valued at over \$100,000 and its officers and directors are drawn from some of the most distinguished of Indianapolis citizens. Its superintendent, Mr. Walter Jarvis, is probably the best equipped man in the country for that special line of work. As the founder of the club and its first president, Mr. McGilliard is now an honorary life trustee.

After the permanent home was acquired and equipped Miss Graydon proposed the idea of a Mothers' Club to work in connection with the Boys' Club. This Mothers'

Club has been hardly secondary in importance as a source of invaluable service to the community. Mrs. Elizabeth Lloyd McGilliard was selected as the first president of the Mothers' Club and she remained very active and untiring in time and devotion to that field of work until ill health caused Mr. McGilliard to accompany her to another part of this fair land.

M. V. McGilliard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1842, a son of John S. and Abigail (Preston) McGilliard. The McGilliard family is of French Huguenot origin. In France the name was spelled Gilliard. After the persecution of the Huguenots the Gilliards left France and went to Scotland, where during several generations of residence they acquired the familiar Scotch prefix.

When Mr. McGilliard was eight years of age his parents moved in 1850 to Liberty, Indiana, and in 1858 established their home at Kewanee, Illinois. In those communities M. V. McGilliard was reared and educated, and in 1863, at the age of twenty-two enlisted as a private in Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Illinois Infantry. He saw upwards of one year of active service, participating in campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas. As participant in a war in which freedom was a conspicuous factor, he is significantly an interested witness in the present great struggle, where the all dominant issue is a new freedom and new ideals of democracy.

At the close of the war Mr. McGilliard entered the fire insurance business, and soon afterward located at Indianapolis as special agent for an insurance company. He has been a resident of this city ever since with the exception of the four years from 1902 to 1906 when he had his offices and headquarters at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. He is a special agent and adjuster, of fire insurance, and that service, continued for fifty-three years, makes him one of the oldest men in fire insurance circles in the country. During his residence in South Dakota he was president of the State Sunday School Association, and at no time in his mature life has he ever failed to keep up a keen interest in church and Sunday school work.

At Indianapolis he has served as elder of the Memorial and Tabernacle Presbyterian Churches and in fact has assisted in or-

ganizing four different churches of that denomination in Indianapolis. He was practically the founder of the Tabernacle Church which was organized in his home. He has been a leader in extending Sunday school influence, conducting mission Sunday schools and otherwise working as a pioneer in that field. He was superintendent of the East Washington Street Mission of the Presbyterian Church, of the West Washington Street Mission, now known as the Mount Jackson Methodist Church, and in this work and related interests he has always had a close and devoted associate in Mrs. McGilliard and latterly in their daughter. Mr. McGilliard is also associated with the Masonic Order, the Grand Army of the Republic and the First Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. McGilliard before her marriage was Miss Elizabeth Lloyd. She is also a native of Cincinnati. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McGilliard is Edna M., wife of Dr. Wilmer F. Christian, brief reference to whom will be found on other pages as one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis. Mrs. Christian, like her mother, is a leader in philanthropic and welfare work. Especially within the last year or so she has become prominent in Red Cross and other forms of war activities. Her interests and efforts have been especially aroused and enlisted in looking after the welfare of those thousands of young women who are now employed in the industries, many of them as substitutes for men called to the front. Mrs. Christian is also a leader in the Women's Franchise League of Indiana, being president of the Indianapolis branch of the same.

ORANGE G. PFAFF, M. D., F. A. C. S. Of Indiana men who have achieved national distinction in the field of surgery, there is perhaps none whose attainments have had a wider and more beneficent influence upon the profession at large than Dr. Orange G. Pfaff of Indianapolis.

He was born at Westfield in Hamilton County, Indiana, April 28, 1857. His ancestry is interesting. He is descended from Peter Pfaff, a Moravian who came from his native land to North Carolina in 1741. He was one of the founders of the Moravian Church and community in Forsythe County, the activities of which centered around Salem, now a part of the modern industrial

city of Winston-Salem. The community where the Pfaff family settled, about twelve miles west of Salem, became known as Pfafftown. The Moravians have always been the chief religious and social influence of that section of North Carolina, and they established at Salem a school that yet remains one of the most notable educational institutions in America.

Doctor Pfaff is a son of Dr. Jacob L. and Jane (Wall) Pfaff. His father was born at Pfafftown in North Carolina and came to Indiana in the late '30s, locating first at Mooresville in Morgan County and later removing to Westfield in Hamilton County. He was a pioneer physician in those localities. He died in 1859. Orange G. Pfaff came to Indianapolis with a married sister, Mrs. George Davis, whose husband was a wholesale shoe dealer here. He was then six years of age, and practically all his life has been spent in the capital city. The Pfaff home in former years was on Pennsylvania Street between Market and Washington, where the When department store now stands, in the heart of the business district.

Doctor Pfaff received his preliminary education in the public schools and high school. He studied medicine in the Indiana Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1882. After a year or two of hospital work he engaged in general practice. He has taken post-graduate work in New York and at the University of Berlin, and in 1907 Wabash College honored him with the degree A. M. About 1903 he discontinued general practice to engage in surgery exclusively. He has been a specialist in gynecological surgery, and in that field has achieved well earned distinction and is honored by the profession throughout the country.

During 1882-84 Doctor Pfaff was resident physician of the Marion County Infirmary. He has long been identified with the faculty of the Indiana University School of Medicine, lecturer and clinical professor of Gynecology, 1890-91, and professor of gynecology since 1892. He still holds this chair. He is gynecologist for the Indianapolis City Hospital and St. Vincent's Hospital.

Doctor Pfaff is a member of the Indianapolis and Indiana State Medical societies, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Obstetricians and Gyne-

cologists, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He was president of the Indianapolis Medical Society in 1907. Doctor Pfaff is a republican, a member of the Phi Chi college fraternity, and belongs to the University, Columbia and Country clubs.

He was a member of the old Medical Reserve Corps of the United States army, in which he held a commission. When the war started between the United States and Germany in April, 1917, he was one of the first surgeons to receive the commission of major and for several months was actively engaged in the work of Base Hospital No. 32 at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

November 25, 1885, Doctor Pfaff married Mary A. Alvey, of Indianapolis, daughter of James H. Alvey. They have a son, Dudley A. Pfaff, a young man of exceptionally brilliant promise. He was educated in the famous Hill Preparatory School at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, for five years, also in Yale University, has done special work in Indiana University and is a member of the class of 1920 in Harvard Medical College. Doctor and Mrs. Pfaff reside at 1221 North Pennsylvania Street.

DAVID E. WATSON. The law has claimed the energies and talents of David E. Watson for a full quarter of a century, and as a lawyer he is well known over his native state. Mr. Watson for several years has been located at Indianapolis, where he is legal counsel and trial lawyer for the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company. His offices are in the Traction Terminal Building.

He was born at Eminence in Morgan County, Indiana, February 4, 1870, a son of John and Belle (Brazier) Watson. His father was born on a farm in the same county in 1842. His grandfather, Simon Watson, was an early settler in Morgan County, locating there in 1836 and taking up land for which he secured a patent from the Government Land Office. He improved this land to some extent and then traded for another farm adjoining. He lived there until his death at the ripe age of eighty-seven in 1895. He had a large family of eleven children, nine sons and two daughters, and seven of the sons and one of the daughters are still living. Simon Watson was a fine type of the pioneer Indiana citizen, a devout Baptist, a democrat in

politics, and a member of the Masonic Lodge at Eminence.

John Watson, who was second oldest of his father's children, had a common school education and was one of the boy soldiers of the Union army. He enlisted in 1861 in the Fifty-Ninth Indiana Infantry and was in service three years and eight months. He fought at Shiloh and in many of the campaigns led by General Grant in the Mississippi Valley until 1864. For a time he was an orderly. He received his honorable discharge in 1865, and returning to Morgan County took up the trade of house painter, which he followed at Eminence and in the surrounding district for a number of years. Later he engaged in the hotel business, and kept hotel at Eminence until 1910. He is retired at the age of seventy-six. He has always been active in the interests of the democratic party and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He and his wife had four children.

The only surviving child is David E. Watson, who grew up in Morgan County and attended the grammar and high schools there. Later he entered DePauw University at Greencastle, where he first took the teachers' course and in 1892 graduated from the law department with the degree LL. B. Mr. Watson practiced at Greencastle from 1892 until 1896, and then removed to Martinsville, where he accumulated a large clientele and was busily and successfully engaged until July, 1912. At that time his duties as attorney for the Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Company brought him to Indianapolis, where he has since had his home. Mr. Watson is affiliated with the Masonic Order, Modern Woodmen of America, and bestows his franchise with the democratic party. September 25, 1893, he married Miss Effie Foster.

JACOB TAYLOR WRIGHT was one of the distinctively useful and prominent citizens of Indianapolis during the last century. He represented the pioneer element, was a leader in the Quaker Church, and for many years had an influential part in local and state politics.

He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1816, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Taylor) Wright. He was a descendant of William Wright, who fought at the battle of the Boyne in

1690 with King William's army, was knighted for bravery, and given a grant of land in Ireland. His grandfather, Jonathan Wright, settled in Philadelphia and afterwards near Ellicott's Mills in Maryland. He was a millwright by trade. He finally went to Cincinnati, and established the first Quaker Church in that city and was one of its pastors.

When Jacob Taylor Wright was a child his parents moved to Fayette County, Indiana, where his father was a Government surveyor. During his youth he learned the trade of millwright, and at the age of twenty-one left the farm to establish a mill at South Richmond. On the invitation of Robert Underhill he finally came to Indianapolis to take charge of the foundry and flour mill here. He became prominent in local industries, establishing the first rolling mill at Indianapolis, known as the Indianapolis Rolling Mills. Later he was in the real estate business, and he built a number of houses in this city. Mr. Wright retired from business in 1873, and the next five years he lived in Kansas, giving his leisurely attention to a sheep ranch. He then returned to Indianapolis, and was retired until his death in 1879.

In 1861 Mr. Wright was called from the operation of the mill and foundry to the duties of public office, being elected auditor of Marion County. He held that office two successive terms, being elected on the republican ticket. During the war he was also chairman of the State Central Committee. He was one of Governor Morton's most active and useful lieutenants in raising funds and recruiting men during the early days of the war. He also had a personal acquaintance with President Lincoln. It was largely through Mr. Wright's untiring efforts that Governor Morton was finally sent to the United States Senate. Mr. Wright stood high among his fellow citizens, was a recognized leader in power and capabilities, and yet during his youth he had a very meager common school education. Much of his knowledge was absorbed in the home library which his mother had gathered together. In the early days it was customary for the people of the neighborhood to come into the Wright home and read.

Jacob Taylor Wright married for his first wife Matilda Butler, of Fayette County, Indiana. Her people came originally

from Lynchburg, Virginia. She died soon after removing to Indianapolis. Her children were Benjamin C. and Granville S. In 1861 Mr. Wright married Sallie Anne Tomlinson, who was born in 1828 on a farm south of Indianapolis. Mrs. Wright, who is still living, is doubtless one of the very oldest natives of Marion County, and the City of Indianapolis had been established only two or three years before her birth. She is now living with her only daughter, Anna M. Wright, at 4150 Central Avenue.

ALVA CHARLES SALLEE has been the means of giving a great deal more publicity to other men and to institutions than to himself. He is by training and experience and by profession a publicity expert, and has long and active experience as an advertising man. Much of his work has been done in the realm of politics, and for fifteen years he has been a figure in the Indiana democratic party.

Mr. Sallee was born at one of the most interesting old towns of Southern Indiana, Carlisle, Sullivan County. His life began there in 1881. His parents, William H. and Rebecca (Ford) Sallee, are both now deceased. His paternal grandfather was a native of France, and on coming to America first located in Illinois and afterwards moved to Sullivan County, which was primarily a French settlement, though very few of that original stock still remain there.

Alva Charles Sallee was eleven years old when his father died. That loss undoubtedly had much to do with his subsequent experiences. In fact it threw him upon his own resources, and the possibilities and opportunities of success and service he has earned one by one. He educated himself and after he was twelve years of age removed from Carlisle to Evansville, attending public school and commercial college there. His business career began at Evansville as a stenographer with a local manufacturing concern, and during the four years' connection with this firm he took up the study of advertising. He moved to Indianapolis in 1902 and became interested in newspaper and publicity work, serving as special correspondent for Chicago, Louisville and Indianapolis papers.

It was his abilities in this field which brought him into touch with Mr. Thomas Taggart, who had just come into posses-

sion of the great French Lick Springs Hotel and associated properties. Mr. Sallee had considerable to do with the early publicity methods which brought these properties to nation wide appreciation having assisted in devising and preparing the original literature and general publicity technique. Mr. Taggart made a new use of Mr. Sallee's services as his secretary, and in that capacity many arduous duties were assigned to him during the presidential campaign of 1904, when Mr. Taggart was national chairman. He has been more or less associated with this great democratic leader and organizer since that time, and his own entry into politics and campaign management is largely due to that association.

Since 1911 Mr. Sallee's home has been in Indianapolis. Here he has conducted a successful advertising and mail order business. He was assistant secretary to the Democratic National Committee in 1908 and has served as secretary to the Indiana Democratic State Committee for three consecutive terms, having been chosen first in 1914 and re-elected again in 1916 and 1918. Mr. Sallee is also chairman of the Seventh Congressional District Committee.

Mr. Sallee married in 1905 Miss Mabel Lett, of Evansville. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Elks, the Indiana Democratic Club, Indianapolis Athletic Club and other civic and social organizations.

RT. REV. JOHN HAZEN WHITE, D. D., whose episcopal residence is at South Bend, is the Fourth Bishop of Indiana and the First Bishop of Northern Indiana, and has given over forty years of his life to the consecrated service of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the cause of humanity.

While the record of his career is an impressive one in itself, it also stands as evidence of the sturdy qualities of the old American stock. Bishop White is in the ninth generation of the White family in America, and it is fitting that some record of the other generations should precede the story of his own life.

He is a direct descendant from William and Mary White. Tradition says that William White came from County Norfolk, England. He was born in England in 1610 and landed at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in

1635. In that year the General Court ordered the bounds of Ipswich and Quasacunquin (now Newbury) to be laid out when some of the chief people of Ipswich desired to leave to remove to Quasacunquin to begin a settlement. This petition was granted them. Among those who removed to Newbury were Rev. Thomas Parker, Nicholas Noyes, Henry Sewell, William White, William Moody and Richard Kent. In 1640 William White moved to Haverhill, where he was one of the first settlers and one of the grantees of the Indian deed of Haverhill dated November 15, 1642, which instrument was, it is said, both written and witnessed by him. He acquired a large estate there and the Haverhill town records show that he held a very respectable position among the early settlers. He died in 1690.

His only child was John White, born about 1639 and died at Haverhill at the age of twenty-nine. He married Hannah French of Salem.

Their only child, also named John White, was born in 1663-4 and died in 1727. He was a man of much consequence both in civil and military affairs of the colony and as a merchant and land owner. He married Lydia Gilman, daughter of Hon. John Gilman of Exeter, New Hampshire, and granddaughter of Edward Gilman, who came from Norfolk, England, and settled first at Hingham and later at Ipswich.

The fourth generation was represented by Deacon William White, born in 1693-4 and died in 1737. He was a clothier at Haverhill, was also a captain and justice of the peace, and is said to have planted the first potato crop in that town. He married Sarah Phillips, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips of Salem, a granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Phillips of Rowley and great-granddaughter of Rev. George Phillips of Watertown.

In the fifth generation was John White, who married Miriam (Hoyt) Hazen and both lived at Haverhill, Massachusetts. A son of this couple was Maj. Moses White of Rutland, who for several years was a clerk in the store of Joseph Hazen of Haverhill, the father of his mother's first husband. At the age of twenty he entered the army and became the aide of Gen. Moses Hazen and served through the Revolutionary war with untarnished character. He married



John Hazen White
Bishop of Northern Indiana

Elizabeth Amelia Atlee, eldest daughter of William Augustus Atlee of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. One son of Major Moses White was William Augustus, who was sailing master on the frigate Chesapeake and was killed in the great naval battle with the Shannon.

The grandfather of Bishop White was John Hazen White, of the seventh generation. He married Roxana Robinson, of Watertown, Massachusetts, and they spent all their married life at Lancaster, New Hampshire, rearing a family of nine children.

Maj. Moses Hazen White, father of Bishop White, was a graduate of Dartmouth College and became prominent in educational circles in Cincinnati. He also made a distinguished record as a soldier in the Civil war. He married Mary Miller Williams, of Rutland, Vermont.

While this is a very brief ancestral record, it cannot but serve to indicate some of the sources and character and strength from which Bishop White has derived his own character. Bishop White was born at Cincinnati March 10, 1849, and was educated in the public schools of his native city, graduating from Woodward High School in 1867. After two years of business experience he entered Kenyon College in 1869, graduating A. B. in 1872. He took his theological course at Berkeley Divinity School, receiving his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1875. He was ordained a deacon June 4, 1875, and a priest May 28, 1876. He was assistant at St. Andrew's Church in Meriden, Connecticut, 1875-77, vice rector and instructor in St. Margaret's School at Waterbury, Connecticut, and assistant to St. John's Church 1877-78, rector of Grace Church at Old Saybrook, Connecticut, 1878-81; rector of Christ Church, Joliet, Illinois, 1881-89; rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist at St. Paul, Minnesota, 1889-91; and warden of Seabury Divinity School at Faribault, Minnesota, 1891-95.

May 1, 1895, he was consecrated Bishop of Indiana at Indianapolis, and on the division of the dioceses April 25, 1899, he took the northern portion of the state, with the title Bishop of Michigan City.

April 23, 1879, Bishop White married Marie Louise Holbrook, youngest daughter of D. C. and Mary Ann (May) Holbrook, of Detroit, Michigan. To their union were

born seven children, briefly noted as follows: Howard Russell, a chaplain in the United States Army in France; DeWitt Holbrook, deceased; Mary May, unmarried, and a Red Cross nurse; Charlotte Strong, who is in the United States Army Nurses Corps; Elwood Sanger, manager of the LaDew Belting Works at Glencoe, New York; Walker, a farmer at Gates Mill, Ohio; and Katharine, unmarried and in the United States Army Nurses Corps at Bordeaux, France. The fifth child, Elwood Sanger White, married Luella Perin, of Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of W. H. and Minnie (Weaver) Perin of Lafayette. They have two children, Mary Perin and John Hazen. The son Walker White married Beatrice Buttolf, of Indianapolis, a granddaughter of Charles A. and Nancy Sudlow of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Walker White have three children, Beatrice, Walker and Nancy Sudlow.

Bishop White is a member and chaplain general of the Order of Cincinnati. He belongs to the University Club of Chicago and University Club of South Bend, the Knife and Fork Club, Auten Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and in Masonry is affiliated with Portage Lodge No. 675, Free and Accepted Masons, South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, is past illustrious master of South Bend Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masons, and a member of South Bend Commandery No. 82, Knights Templar, and also belongs to the Scottish Rite Consistory.

Mrs. EMMA N. CARLETON, author, was born at New Albany, Indiana, August 4, 1850. She is a daughter of John Robert and Avesta (Shields) Nunemacher, and was christened Emma Shields Nunemacher. She was educated in the New Albany public schools, Tousley's Academy and DePauw College, and, in 1874, married Philip Jones Carleton, who died three years later. Mrs. Carleton became widely known as a contributor to New York, Chicago, Detroit and Indianapolis papers, the Youth's Companion, and various magazines, in a wide variety of short poems, humorous sketches and articles on the collection of antiques of various kinds. At the same time she developed a trade in antiques, chiefly old books. Her father had a bookstore in New Albany for many years, and she was well acquainted with literature

from the mercantile side as well as the literary side. She called her establishment "The Un-Beknownst Book Shop." Mrs. Carleton had one son, who died in childhood. She resided in Indianapolis for some twelve years after her marriage, but since 1888 has lived at New Albany.

PERRY HARRIS BLUE. It was with some of the pioneer railroad building and also with the general development of natural resources and business enterprises that the name of Perry Harris Blue is chiefly associated, and as such deserves more than passing mention in the history of the state.

Mr. Blue, who was born on a farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, November 12, 1851, and died in Indianapolis November 20, 1915, compressed a great deal of strenuous activity and performance into the sixty-four years of his life. His parents were William Haynes and Sarah (Harris) Blue. Of their six children three are still living. When Perry H. Blue was a small child his parents moved overland across the country by wagon to Sullivan County, Indiana. It was in that interesting county of Western Indiana that Perry Harris Blue grew to manhood. While a boy he attended the common schools and also had the benefit of instruction in a local academy. He read law with Judge Buff in Sullivan County, and at the age of twenty-one was elected to the office of county prosecutor. However, office holding was an honor for which he had little inclination, since the main bent of his life and energies was toward constructive enterprise, but he took much interest in politics and public affairs as a democrat.

In Sullivan County he was the first to advocate the laying of gravel and stone roads. Finally, in order to overcome prejudice and opposition, and to secure a fair trial of this type of road construction, he personally stood sponsor financially for a selected piece of highway. Sullivan County now ranks high among the counties of Indiana in the matter of good roads, and many miles of improved road surface turnpike are in a sense a monument to the enterprise of Mr. Blue.

During the early stages of his practice as a lawyer at Sullivan Mr. Blue was preparing to go abroad and pursue further studies as a lawyer at Edinburgh, Scotland. About that time he was met with a flatter-

ing offer from eastern capitalists to become manager of a railroad line through Sullivan County which for years has been the subject of much ridicule and altogether was a property that had become notorious, not only for its material dilapidation but on account of its trials and vicissitudes financially and in the records of the courts. At different times the road had been known under different ambitious titles, such as the Cincinnati, St. Louis Straight Line, and later as the Indiana & Illinois Southern. It was built as a narrow gauge, and probably no man ever tackled a harder task of railway reconstruction than Mr. Blue when he took charge of the property and its management. He showed a vigor and determination that overcame all obstacles. He changed it from a narrow to a standard gauge, and developed the property and the business and financial affairs of the road until it was self supporting. It is now known as the Indianapolis Southern Railway, a branch of the Illinois Central System. Mr. Blue remained manager of this road until it was sold to the Illinois Central. As engineer he had charge of the construction of the bridge over the Wabash River.

Mr. Blue for a number of years enjoyed high standing among Indiana business men. Some of his interests were represented as follows: He was half owner of the Grand Hotel at Vincennes; he developed the best sand and gravel pits along the Wabash Valley and personally owned 1,500 acres of land adjoining these properties; was interested in gravel pits near Eagle Creek; owned a large hardware store in Sullivan; was interested in a railway supply house in Chicago; and developed some of the important stone quarries at Spencer, Indiana.

Mr. Blue was a delegate to a national democratic convention, and he twice refused nomination for Congress, the nomination in his home district, including Sullivan County, being equivalent to election. One important public service was rendered by him when he was appointed in 1890 as one of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Hospital for the Insane at Evansville. He was a member of the board when it took the management of the institution from the hands of the Construction Board, and supervised the completion of the work at Evansville. Mr. Blue had charge of outside

affairs, landscape gardening, and many other departments connected with the Southern Hospital, and that institution as it stands today is in many respects a monument to his vigilance and public spirit. He served his full six years legal limit as a member of the board, and after he retired he was again and again called into consultation by the members of various succeeding boards.

A lawyer by training and profession, Mr. Blue was possessed of a wonderful business judgment that gave him first rank as a business lawyer in his home state, and he was frequently entrusted and enjoyed the complete confidence of men of wealth and leadership in corporate and other business affairs. Though always very active, he was by nature unassuming and his best qualities were appreciated by a limited circle of close and admiring friends. He is remembered as a splendid story teller and he showed a keen interest in the success of young men struggling, as he had done, to attain the first rungs on the ladder of success. His benevolences were many. At Indianapolis he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church, of the Chamber of Commerce, the Democratic Club, and fraternally was a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

On September 18, 1890, Mr. Blue married Lulu Isabel Thompson, daughter of Dr. Peter Sperry and Lydia Isabel (Rankin) Thompson. Her father was a native of Virginia and her mother of North Carolina. Her parents married in Mississippi, and while the Civil war was still in progress they came to Indiana. Mrs. Blue was one of seven children, only two of whom survive. Mrs. Blue resides at 1801 North Meridian Street in Indianapolis. She is the mother of one child, Laura Mae, a graduate of Smith College.

JOHN T. BEESON is senior partner of Beeson & Son, real estate, loans and insurance, with a large and complete organization for handling these lines of business in Newcastle.

Mr. Beeson is a man of wide experience and of diversified knowledge of the country. He was born at Bloomingsport in Randolph County, Indiana, June 23, 1879, son of Isaac M. and Martha E. (Bales) Beeson. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and his first forefathers in America settled

in North Carolina in colonial days. He is also of Quaker stock. His father was a merchant, and in the store John T. Beeson acquired his first knowledge of business affairs. He attended public school to the age of fourteen, and after leaving his father's service he went to work at Lynn, Indiana, as clerk for S. C. Bowen at four dollars and a half a week. He was with Bowen six years and his wages at the end amounted to ten dollars and a half a week. Mr. Beeson married Mary A. Longfellow, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Thorn) Longfellow. On account of his wife's failing health Mr. Beeson moved west to Canyon City, Colorado, worked 1½ years with the Galley Shoe Store and 1½ years with Baker and Biggs, becoming manager and buyer of the latter establishment. After three years in the invigorating climate of Colorado Mr. Beeson returned to Richmond, Indiana, spent one year with a shoe company, then entered the service of the Prudential Insurance Company, and for three years was located at Winchester, Indiana, as buyer and manager in the shoe department of the W. E. Miller Company.

Mr. Beeson came to Newcastle in 1915, and for a brief time was connected with the Elwood Lawson shoe store, then for a short time was with the Burgess Realty Company, and formed the partnership of Ratcliffe & Beeson to engage in the real estate business. Six months later he sold his interests there and since then has been in business for himself with offices at first over the Farmers Bank and for the past year and a half in the New Burr Building. He handles real estate of all kinds, makes loans, and does a large insurance brokerage business.

Mr. and Mrs. Beeson have three children: Basil Earl, born in 1899, Gladys, born in 1902, and Robert Neravan, born in 1907. The son Basil Earl graduated from Newcastle High School in 1918, and on June 28, 1918, joined the Coast Artillery at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, being a member of Battery A, Thirty-fourth Regiment. He is also the son in the company name, Beeson & Son, and his father keeps his share of the business intact while he is away in the army. The son is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha Phi, is an active member of the Christian Church and organized the Bible Class in that church. Mr. Beeson is a republican in politics, and

is one of the straightforward and energetic citizens of Newcastle.

JOHN FEE has been a business man at Kokomo for a long term of years, and is now head of the firm John Fee & Son, proprietors of the City Feed Store at 48 Union Street.

Mr. Fee is a native Indianan, born in Marion County September 21, 1856, son of David Fee and Nancy Kate Fee. His father, a native of Ohio, grew up and married there, and on coming to Indiana first located on a farm two miles east of Castleton in Marion County, and a short time later on another farm in the same county. Later he moved to Howard County, and bought a farm and spent the rest of his life in cultivating his acres and in producing abundant crops. He was an enthusiastic agriculturist, knew the business thoroughly, and through it rendered his best service to the world and provided for his family. Of his five children four are living John being the youngest.

The latter while living on and helping on the farm also worked in a saw mill, and had eleven years of practical training and experience in that line before he reached his majority. He then entered the ice business at Kokomo as an employe of J. W. Jones, and was with him six years. He then went into business for himself, establishing in 1884 what was known as the "Centennial Feed Yard." He was the head of that enterprise until 1902, when he enlarged his business and removed it to his present location, and is now handling a general line of feed, flour, poultry and produce, his establishment being one of the chief concerns of its kind in Howard County.

Mr. Fee is an Odd Fellow and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America. He married Miss Isabelle Heaton. They have three sons: Lewis Fred, secretary and treasurer of the Kokomo Supply Company, Willard D. and A. C. Fee.

NATHAN SPEIER. In the field of merchandising as in other lines many are called but few are chosen to positions of leadership and real success. Most of the men who call themselves merchants are really storekeepers. Of the Indiana men concerning whom there is no doubt or hesitation as to their appropriate classification as mer-

chants one is Mr. Nathan Speier, part owner and general manager of the Fair Department Store, the largest business of its kind at Anderson.

Mr. Speier has the qualifications and the training that make the real merchant. He is still a comparatively young man, having been born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1876, a son of Barnard and Fanny (Strauss) Speier. In his native country he attended the country schools and also had two years of instruction in what would correspond to a college in this country. At the age of eighteen he set out for America, and soon went to work for his uncle, Mr. Strauss, in a dry goods store at Columbus, Indiana. He was not merely a routine worker but showed an active intelligence that enabled him to grasp and master all the details and technicalities of the retail trade. He learned the business thoroughly and spent long hours working at it. It was an apprenticeship that has had much to do with his subsequent success.

During 1898-99 Mr. Speier spent a year in a completely new and strange field of enterprise in Nicaragua, Central America, at Cape Gracias. His partner there was Richard Lehman. They conducted a trading station and had a good business outlook, but the climate was detrimental to Mr. Speier's health and at the end of a year he returned to Columbus, Indiana, and re-entered the service of his former employer, this time as assistant manager. Mr. Strauss had in the meantime established several branch stores and Mr. Speier traveled about supervising their management. This work, continued until 1903, brought him a broader outlook in mercantile affairs, and having in the meantime acquired an interest in a business at Seymour, Indiana, he located there in 1903 and took active management of what was known as the Gold Mine Dry Goods Company. He built up a large and prosperous concern, and still retains his interest, though since March, 1915, he has lived at Anderson. He came to Anderson to take charge of the new store known as the Lion Store, but soon changed the name to the Fair and when the business was incorporated he became secretary and treasurer and general manager. This is a real department store, and carries a magnificent stock of goods of all kinds and its customers are by no means confined to the city

of Anderson. Many of the daily patrons of the store come from distances ranging from ten to twenty-five miles.

On January 17, 1912, Mr. Speier married Margaret Alpern, a daughter of Casper and Minnie Alpern, her father a wholesale merchant of Alpena, Michigan. They have one child, Frances, born September 14, 1914. Mr. Speier in politics is an independent democrat. He is a member of the Jewish Temple of Anderson and has social connections with his community as a member of the Country Club, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias at Seymour.

FRANK ROSEY is one of the popular business men of Newcastle, has been identified with that city since 1915, and at the corner of Twelfth and Broad streets furnishes a double service through his harness shop and also his tire repairing facilities. A large part of his work is the repairing and making of new tires for automobiles, and he has installed the only machine in the city for the stitching and making of double-tread tires from old ones.

Mr. Rosey was born near Archbold, Fulton County, Ohio, on a farm, a son of Joseph and Josephine (Bernard) Rosey. His father was of French ancestry and came from Berne, Switzerland, when a boy to Ohio. At one time he had a farm near Toledo, and later moved to the vicinity of Archbold, where he died in 1912 and his wife in 1911.

Frank Rosey attended the public schools of Archbold, but at the age of fifteen began learning the trade of harness maker with F. Stotzer at Archbold. He served an apprenticeship of three years and then worked as a journeyman harness maker in different towns of Ohio. In 1897 he and a partner opened a harness shop at Archbold, but two years later he sold out and resumed his journeyman experience. Mr. Rosey has been a resident of Indiana since 1911, and he came to Newcastle from Rushville in 1915. At that time he established his present shop at the corner of Twelfth and Broad streets.

In 1913 Mr. Rosey married Grace Williver, of College Corners, Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Rosey is a republican, a member of the Friends Church, and is affiliated

with the Moose and Owls fraternal organizations at South Bend, Indiana.

DANIEL FRANKLIN MUSTARD. A man who did his bit for the imperilled nation in the time of the Civil war, a hard working mechanic, a trusted public officer, and for many years a banker and leader in the industrial and civic life of Anderson, Daniel F. Mustard has played a role that sufficiently identified him with the representative Indianans whose names and careers are honored in the present publication.

Mr. Mustard comes of an old family of Madison County and was born in Lafayette Township of that county, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Anderson, October 20, 1844. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Darlington) Mustard, and his ancestry combines the various stocks of Scotch-Irish and German. His great-great-grandfather, William Mustard, came with two brothers, George and James, from the north of Ireland to Delaware in colonial times. James afterwards located in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, George remained in Delaware, while William was a pioneer in Pike County, Ohio. Most of the members of the family so far as the record goes have followed some mechanical pursuit or profession. Grandfather George Mustard was a soldier in the War of 1812.

When Daniel was six years of age, in 1850, his father moved to Anderson and established a shoe shop and also worked at the trade of carpenter. It was in his father's shoe shop that Daniel acquired a practical knowledge of shoe making and he also went with his father in working at the carpenter's trade. In the meantime he attended schools about three months each winter.

Before he was seventeen years of age the storm of Civil war had broken over the country, and like thousands of other youths of the time he found it difficult to keep his attention upon his home duties and soon grew restless under the call of patriotism. On April 6, 1863, he enlisted as a private in Company I of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry. Not long afterward he was with the great armies under Grant during the siege of Vicksburg, and subsequently he participated in some of the southwestern campaigns under Banks and McClelland. After about fifteen months as a private

soldier he was assigned to duty as a musician in the regimental band. Mr. Mustard has the distinction of having participated in the last passage of arms in the war of the rebellion. This occurred May 13, 1865, between the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, known as Morton's Rifles, and a body of Confederates, who met in the extreme southern end of Texas, close to the old battleground of Palo Alto, where the first engagement of the Mexican war was fought. This brief engagement occurred on May 13, 1865, more than a month after Lee had surrendered his sword to Grant at Appomattox. In this skirmish Mr. Mustard was a personal witness to the death of the last man killed in arms during the Civil war. This man was Jefferson Williams, of Company B of the 34th Indiana. Mr. Mustard was given his muster out at Brownsville, Texas, February 3, 1866, and granted his honorable discharge on February 11th of the same year.

Returning to Anderson, he went to work in his father's shoe shop, but was soon called to larger responsibilities and duties. March 3, 1868, he was appointed deputy auditor of Madison County under James M. Dixon. He filled the duties of that office $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, and then was successively employed as clerk in the county treasurer's office under Dr. Joseph Pugh, six months in the recorder's office and finally as deputy clerk under Thomas J. Fleming.

In 1871 Mr. Mustard entered the First National Bank of Anderson as bookkeeper, and was with that institution until August, 1873. He then resumed his public duties as deputy treasurer under Weems Heagy and was his deputy throughout his term. All of this experience made him thorough master of the technicalities of administration of various county offices, and there was no question of his fitness when Mr. Mustard came before the people of Madison County as candidate for county treasurer in 1876. He was elected on the same ticket with "Blue Jeans" Williams, who that year became governor of Indiana, and Mr. Mustard received a decisive personal compliment in having two hundred votes more than the rest of his ticket. In 1878 he was reelected and he continued in office until August 15, 1881.

On retiring from office Mr. Mustard became one of the managers of the Citizens' Bank, the oldest banking institution in

Madison County. It had been founded in 1855 by Neal C. McCullough and other associates. Mr. Mustard was a member of the firm from 1881 to 1884, and soon afterward he headed a combination which bought the Madison County Bank, a state institution, and in 1886 the two were consolidated as the Citizens Bank. Mr. Mustard thereafter gave most of his time to the executive responsibilities of the bank and in 1905 was made president. On January 1, 1917, he retired from the office of president, but has since been chairman of the board of directors. The Citizens Bank has enjoyed a long period of prosperity. It has capital of a hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, surplus of fifty thousand dollars, and its deposits aggregate nearly a million and a half dollars.

Mr. Mustard has been the recipient of many honors of both business and politics. On March 23, 1909, Thomas R. Marshall, then governor of Indiana, appointed him a trustee of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors Home, and he has had a place on the board ever since. Since 1903 he has been treasurer of the Central Indiana Railway Company.

Mr. Mustard has been for fifty years a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has held all the chairs and all the honors which the local lodge can bestow and for about thirty years was treasurer of Anderson Lodge No. 131, and of Star Encampment No. 84. He also belongs to Grand Army Post No. 131, and attends the Christian Science Church.

October 2, 1871, he married Miss Adda Ethell, daughter of William G. and Elizabeth (Williams) Ethell, of Anderson. Her family were early residents of Delaware and Madison counties, and her father was a civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Mustard have two children, Fred E., elsewhere referred to in this publication, and Ethel Mary. The daughter is now the wife of Frank C. Cline, proprietor of the F. C. Cline Lumber Company of Anderson. Mrs. and Mrs. Cline have two children, Adelaide Joanna, born in 1908, and Frances, born in 1914.

What an old time political and business associate wrote of Mr. Mustard several years ago is an apt characterization which needs no revision at the present time. "Industrious to a fault, temperate at all times and under all circumstances, frugal and



J. A. Houser, M.D.

cautious in the disposition of his means, Daniel F. Mustard has for a number of years been honorably accumulating for himself and family a handsome competence. In his public as well as private relations with fellow citizens it can be truthfully said that his honesty has never been questioned or brought into question. Strong in his attachments and quick to appreciate the generous act, he can appeal confidently to his generation and to those who have known him from childhood, in sunshine and shade, to say that he has not been ungrateful."

JAMES A. HOUSER, M. D. One of the most widely known men of Indianapolis is Dr. James A. Houser, physician, scholar, original thinker, lecturer, who has doubtless rendered his best service to humanity and inspiration through his independence and fearlessness in expressing himself and his ideals without fear of the conventionalities of existence which so often thwart and deaden the best in men or women.

Doctor Houser was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 22, 1847. His grandfather, Peter Houser, of German ancestry, was a native of Rockingham County, Virginia, was a farmer and also owner of a small mill. In pioneer times he blazed his way across the mountains and through the wilderness into Ohio, and paid 12½ cents an acre for a tract of Government land.

It was on this pioneer farm that George H. Houser, father of Doctor Houser, was born in 1819. He grew up in that environment, and followed farming and milling. He was also a Free Will Baptist preacher, was a justice of the peace, and for a number of years was postmaster of the village of Tiverton. He married Roanna Stanton who was a native of Maryland. Her grandfather in that state was once a large slave owner, but from the pressure of his conscience emancipated his slaves, dividing his property with them, and leaving his children almost destitute. For this reason Doctor Houser's maternal grandfather came to Ohio and learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed during his life. In 1863 George H. Houser removed to Indiana and he died at Scipio. There were ten children in the family, five now living, and Doctor Houser was third in order of birth.

His boyhood days were spent in hard

work and his advantages were confined to the common schools. Between the ages of twelve and fourteen he was a boat driver on the Miami and Erie canal from Cincinnati to Toledo. When recalling this incident of his early experience Doctor Houser went on to say: "As I did not dream of such a position being a stepping stone to the presidency of this great country, I thoughtlessly let Garfield get the prize, he being largely helped in the campaign because he was a boat boy."

Whatever his early environment it was not sufficient to stifle his talents or obstruct for long a steadfast ambition. For several years of his young manhood he alternated between one calling and another. For a time he preached the gospel. During the wave of phrenology which spread over the country he gave that subject thorough study, and did a good deal of lecturing. It was this work that gave him the opportunity to study medicine and means for attending medical school. He attended the Medical College of Indiana at Indianapolis, and in 1886 graduated from the Toledo Medical College of Toledo, Ohio. Already for some eight years as an under graduate he had practiced medicine, and in 1891 he located permanently at Indianapolis, which has since been his home, though his work and interests have often taken him far afield. For the most part Doctor Houser has specialized on diseases of the brain and derangements of the nervous system. He owned a beautiful home and ample grounds at Indianapolis, which he called "The Island of Dreams," and he planned the realization of some of the most cherished ideals of his life in converting this home into a great Phrenopathic Sanitarium, where he would have taught his system of religious thought and also educated and trained a staff of competent men to carry on the work after him.

Doctor Houser has delivered more than 6,000 lectures on various subjects throughout the middle west, and it is through his work as a lecturer that he has perhaps become most widely known. In later years the demands of his practice have interfered seriously with his lecturing tours.

Doctor Houser is not the only man in the medical profession who has become deeply and vitally interested in those relationships which undoubtedly exist between mind and matter, and out of his original

study and long observation he has evolved a unique system of religious thought, which can best be expressed in his own words.

"I teach that life is an ethereal, sublimated, intelligent energy in atomic form, and has the wisdom and power to create animated forms to body forth the ideal of life such as we see. Each atom builds a cell in which it performs its share of the functions of life of the organ of which it is a part. The atoms of life belong to a world of life just as the atoms of earthly matter belong to a world, as ours of matter.

"Life is infinite in duration, immortal, indestructible, and is the Divine Essence working out the destiny of creation, through all time, giving higher, and still higher, expressions of life till its work reaches the eternal harmony of the Infinite All.

"The union of life with earthy matter, giving animation to an organic body, creates a new being, the personified identity of the life of the created, material being. This is the after life, the soul. I mean the soul is the offspring of human life on earth. The death of the person is the birth of the soul.

"The soul is a personality, an individualized being, with the faculties spiritualized, and passes to the spirit world the fourth dimensional space. Here to continue the advancement of life to the higher stages.

"I capitalize Life and its attributes, as I claim Life is God and God is Life."

More than most men Doctor Houser is well fitted for that leadership which depends upon fearless independent thinking and action. His ability to eliminate other persons and the conventionalities and conditions so as not to interfere with the expression of himself and his ideas is illustrated in an incident which he relates briefly as follows: "In 1896 I went to Europe and made a Fourth of July speech on the battlefield of Waterloo. I was, when this oration was made, alone, beside the British monument on top of the earth mound. It satisfied my longing, though I had no one to listen, except the Belgians down in the field below hoeing potatoes."

The mention of this battlefield around which the armies of the world are now struggling in conflict brings up a fact that

should not be allowed to pass, and that is that Doctor Houser regarded as one of the chief events of his life his subscription of \$40,000 to the First Liberty Loan. He has always enjoyed most congenial relationships with his fellow men, and is a lover of humanity and good society. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Columbia Club.

On Decoration Day, 1873, Doctor Houser married Julia Louise Pettijohn. She was born at Westfield, Indiana, daughter of Dr. Amos Pettijohn, a pioneer of that town. Doctor Pettijohn was well known in the ante bellum days as an agent of the "underground railway." Doctor and Mrs. Houser have five children, all living and all married: Lulu Gunita, Mrs. Herbert E. Hess, of Plymouth, Indiana; Fred Amos, a minister of the gospel living at Milwaukee; Anna Love, wife of George B. Weigand of Indianapolis; Bertrand A., now a lieutenant in the regular army; and Benjamin J., of Indianapolis. Mrs. Houser died in January, 1916.

WILLIS STANLEY BLATCHLEY, author, and state geologist of Indiana 1894-1910, was born at North Madison, Connecticut, October 6, 1859. He was attracted to the natural sciences, and after removing to Indiana he became a teacher of science in the Terre Haute High School. He also attended Indiana University, where he specialized under David Starr Jordan and John C. Branner, graduating in 1887. He was an assistant in the Arkansas Geological Survey, 1889-90, and a member of Seovell's scientific expedition to Old Mexico in 1891.

Mr. Blatchley is an all-round scientist, having published more than fifty books and treatises, covering a wide range of subjects from his first publication on the "Orthoptera of Indiana," in 1892, to his "Indiana Weed Book" in 1912. His most formidable scientific work is his "Coleoptera of Indiana," published in 1910. On this subject he is the ultimate authority.

The poetical side of science appeals to Mr. Blatchley, and he has published several volumes in popular vein that have been widely read, such as "Gleanings From Nature" (1899), "A Nature Wooing" (1902), "Boulder Reveries" (1906), and "Woodland Idyls" (1912). Included in

these are studies of Indiana natural science topics as to which little information is elsewhere available.

Mr. Blatchley was married on May 2, 1882, to Clara A. Fordice, of Russellville, Indiana. He is at present engaged in scientific research in Florida.

ARCH DAVIS. It is always a matter of general interest to follow the successive stages by which a successful business man rises to his present position. When Arch Davis of Newcastle was sixteen years of age he accepted an opportunity to work as delivery boy for Horace Johnson, a local groceryman. One year at that, and he took inside work in the clothing house of R. D. Goodwin. He was not assigned a definite task, but was told to make himself generally useful, and his name was put on the payroll at four dollars a week. That experience lasted also a year. Then followed a period of three months which was more fruitful of experience than wages, but gave him a good knowledge of western life. He spent those months chiefly at Cheyenne, Wyoming. On returning to Newcastle he worked in a garage, drove an express wagon, and was also night clerk in the Bundy Hotel. For one year he was employed as time-keeper by the contractor who built the Maxwell Automobile Factory. There were other minor forms of employment, but they may perhaps go without special mention.

At present Mr. Davis is junior partner and president of the corporation known as Clift & Davis, the leading firm of Newcastle shoe merchants. He got his first experience in the shoe business with his father under the name Davis & Sons, with a store on Broad Street. He spent two years there, learned the business, later sold his interest and went to work for Gaddis & Gotfried, another firm of shoe merchants. He was also manager for three months of the Lawson Shoe Store on Broad Street, until that business was sold. He was again in the employ of the firm of Smith & Gotfried for a short time, and was then employed by the firm of Clift & Hayes. When that business was incorporated Mr. Davis acquired a thousand dollars worth of the stock, and in February, 1916, he and Mr. Clift bought out the Hayes interests, leaving the present firm of Clift & Davis.

Mr. Davis was born at Newcastle in Sep-

tember, 1888, a son of Mark and Jennie (Allender) Davis. He grew up in this city and attended the public schools, including two years of high school work before he began his career as a delivery boy.

Mr. Davis represents one of the oldest families of Henry County. His great-grandfather Aquila Davis, a native of Virginia, who married Lucretia Hatfield, came to Henry County, Indiana, in 1826 and settled at Richwood in Fall Creek Township. He died there in 1850. Among their nine children was Aquila Davis, Jr., grandfather of Arch Davis. Aquila, Jr., was born in Ohio December 6, 1813, and was about thirteen years old when the family came to Henry County. He cleared up a farm in the midst of the woods three miles north of Newcastle, and it is said that he paid for eighty acres of land with money he received from two years wages at \$150 a year. Later he acquired another farm of 160 acres, and prospered and reared his family there. In the fall of 1879 he moved to Newcastle, and lived retired. He married Linne Harvey, who died in August, 1879, the mother of six children, the youngest of whom was Mark Davis, father of the Newcastle merchant.

Mr. Arch Davis married in May, 1912, Miss Mabel Van Camp, daughter of Charles Pinckney Van Camp. They have two children, March C., born in 1913, and Ellen Jane, born in 1915. Mr. Davis is a republican, as was his father and grandfather before him, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Christian Church.

CHARLES DANIEL RATCLIFFE is president and treasurer of the Ratcliffe Realty Company, Incorporated, of Newcastle. He and Mrs. Ratcliffe are the corporation, and their prosperity dates from their marriage. They have worked hard, have kept widening and extending their interests, and now have one of the best and largest concerns of its kind in Henry County.

Mr. Ratcliffe was born at Broad Ripple in Marion County, Indiana, in 1886, son of Thomas and Cora (Culbertson) Ratcliffe. His paternal ancestors were English and Welsh. His father came from Wales in 1876, at the age of twenty-eight, locating at Indianapolis among friends and fellow countrymen. He had learned the trade of pattern maker in Wales, and at

Indianapolis he opened a shop on the site of the present Bryce bakery. He was in business for many years, retiring in 1908. His wife is still living.

Charles D. Ratcliffe attended the public schools of Indianapolis, and in his father's shop learned the trade of pattern maker. After that he worked as a journeyman two years and in 1907 came to Newcastle and secured employment as a pattern maker with the Maxwell-Briscoe Automobile Company at \$12 a week wages. He was with that concern seven years and the savings he and his wife were able to accumulate from that experience became the basis and the capital for the Ratcliffe Realty Company.

In 1909 Mr. Ratcliffe married Miss Ella Mitten, daughter of James and Barbara (Calenbaugh) Mitten of Newcastle. They have one daughter, Catherine, born in 1910.

After his marriage Mr. Ratcliffe bought a house on time, having not even enough to make a partial payment. Then in 1915 he and his wife incorporated the present company, and they now own all the stock. This business is an efficient organization for the handling of all classes of real estate property and loans, and they do a large volume of fire insurance, representing the well known Globe, Rutgers, Buffalo, New Brunswick and American Companies. Mr. Ratcliffe has considerable city property in Newcastle.

He is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and Mrs. Ratcliffe is an officer in the Eastern Star. He is a republican, and both are members of St. James Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM TYRE WHITTINGTON was born on a farm in Brown Township, Montgomery County, Indiana, on the 21st day of December, 1861, and died in his fiftieth year on March 28, 1912.

He was one of those unusual men who live a long life in a brief period of years.

He attended the local public schools near his father's home in Brown Township, Montgomery County, Indiana, until he was eighteen years of age, after which he finished his education in the Ladoga Normal and Wabash College. He took a special law course in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated in 1887, doing two years work in one.

When he returned home he began the

practice of law in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where he was in active practice continuously until the time of his death.

He was first associated in the practice of law with John H. Burford, who later moved to Oklahoma and became distinguished as the chief justice of that state. He was then associated in the practice of law with Judge A. D. Thomas for several years, and up until about 1901. He then took his brother, Walter A. Whittington, into the firm under the name of Whittington & Whittington, which continued until about 1904, when his brother's failing health required him to withdraw from the firm and go to a different climate.

During the last seven years of his life he was associated in the practice of law with Robert H. Williams under the firm name of Whittington & Williams.

William Tyre Whittington's career brought him well deserved fame in the State of Indiana as a lawyer, and as a public spirited citizen ever ready to take a firm and active stand for the better things in civil, political and religious life. Few men have accomplished so much in so short a time.

The members of the Montgomery County Bar with whom he had practiced law for more than a quarter of a century paid this tribute to him in a memorial adopted by the Bar at the time of his death:

"His fine mental equipment and great energy could always be enlisted in causes that went to the uplifting and betterment of social conditions. He loved men and the things that make for true manhood. And while he was a lover of his fellowmen, yet he was always ready to battle against conditions and forces that he thought had a tendency to thwart and hinder the growth of the best and noblest in men. He placed a high estimate on the worth of men, and had an unshaken faith in God.

"As an attorney William T. Whittington was enveloped with a consuming purpose to wear the laurels of clean and dignified professional success. He has left to us the legacy of his accomplishment of this high purpose. Few men have done so much in so short a time. His zeal in this work we can not portray with words; it may not be too much to say that it contributed to his untimely death. His striking characteristics as a lawyer were his versatility, his energy and his courage.

"But the life of this man was not limited to his profession. He was a vital force in the affairs of his community and state. He gave time, counsel and money to aid the church and the best things in civic life. He loved books and education, read history and romance, and when absent from the contest he delighted to rest near the gentle heart of nature. In his home he gave a joyous glow of warmth to every comer. about his fireside he was wisdom, strength, gentleness and mirth."

To William and Rebecca Whittington were born twelve children, nine sons and three daughters, of which family of children William Tyre Whittington was the sixth.

His father, William Whittington, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, November 17, 1825, and died November 11, 1915. He was a farmer by occupation—a man of sterling qualities and Christian character.

His mother, Rebecca Whittington, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, November 17, 1833, and was a daughter of the Rev. Reese L. Davis, one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Montgomery County, Indiana, and Elizabeth Rice Davis, a woman of fine qualities and Christian character. Mr. Whittington's mother naturally followed the traits of her pioneer father and mother, and was a fine Christian spirited, motherly, home-loving woman.

William Tyre Whittington was united in marriage with Miss Elva Jane Deere, October 26, 1887. From this union two daughters were born: Mildred Davis Whittington, born April 11, 1899, and Mary Joel Whittington, born February 21, 1901. The older daughter, Mildred, died June 1, 1903, in her fourth year. The wife, Elva D. Whittington, and the younger daughter, Mary Joel Whittington, have continued to live in the Whittington homestead at 209 South Grant Avenue, Crawfordsville, Indiana, since the death of Mr. Whittington.

His widow, Elva D. Whittington, was the sixth of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, of the union of Joel Garnett Deere and Mary E. McGrigg, who were united in marriage April 19, 1849.

Joel G. Deere, was one of the early pioneers, having been born in Shelby County, Kentucky, March 29, 1828, and brought to Montgomery County, Indiana, when nine months old. His father, the grandfather of Mrs. Whittington, built the

first flour mill in Montgomery County, Indiana, and Joel G. Deere practically grew up in that mill and afterwards became its owner. The site of this mill is on Sugar Creek, about fifteen miles below Crawfordsville. The mill still stands and is known as Deere's Mill. Joel G. Deere died on the 9th day of February, 1903, but the mother, Mary E. Deere, and widow of Joel G. Deere, still survives and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Elva D. Whittington, at the Whittington home on Grant Avenue.

William Tyre Whittington loved his home, and was very devoted to his wife and children, and never fully recovered from the blow he received because of the death of his daughter Mildred. He was very appreciative of the help his wife gave him in his successful career.

His wife, Elva D. Whittington, always took an active part in all forms of community, church and club affairs, and at the same time, keeping her home as the main shrine about which herself and family worshipped. This home gave a joyous glow of warmth to every comer, and Mr. Whittington delighted in his home, and the home ties between himself, his wife and family.

William Tyre Whittington was a man of great eloquence and his services as an orator were in demand not only for political but for other occasions. One of the many public addresses which he made in the state was the address at the dedication of the Soldiers Monument on the Court House corner in Crawfordsville. He was a republican in politics, an active Mason, a member of the Eastern Star and Knights of Pythias. At the age of seventeen he united with the Baptist Church at Freedom and later and up until the time of his death was an active member of the Baptist Church at Crawfordsville.

His practice in law was wide. As a lawyer he represented a large number of legitimate and important interests, and his services were given to many of the leading cases tried over the state. About his last important work as a lawyer and business man was in connection with the receivership of the Ben Hur Traction Company in the Federal courts of Indianapolis.

He accumulated a comfortable competency and made a number of profitable investments, both in and outside of the state. He used his means intelligently, and traveled extensively over his home country,

and was very fond of outdoor life and athletic sports, being an enthusiastic golf player and member of the Crawfordsville Country Club at the time of his death.

His surviving law partner, Robert H. Williams, paid him this much deserved tribute:

"William Tyre Whittington was one of the ablest lawyers in Indiana. Most lawyers are fitted for a few special phases of their work; he was capable and skillful in every phase of it. He was unexcelled as a trial lawyer, and yet equally as good as an office lawyer—a combination that is rare. He never lacked for energy, and he never shrank from work, but had to be driven away from it. His client's cause was a part of his life. During the seven years I was closely associated with him in his large business, I never knew him to make a statement to a client about any matter that was different from what had been gone over and worked out in consultation out of the client's presence. In other words, he always put himself in his client's position and worked out his client's cause as carefully and sincerely as if it was a matter pertaining to his own personal affairs.

"He was one of the most sincere, lovable, loyal, upright men that I have ever known. He approached all questions in a well-balanced, conservative, broadminded manner, and when he finally arrived at a conclusion, was ever ready to enter into negotiations to secure his client's rights without litigation, but if this could not be accomplished, he never lacked energy and courage to champion the cause at the bar of justice. No client represented by him ever had feeble or faint-hearted support, and he never lost because he came to court unprepared.

"For years he walked in the shadow of death, and a warning voice constantly called him away from those activities he loved so well, yet with iron will he daily faced it with a smile.

"His social instinct was strong. To him Nature was bounteous in her gifts. His was a splendid intellect, a warm and generous heart, a character upright and unsullied. His integrity was like granite. He loved liberty and believed in equality of opportunity before the law.

"He lived nobly his part. His life and character, his career, his ideals, his con-

duct and his achievements may well challenge the admiration of those who knew him best, and stand as a fitting example to the young men of the coming generation."

JIRAH ALSON KITCHELL is a contractor and builder of long and successful experience and has done much as an investor and in a professional way to develop the improvement of Michigan City, where he has had his home and business headquarters for a number of years.

Mr. Kitchell was born at Whitehall, now Lincoln, in Morris County, New Jersey, in 1862. His grandfather was a native of New York State and of early colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. He was a shoemaker by trade, and made shoes long before shoemakers came into competition with machinery for the making of their product. From New York State he moved to New Jersey and spent his last days in Morris County. Isaac M. Kitchell, father of Jirah A., was born in Rockland County, New York, October 11, 1838. He learned his father's trade but after attaining proficiency found that the business was seriously interfered with by the increasing number of shoe factories, and he turned to another occupation, becoming a mason in brick, stone and plaster. In 1868 he went to Illinois and located at Cerro Gordo for several years. After the great Chicago fire of 1871 he turned his trade to good account in the rebuilding of that city, but in 1873 removed to Lakeside, Michigan, and continued his business as a contractor and builder until his death on July 2, 1883. He enlisted September 2, 1862, in Company D of the Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, for a term of nine months. He was in the South with his command and saw active service in a number of battles before receiving his honorable discharge in June, 1863. He married Elizabeth DeMouth. She was born in Taylortown, New Jersey, October 2, 1838. The DeMouth family was likewise of colonial and Revolutionary ancestry. Jirah DeMouth at one time owned a considerable tract of land in Taylortown, New Jersey, and besides farming was a charcoal burner, burning charcoal for a number of local industries. Mrs. Isaac M. Kitchell died February 20, 1890, the mother of seven children: Jirah Alson, Ida Jane, Charles

Elmer, Herbert Melvin, Isaac Irving, Frank DeMouth and Grace Elizabeth.

J. A. Kitchell was schooled in New Jersey, at Cerro Gordo, Illinois, and in Chicago, and also attended school after his father removed to Lakeside, Michigan. He acquired the rudiments of his trade under his father and at the age of eighteen went to Chicago and completed a thorough apprenticeship. He also worked as a journeyman, and finally began his independent career as a contractor and builder at Chicago. After a brief period in that city he returned to Lakeside, Michigan, and was in business there for a number of years. He has always had great faith and judgment in investing in and improving real estate, and became an extensive property owner while at Lakeside. He continued his business there until 1901, when he removed to Michigan City. As a contractor and builder he has handled many contracts for others and also for himself, and has improved some parcels of real estate and still owns some of the finest apartment buildings in Michigan City.

November 3, 1887, Mr. Kitchell married Alice M. Wire. She was born near Cardington in Morrow County, Ohio, a daughter of Seneca and Nancy A. (Beckley) Wire. Her father was a native of Portage County, Ohio, and served as a Union soldier during the Civil war. He enlisted for one year, a member of the Eighty-Eighth Regiment, Company F, at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio. He took a trip to New Orleans with prisoners on exchange, was then taken ill and discharged after eleven months service. From Ohio he went to Michigan and after two years in Berrien County moved to a farm near Lakeside and was prosperously and continuously engaged in agriculture for many years. His wife died in June, 1912, and since then he has made his home among his children, and is now eighty-eight years of age. Mrs. Kitchell's maternal grandparents were Theodore and Eliza Beckley. Mrs. Kitchell was one of five children: Bertha, Marian, Alice M., Verna E. and Ralph Leroy.

Mr. Kitchell is affiliated with Three Oaks Lodge No. 239, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Michigan City Chapter No. 25, Royal Arch Masons, Michigan City Commandery No. 30, Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite Consistory at Fort Wayne, and is also a member of Washington Lodge

No. 94, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Mrs. Kitchell is a member of Martha Washington Temple No. 275 of the Pythian Sisters and also a member of the Eastern Star. He is a member of Michigan City Lodge No. 229 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and belongs to the Grand Lodge of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Kitchell have two daughters, Gertrude May and Edna Pearl, born at Lakeside, Michigan.

GEORGE P. ROGERS is one of Michigan City's most influential citizens, and is connected with the great industry of Haskell & Barker Car Company, Inc.

He was born in Michigan City May 20, 1875, and is a son of the late Nathaniel Peabody Rogers, distinguished by a long and useful association with the Haskell and Barker Company. He comes of a family of cultured New England men and women. His great-grandfather was Rev. John Rogers, who graduated from Harvard College in 1732. The grandfather of Nathaniel P. Rogers was Dr. John Rogers, a graduate of Harvard College in 1776. In the next generation was Dr. Samuel Rogers, also a man of education and of high professional standing.

Nathaniel Peabody Rogers was born at Plymouth, New Hampshire, November 22, 1838. He had an academic education and at the breaking out of the Civil war enlisted in the army as a musician. He was in General Sherman's command until he was discharged on account of disability. He soon afterwards came west, and after a brief stay in Chicago located in Michigan City. He was one of the early employes of the Haskell and Barker Car Works, and continued his active association with that industry until his death December 1, 1906. It will suffice to indicate his success as a business man and citizen to quote a few sentences from a tribute paid him by John H. Barker at the time of his death: "Mr. Nathaniel Peabody Rogers had a wide acquaintance in the country and thousands of men and firms having business with him felt that by his matchless tact in conducting correspondence they had come in close touch with him. His counsel was of great value, his judgment was of the best, and he was a potent factor in bringing the Haskell and Barker Car Company into its present position. He

saw the car works grow from infancy to strong manhood and he gave a fostering care to the interests of Michigan City also. He was always foremost in inaugurating and carrying forward any beneficial object. In public enterprises he was one of the first to be called and without his continuing energy the city would have lacked many of its attractions and adornments today." He married Mary E. Sammons, a native of New York State.

George P. Rogers was educated in the public schools of Michigan City, also attended a private school known as Barker Hall, and had his early business training as a clerk in the First National Bank of Michigan City. After two years he resigned to prepare for college and for three years was a student in Cornell University. Returning home, Mr. Rogers in 1900 became associated with the Haskell and Barker Car Company and has been one of the active men in that industry ever since. He is also vice president of the First National Bank of Michigan City and is president of the Tecumseh Facing Mills. He is a member of the board of trustees of the local Young Men's Christian Association and has served three years on the City School Board.

In 1904 Mr. Rogers married Miss Fanny N. Culbert. She was born in Muskegon, Michigan. Her father, Uriah Culbert, was a man of more than ordinary achievements. He was born in Nunda Valley, Allegany County, New York, January 5, 1835. When he was a child his parents moved to Michigan. He was early trained to habits of industry, and became a man of independent thought and action. In 1859 he went west to California and spent four years in that state. On returning east he located at Muskegon, Michigan, and again engaged in steamboating and in the lumber industry. Several years later he moved to Michigan City, and from that time gave his energies to the development of a large marine contracting business. He built the breakwater and cribs in the outer harbor and the docks and piers in the inner harbor at Michigan City. At Jackson Park, Chicago, his firm had some of the contracts in laying out the World's Fair grounds and constructed the lagoon, also the naval pier and the foundation for the Ferris wheel. He was likewise interested in public affairs, and while in Muskegon served as a mem-

ber of the board of aldermen and as city treasurer, and in Michigan City was for two years a representative in the Legislature and four years a state senator. He married Mary Noble, a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers have two children: Nathaniel Peabody and Charlotte M.

MARION E. CLARK, D. O. In a score of years the science of osteopathy has overcome obstacles and prejudices and won its way to a front rank in the field of American medicine, and the character and services of its followers enjoy an impregnable position in the confidence and esteem of popular opinion and patronage.

As an exponent of the science and as an ideal follower of the profession, undoubtedly one of the foremost osteopathic physicians in the State of Indiana today is Dr. Marion E. Clark of Indianapolis. Doctor Clark was born on a farm at Petersburg in Menard County, Illinois, August 1, 1874. He is one of five children, all of whom are still living. His parents were Wilson C. and Chloe (Goodall) Clark. This branch of the Clark family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and on coming to America first settled in Virginia and then with successive tides of migration westward located in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana.

Doctor Clark as a boy attended district schools in his native county and also the public schools at Petersburg. He completed his literary training in Shurtleff College at Alton. For two years he read medicine with Dr. J. B. Whitley of Petersburg. It was his plan at that time to finish his course in Rush Medical College at Chicago. About that time he was induced to investigate the subject of osteopathy, and the result was that he entered in 1897 the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Missouri. He made a brilliant record in the school while a student, and after his graduation in 1899 was assigned a professorship. At first he occupied the chairs of obstetrics and gynecologist and later founded and was professor of applied anatomy. These three subjects occupied the greater part of his attention for eight years, and during that time he instructed many men and women who have subsequently gained prominence. Doctor Clark also assisted in arranging the necessary courses of study for the college and in addition found time to compile two im-



CHAS. J. KUHN

portant text books, "Diseases of Women," published in 1904, which enjoyed the popularity of a second edition, and "Applied Anatomy," published in 1906.

In 1907 Doctor Clark resigning from the faculty of the American College, came to Indianapolis in January of that year, and was soon, by reason of his abilities, in possession of a large and profitable practice, which has continued to the present time.

Doctor Clark has also fitted himself into the public affairs of his city and state. He was elected president of the Rotary Club of Indianapolis in 1917. He is a well known member of the American Osteopathic Association, the Indiana Osteopathic Association, and the Indianapolis Osteopathic Society. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, is also a Knight Templar and member of the Mystic Shrine. In local circles he is a member of the Marion, Columbia and Canoe clubs, the Turnverein, and in religion is a Unitarian.

August 3, 1899, he married Miss Lina Fox. They have three children, Marion Eugene, Charlotte and Mildred.

WILLIAM F. KUHN is with his brother, John A. Kuhn, associated in the firm Kuhn Brothers, wholesale and retail dealers in meats at Indianapolis. It is one of the oldest lines of business in the city and has continuously been in one location for upwards of half a century.

Both the Kuhn brothers were born at 407 West Michigan, the house where they still have their headquarters as business men. Their parents were Charles and Fredericka (Reinert) Kuhn. Charles Kuhn, who died in 1896 at the age of seventy-seven, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, learned the trade of butcher and followed it in Hamburg, Germany, and in 1857 came to America and located in Indianapolis. For a time he was connected with the firm of Gullick & Tweet. Gullick was afterwards market master for many years. He was master of the market when the location of that institution was where the Claypool Hotel now stands. For a brief time Charles Kuhn was in Iowa, but returned to Indianapolis to commence business for himself as a meat merchant, and about that time he erected the old home where his sons now have their business

headquarters. Charles Kuhn had as one of his early partners Peter Sindlinger, his son-in-law. After the death of Charles Kuhn Mr. Sindlinger continued the business until he passed away, and that left the firm in its present form as Kuhn Brothers. The Kuhn Brothers are thus at the head of a business which was established at an early day in Indianapolis history, and many of their patrons today are children and grandchildren of those who as heads of families patronized their father. In the early days the Kuhn slaughter house was on what is now Walnut Street but was then simply known as Patterson's field.

Charles Kuhn married in Indianapolis, his wife having come from Germany with her brother Frederick, and lived in Philadelphia for a time before moving to Indianapolis. She died June 12, 1909, at the age of seventy-nine. Both were active members of the Zion Evangelical Church and were admirers and friends of the beloved Pastor Quinius of that denomination. Charles Kuhn and wife had seven children, all of whom were born in the old home on West Michigan Street. Three of them, Herman, Minnie and Charles, died quite young. Emma F., the oldest of the surviving children, is the widow of Peter F. Sindlinger, who died in 1903. William F. Kuhn, the second in age, was born March 7, 1866. Bertha married Albert Depriez, a hardware merchant at Shelbyville, Indiana. John A., the youngest of the children, was born September 19, 1876.

William F. Kuhn was educated in Miller's School on East Ohio Street and also attended the German-English School on Maryland Street, where the Tribune office now stands. He also had a short course in the Koerner & Goodyear Business School. His brother John acquired his education chiefly from the Fourth Ward School and from the Shortridge High School. Both families are members of the Zion Evangelical Church.

William Kuhn married April 25, 1894, Miss Agnes L. Zismer, of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn have one son, Frederick W., now twenty-two years of age and a graduate of the Manual High School of Indianapolis and a student at Purdue University.

CHARLES HOLMAN BLACK, opera singer, is a son of Prof. J. S. Black, a native of

Vermont, who located at Indianapolis in 1867, and was one of the most prominent musical instructors of the state thereafter. The early training of Charles was by his father. As he attained adolescence his voice developed into a rich baritone, and he attracted the interest of Signor Severini, who took him as a pupil to Germany, Denmark and Norway.

On his return he went into opera for two seasons, and then went to Paris, where he was for four years a pupil of the distinguished Maestro Faure, following also the course of M. Duvernoi at the Conservatory. He was the first American invited to sing in the concerts of "La Trompette," and soon became known in other continental countries, as also at London, where he appeared in the Promenade concerts, Crystal Palace, St. James Hall, and the People's Palace.

By his long residence in France, at the beginning of the great war, in 1914, his sympathies were warmly with the French. He entered the auxiliary war work with enthusiasm, giving his house for hospital purposes, and raising funds for the French soldiers, and himself distributing the relief in the trenches. His labors won the hearty commendation of the French press, and on July 4, 1917, the French President conferred on him the medaille d'honneur for his notable services. For details, see Indianapolis Times, January 16, 1917; News, July 27, 1917; and Star, May 7, 1918.

JOHN S. BERRYHILL is one of the older and ablest members of the Indiana bar. More than forty years have passed since his admission to practice, and in all that time he has steadfastly concentrated his energies and ability upon the law with few interruptions or interests outside the profession. Either individually or as member of a firm he has ranked among the foremost lawyers of Indianapolis, and few of his contemporaries have enjoyed more of esteem from his fellows and of richly earned success.

Mr. Berryhill was born at Lafayette, Tippecanoe County, Indiana, December 27, 1849. He was one of the two children, and the only surviving member of the family, of John S. and Irene (Fry) Berryhill, both of whom were natives of Ohio and both were married at Lafayette, Indiana. John

S. Berryhill, Sr., was a superintendent of construction on the old Wabash and Erie Canal, and after the waterway was completed he remained superintendent of its operation for a number of years. Later he engaged in the marble business, and as a business man and citizen became widely known over that section of the state. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1849, he was democratic candidate for state senator. He and his wife were both Methodists. His widow survived him more than half a century.

John S. Berryhill attended the common schools of Lafayette and finished his literary education in Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle, where he graduated A. B. in 1873. In 1879 he received the degree Master of Arts. After leaving Asbury he taught as principal of the public schools of Frankfort, Indiana, and then returning to Lafayette began the study of law with James R. Carnahan. In April, 1876, he transferred his studious activities to Indianapolis, where he found a position as student and clerk in the law office of Hanna & Knefler. Mr. Berryhill was admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1879 his hard and earnest work had gained him promotion as a partner in the firm of Hanna, Knefler & Berryhill. After the death of Mr. Hanna in 1882 the firm continued as Knefler & Berryhill until the death of Mr. Knefler in 1899. Since then Mr. Berryhill has continued his practice alone. Much of his business has been in the trial courts, and he has frequently appeared in behalf of important litigation both in the state and federal tribunals. He is a member of the Indianapolis Bar Association, is a republican in politics, and with his wife has membership in the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church.

October 2, 1877, he married Miss Mary L. Hanna. She was born at Greencastle, Indiana, daughter of John and Mahala (Sherfey) Hanna, also natives of Indiana. John Hanna was one of the prominent lawyers of Indiana for many years, senior member of the firm Hanna, Knefler & Berryhill, above mentioned. For one term he represented the Indianapolis district in Congress. Both he and his wife died at Greencastle. Mrs. Berryhill was a student in Asbury University at the same time as her husband, graduating with the class of 1874. They are the parents of two chil-

dren: John H., superintendent of the Vulcan Plow Works at Evansville and Irene, a graduate of DePauw University and wife of Earl E. Young, of Anderson, Indiana.

CHARLES W. JEWETT was called from the ranks of private citizenship and from his engrossing duties as a lawyer to the office of mayor of Indianapolis in the fall election of 1917. He entered upon the duties of that office on January 7, 1918, on his thirty-fourth birthday. He is one of the youngest mayors Indianapolis has ever had.

At the same time it is doubtful if any man of his years has had a more varied experience and brings to his official duties a more thorough familiarity with all the walks and classes of life. He was born at Franklin, Indiana, January 7, 1884. During his youth he lived on intimate terms with hard and honest toil and even today he would feel at home in the company of working men of any class as well as with professional and business executives. He has learned human problems not from books and theories but from the experience of actual contact with practical life as a working man.

His parents are Edward P. and Alma Mary (Aten) Jewett. In 1886 the family moved to Shelbyville, where the father was engaged in business for some years. In 1891 he was admitted to the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has for more than a quarter of a century been active in the ministry. The family came to Indianapolis in 1902, the father becoming pastor of the Blackboard Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Later he was pastor of Howard Place Church and now occupies the pulpit at Hall Place Church.

Charles W. Jewett was reared in the various communities where his father was engaged in business or in the ministry. Since 1902 his home has been in Indianapolis except the years he spent in college. He attended public schools, the Franklin Preparatory School, and in 1904 entered DePauw University and completed the regular four years course in three years, receiving his A. B. degree in 1907. Though he worked on the farm, in stores, shops, factories and on the railroads to earn money to help pay his way through college, he was always active in the various student affairs. He was an enthusiastic athlete

and a leader in all branches of athletics in high school and college. For seven years in high school and college he was a member of foot-ball, base-ball and track teams. His favorite branch of athletics was foot-ball. During his entire college course he played in every game and was never retired from a game, with one exception, and that was the last fifteen minutes of a contest in which he was injured. He was a member of the university base-ball and track teams. He was pitcher on the base-ball team and in his senior year was captain of the university foot-ball team. In his junior year he was president of his class and a member of the university debating team. He is a member of the National College Fraternity of Phi Delta Theta. He is also a member of four other honorary college fraternities.

Since the age of thirteen years Mayor Jewett has contributed greatly to his own support. When he was thirteen years old he hired out as a farm hand for his board and keep and one dollar a week. He was a strong, husky lad and took his place with the other hands, making a full hand at farm work. Later when in high school and college during summer vacations he filled various positions in and around Indianapolis, spending two summers in the packing plant of Kingan & Company. Other summers he was employed as section hand, switchman, fireman and train engineer during the double tracking of the Big Four Railroad between Indianapolis and St. Louis. Of his many and varied experiences, Mr. Jewett is extremely proud of the fact that during the circuit riding days of his father's early ministry he lived in Southern Indiana and enjoyed the simple pleasures and shared the rustic life of pioneer days. His father was stationed on a five point circuit, miles from any railroad and with all of the inconveniences that attended the lives of pioneers in other sections of Indiana in a very much earlier period. He lived in Southern Indiana during his boyhood from the time he was seven years old until he was thirteen. In that section of the state, even at that time, ox-teams were common, and almost every family dipped its own candles for lighting the home. Men and boys wore high leather boots which were greased with tallow every Saturday night. Farmers harvested their wheat with the old fashioned cradle, wood

choppings, barn raisings, etc., and such similar customs were as common as they were fifty years prior to that time in the northern and central parts of Indiana. Mr. Jewett's father traveled from church to church on his large circuit on horseback with the old fashioned saddle bags of the same kind and variety that old Peter Cartwright used in the pioneer days of Indiana history.

All kinds of outdoor sport had a strong place in the boyhood of Mr. Jewett. He was an expert swimmer at a very early age and prided himself upon his horsemanship when he was still a very young boy.

In 1907 Mr. Jewett entered Harvard Law School, completing his law course in 1910. While in law school he took an active interest in politics, and was frequently employed as a speaker and organizer with the republican party. After his return from the east he took up active practice at Indianapolis, and in the course of seven years had gained a secure position at the Indianapolis bar. He was before taking office a member of the law firm of Weyl and Jewett.

In politics Mr. Jewett has shown great ability as an organizer and harmonizer. In 1913 he was one of the organizers of the Republican Union, a movement having for its essential object the promotion of harmony between the republicans and progressives. Because of the success of this union he was made chairman in 1914 of the Marion County Republican Central Committee. In that year the republican county nominees were elected by pluralities of more than 4,000. In 1916, while he was still chairman, the republican county ticket was elected by a plurality of more than 9,000. It was on this record and on account of many other qualifications as a leader that Mr. Jewett's name was put at the head of the municipal ticket of 1917.

In Masonry he is a Royal Arch and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Shriner. He belongs to the Marion and Columbia clubs, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. October 25, 1911, Mr. Jewett married Miss Elizabeth Dougherty. Her father Hugh Dougherty is a vice president of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company.

GEORGE P. HAYWOOD. The record of George Price Haywood of Lafayette—thirty-five years as a practicing lawyer, several important positions in public life, and numerous activities as a citizen and business man—requires no apology for its insertion in this history of Indiana and Indianans.

His early years were of rustic association with an Indiana farm in the southern part of Tippecanoe County, where he was born December 15, 1852, one of the eleven children of Henry and Martha (Sherwood) Haywood. Beginning in the common schools he afterwards attended Green Hill Academy and in 1876 graduated from Valparaiso University. In the meantime, in his nineteenth year, he had taken up teaching, and this occupation, continued for about six years, furnished a source of livelihood while he was studying law.

Mr. Haywood was admitted to the bar at Lafayette in 1880. For two years he was in the law office of Behm & Behm of Lafayette, but in 1882 formed a partnership with W. F. Bechtel. Then from 1884 to 1896 he again practiced alone, and from the latter year until the first of January, 1915, was a partner with Charles A. Burnett, constituting the prominent law firm of Haywood & Burnett. For the last three years Mr. Haywood has resumed individual practice.

In the meantime he has filled many positions of trust and responsibility with credit to himself. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-third Judicial Circuit, embracing Tippecanoe County, and was re-elected in 1888. Those two terms furnished him some of the most valuable experience he has ever had as a lawyer. In the spring of 1892 Mr. Haywood was given the republican nomination for reporter of the Supreme Court. This honor was conferred upon him in the republican state convention at Fort Wayne. Those familiar with the political history of that year will hardly need to be informed that Mr. Haywood, along with the rest of the republican ticket of the state, went down in defeat. In 1900 Mr. Haywood was a delegate from the Tenth District of Indiana to the republican national convention held at Philadelphia, where President McKinley was renominated and Theodore Roosevelt was put on the ticket.

for the vice presidency. Mr. Haywood has always been looked upon as a leader in republican party affairs in his home county. In 1894 he was elected republican county chairman and filled that office two years.

Among other services he was city attorney of Lafayette twelve years, being first appointed to that office in 1894. For four years from the spring of 1910 he was owner and publisher of the Lafayette Journal, a morning daily newspaper. He is now president and principal owner of the Haywood Publishing Company of Lafayette. Mr. Haywood is a Knight Templar Mason. He has also taken the Scottish Rite degrees, is a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. In 1879 he married Miss Mary Marshall, of Montmorenci, Indiana. They are the parents of three children: Leona, Marshall and George P., Jr.

MARVIN TRUMAN CASE, M. D. An individual life when directed by a high purpose through a long period of years may attain a maximum of service greater than that performed by many better known characters in history under the stress of abnormal conditions. One such life that calls for special honor in this publication is that of Dr. Marvin Truman Case of Attica. Doctor Case was for nearly three years a hard fighting soldier of the Union during the Civil war. But the maximum of his service has been given not as a soldier but as a fighter in the interests of humanity at Attica, where he has practiced medicine steadily for over forty-five years, and though one of the oldest physicians in that part of the state is still on duty, and doing all he can to alleviate the ills that beset his fellow beings. It is not easy in a brief sketch to indicate all the good that flows from such a life and character.

Doctor Case was born in Walworth County, Wisconsin, June 18, 1843, second son of William Henry and Sybil (Howe) Case, whose family consisted of three sons and three daughters. His early life was spent in several different states. He was with his parents four years in Wisconsin, nine years in Cattaraugus County, New York, four years in St. Joseph County, Michigan, and a year and a half in St. Clair

County, Illinois. During that time he attended the public schools in these different localities and also shared in the labors of the home farm.

While living in Illinois his oldest brother, Henry Harlan, enlisted in August, 1861, in Company D of the Ninth Illinois Infantry, and died of typhus fever at Paducah, Kentucky, in September of the same year. In March, 1862, the family moved to a farm in Warren County, Indiana, and there Dr. Case helped cultivate a crop of corn. Then in the late summer of that year, feeling that his turn had come to serve the country, he enlisted August 15, 1862, in Company D of the Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry. With that company he served until the close of the war. He was a private in the ranks until May, 1864, when he was detailed as color guard. In July of the same year, while in the trenches before Atlanta, he was made first sergeant of his company, and enjoyed that non-commissioned rank until mustered out at the close of the war in June, 1865. His record shows him to have been a quiet, efficient and faithful soldier in every relationship of his service. He was present every day with his regiment from muster in to muster out. During his first days in camp he contracted pneumonia, from which his complete recovery was slow, but he has no hospital record, never having been a patient in hospital all the time he was in the army. Furthermore, he participated in every engagement in which his regiment took part.

On being mustered out in June, 1865, Doctor Case returned to Warren County, and tried to resume farming. Finding himself unable and without sufficient strength to do farm work, he engaged in teaching in the public schools, and was a teacher from 1865 to 1868 inclusive. During the years 1867-68 he was county superintendent of schools. In the fall of 1868 he entered the University of Michigan as a student in the pharmacy, chemistry and medical departments. He graduated with the degree P. C. in 1869 and taught in that department during 1869-70. In March, 1870 he was awarded his medical degree, and with the ink still fresh on that document he arrived at Attica April 1, 1870, and began the practice of medicine and surgery, which he has continued with unabated interest for over forty-five years. He was at first associated with Doctor Jones for

two years, until Doctor Jones removed to Indianapolis. Since that time he has had as professional associate Thomas J. Leech from 1875 to 1878, Aquilla Washburne from 1881 to 1883, John E. Morris in 1897-98, and Louis A. Bolling from 1900 to 1907. In addition to looking after a large private practice he was for several years local United States examining surgeon for pensions, and a member of the Fountain County Board of Pension Examining Surgeons. For a busy practitioner he has filled many offices of trust that require much time without corresponding compensation. During 1875-76 he was county superintendent of schools. For six years he was a trustee of the Attica public schools, and has been a trustee of the Carnegie Public Library since its establishment at Attica. He has served as city health officer for more than thirty years, and has been a member of the Logan Township Advisory Board since establishment.

Doctor Case has been a director of the Building and Loan Association at Attica during its growth from assets of nothing until they now amount to nearly \$1,000,000. He is still active in professional and other affairs, and it is his ardent hope that he may continue to be spared many years and continue an active participant in the work of bettering conditions in his home locality. His fellow citizens look upon him as one of the most dependable men in the community, always ready to do their bit for the suppression of Prussianism. Doctor Case is at present a trustee of the Methodist Church and was for several years superintendent of its Sabbath School and for five years has taught the adult Bible Class as alternate with John Travis.

Doctor Case has had an ideally happy home life and with three living children he and his wife also renew their youth and the memories of their own children in four grandchildren. November 16, 1870, Doctor Case, soon after he entered upon active practice as a physician, married Miss Elizabeth DeMotte. Mrs. Case was formerly a teacher of music, choir leader and Sabbath School and church worker, the latter interests still continuing. Five children were born to them, death claiming three. Those living are Miss Jessie and Clarence DeMotte. Miss Jessie has been a teacher of piano in Tudor Hall at Indianapolis for several years and is a

musician of great technical ability and most successful as a teacher. The son, Clarence DeMotte, holds a responsible position in the proof reading rooms of Sears, Roebuck & Company at Chicago, where he has been employed for five and a half years. Lauren Wilber, a younger son, was an invalid in New Mexico, his ill health being the result of exposure during the Spanish-American war, and his death occurred on the 7th of December, 1918. Both sons were married. Clarence D. is the father of three bright boys and a beautiful daughter. The youngest of these grandchildren is a four year old boy with overflowing vitality and a tremendous bump of inquisitiveness.

LINCOLN HESLER had a career as a lawyer and citizen such as all thinking people must admire. He was best known in the counties of Fountain and Montgomery, where for over a quarter of a century he practiced law. For twelve years before his death his home was in Crawfordsville.

A well rounded and sincere tribute to his life is found in the words of a memorial resolution drawn up and presented by a committee of the Montgomery County Bar in the following language:

"Lincoln Hesler, son of William and Matilda Hesler, was born in Fountain County, Indiana, August 21, 1862, and departed this life at Crawfordsville November 3, 1918. He was married to Jennie Sumner December 6, 1883. His widow and two sons, Russell L. and Herbert S., who at the time of his death were both in the United States military service, survive him.

"Mr. Hesler was graduated from Depauw University at Greencastle in 1884, being while there a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and in January of that year was admitted to practice law and became a member of the Fountain County bar. He was engaged in the active practice of his chosen profession for a period of twenty-seven years and then very reluctantly closed his office after his health had failed and his physician had advised that he would have to give up the practice. For twenty-one years he practiced in Fountain County and for six years in Montgomery County. He never sought political preferment but during the greater portion of the period of his practice he was attorney for the City of Veedersburg. He did not enter the practice for the purpose of mak-

ing money, or with a view to gaining a reputation as a great lawyer, but because of his fondness for the science of law. It was fascinating to him and he enjoyed it. He regarded law as a science—a human method of dealing out justice between men. He was ethical in his practice, fair to his colleagues and loyal to his clients. In his death the Montgomery County Bar has lost one of its most loyal and conscientious members, the community an honest and patriotic citizen.”

Mr. Hesler's parents, William and Matilda (Furr) Hesler, were both natives of Kentucky, and they and their four children, two sons and two daughters, Jacob, Ida, Serina and Lincoln, are all now deceased.

Mrs. Lincoln Hesler was born at Covington, Indiana, April 27, 1865, a daughter of Alvah and Emily (Booe) Sumner. Her father was a native of Ohio, born March 26, 1828, and came to Indiana with his parents at the age of nineteen. He spent his active life as a cabinet maker and he made all the furniture with which he and his bride began housekeeping. He died in 1916. Mrs. Hesler's mother was born December 26, 1830, in New Liberty, Indiana, and died November 28, 1908. In the Sumner family were four children, three sons and one daughter: Alfonso, now a merchant at Waynetown, Indiana; Will H., a merchant-tailor at Peru, Indiana; Frank, deceased; Jennie May.

The older of two sons, Russell Lowell was born at Veedersburg, Indiana, June 5, 1893. He graduated from the Crawfordsville High School in 1912 and from Wabash College with the class of 1917. He was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. Immediately after leaving Wabash he entered the First Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and received his coveted position as a second lieutenant. He was first assigned to depot brigade duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky, and was transferred to the school of arms for special instruction at Camp Perry, Ohio, where he was awarded a medal as a sharp shooter. Then came his later assignment as instructor of arms at Camp Cody, New Mexico, where he remained at his post of duty until the close of the war.

Herbert Sumner Hesler, the younger son, was born at Veedersburg, November 24, 1897. He graduated from the Crawfords-

ville High School in 1915 and then entered Wabash College. He was also a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. During 1918 he took special intensive military training for three months at Harvard University, and was then assigned as a sergeant and instructor in the Students Army Training Corps at Wabash College. November 13th, two days after the signing of the armistice, he was selected to enter Camp Grant to train for a commission.

The Hesler home is at 222 West Main Street in Crawfordsville, and it was there that Mr. Hesler after retiring from law practice spent his time in delightful companionship with his family, his books and his friends. He was a member of the Christian Church, the Masonic Order and the Tribe of Ben-Hur.

DUMONT KENNEDY. For more than half a century the Crawfordsville bar has been honored by the services and talents of the Kennedy family. Dumont Kennedy has practiced law there for thirty years or more and is a son of the late Peter S. Kennedy, one of Indiana's stalwart lawyers and citizens during the middle years of the last century.

Dumont Kennedy was born in a log house at Danville, Indiana, July 12, 1861, son of Peter S. and Emily (Talbot) Kennedy. Peter S. Kennedy was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 10, 1829, son of Joseph Kennedy. His early life was spent in a pioneer time and environment, and his attainments were largely a measure of his individual exertions as a youth. At the age of twenty he was teaching school after a hard earned education, and he utilized all his leisure time to study law. He became not only a successful attorney but was a prolific writer on legal subjects. He was frequently called upon to serve as a special judge of the district. From 1856 to 1858 he was prosecuting attorney of the Indianapolis Circuit, having been elected on the republican ticket. For many years he enjoyed a large private practice in Crawfordsville, where he died September 7, 1903. Masonry and Odd Fellowship constituted his religion. During the Civil war he organized a company for the Seventh Indiana Regiment, and was with his command as a lieutenant. In 1874 he represented Montgomery County in the Indiana State Legislature. Peter S. Kennedy

and wife were married near Lexington, Kentucky, October 6, 1853. They had three sons and three daughters: Bettie Talbot, deceased; Joseph Courtney, now of Lewiston, Idaho; Schuyler Colfax, deceased; Dumont; Katie, wife of C. A. Foresman, of North Yakima, Washington; and Ora Leigh, matron of the State Normal School at Lewiston, Idaho.

Dumont Kennedy was three years old when his parents came to Montgomery County, and he has been a resident of that County ever since. He graduated from the Crawfordsville High School with the class of 1882 and studied law in his father's office. He also had some early experience as a teacher. After admission to the bar he took up active practice, and in 1894 was elected prosecuting attorney of Montgomery County, being reelected in 1896. In 1900 he was elected clerk of the Montgomery Circuit Court and by reelection in 1904 served eight years. An unsolicited honor and a tribute to his citizenship came to him in 1917 when he was elected mayor of Crawfordsville, an office he still holds. Mr. Kennedy is a republican. His success and achievements as a lawyer are the result of long concentration and work, but through it all he has kept many lively interests in varied affairs outside his legal profession. Mr. Kennedy owns a beautiful suburban home near Crawfordsville, comprising sixteen acres. There he has the land and opportunity to allow him full bent in the culture of flowers, fruits and stock and the enjoyment of outdoor life. He has always had a keen interest in history, both general and local, has been president of the Montgomery County Historical Society since 1910, and in his home has a rare collection of historic relics of various kinds. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias.

June 23, 1897, Mr. Kennedy married Miss Mary E. Wilhite, a talented daughter of Eleazer A. and Mary (Holloway) Wilhite. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Crawfordsville, June 6, 1867, graduated from high school and later from the Boston School of Oratory, and for seven years was a teacher until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have one daughter, Emily Elizabeth, born September 5, 1906.

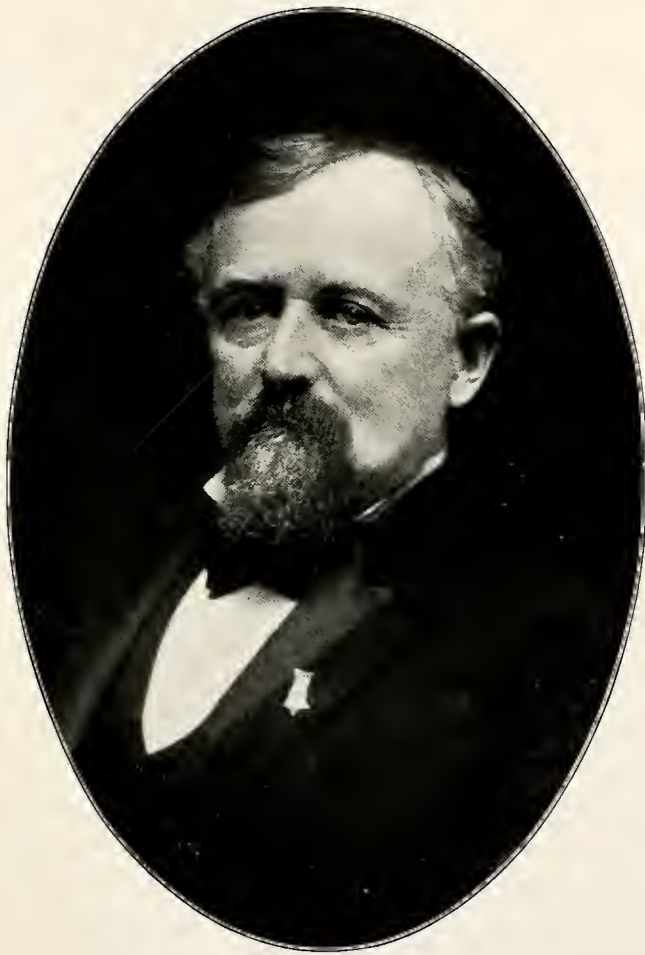
HON. JAMES ATWELL MOUNT was a governor of Indiana whose administration

had the breadth and vigor derived from long intimate associations with the lives and processes of an agricultural community, and also that seasoned judgment acquired by long experience in dealing with all sorts of people. He served Indiana well as chief executive in a period when the economic affairs of the state and its people were beset by many complex problems.

He came of pioneer stock. His father, Atwell Mount, was born in Virginia in 1806, was taken to Kentucky in 1813, and in 1826 married Lucinda Fullenwider of that state. In 1828 they moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, and were among the industrious God-fearing, and high-minded early settlers of that locality, accepting bravely all the responsibilities laid upon them by destiny, including the rearing of twelve children, one of whom, James Atwell, was born on the home farm in Montgomery County in 1843. The sources of his early inspiration were the familiar scenes and experiences of an average farmer boy. He had to do work requiring muscular skill and keen intelligence, became self-reliant, prompt, obedient and trustful. From the quiet life of the farm he was suddenly transferred to scenes of violence and warfare at the age of nineteen, when he enlisted in 1862 in the Seventy-Second Indiana Infantry. This was part of the famous Wilder's Brigade. General Wilder himself subsequently testified to the bravery of young Mount in volunteering twice for the skirmish line at Chickamauga, when to do so was almost certain death. The regimental history says that James A. Mount was the first skirmisher of Sherman's army to cross the Chattahoochee River at Roswell, Georgia, at daylight, July 9, 1864. Even when ill from measles he marched through days of incessant rain and for three years missed not a single march, skirmish or battle.

After the war he used his limited means for a year of study at the Presbyterian Academy at Lebanon, Indiana. He made that year count two years so far as progress in his studies was concerned.

In 1867 he married, and with no capital beyond a well trained mind and ability to work hard he started farming. The story of what he experienced and accomplished as a farmer is perhaps most significant of any that throws light on his character, and



James A. Mount

may be told in detail. The young husband and wife determined at once upon farm life. The heavy rental imposed upon them was enough to discourage them, since they had to pay half of all the grain sold and half of all the money realized from the sale of livestock. He also did much work in improving the land, for which of course he had no remuneration from his landlord. His neighbors urged him to go west, where he could obtain cheap land and thus avoid the toll laid by landlordism in Indiana. While this would have been a perfectly honorable way out, he chose to remain in his native state. Gradually a change came over the farm; unremitting work, coupled with excellent managerial ability, made themselves felt in the way of heavier crops, larger sales of livestock, well drained fields and cultivated meadows. The young farmer seemed to have the touch of Midas, and all things prospered. At the end of seven years the stock and implements were bought and the rent paid in cash. Three years later he became owner of the farm, though its purchase involved a debt of about \$12,000. At the end of five years the debt was paid. In 1895, twenty-eight years after he began as a lessee, he was proprietor of 500 acres of land and had erected a home of modern style and beauty costing over \$8,000. He and his wife were valuable examples of what farm life may become. They were both imbued with the idea of elevating the standard of country life in point of convenience and beauty. Mr. Mount always regarded agriculture as the ideal life, and his success led him to offer his experience as a guide and help to others. He became widely known as a lecturer before Farmers Institutes, and long before his name was considered in connection with high public office he had done much to mold and influence the destiny of the state as an agricultural center.

In politics he was a republican and in 1888 was nominated by that party for the office of state senator. He was elected in a district normally democratic and served four years with distinction. In 1896 he was brought forward as a candidate for governor. There were twelve aspirants for the nomination. It was a historic convention, and James A. Mount was nominated for governor on the seventh ballot. His candidacy aroused great enthusiasm

and brought him a support probably never before nor never since accorded a republican candidate. He was elected by a larger plurality than had ever been given to either a presidential or gubernatorial candidate. This is not the place to enter upon an extended account of his official administration. However, it should be noted that he came into the governor's chair following a period of hard times, and his course was marked by complete fidelity to the principles which have so often been urged in political campaigns but less frequently carried out after elections—a course of economy consistent with efficient administration. Governor Mount stood bravely against all interests in insisting upon utmost economy in every department of his administration. It was his faithfulness to duty and his broad sympathies that more than anything else distinguished his four years as governor.

He entered upon his administration in January, 1897, and he retired from the office in January, 1901. Just a day or so later, and on the eve of his departure for his country home, he died suddenly January 16, 1901. He was fifty-eight years old. From farm boy to governor represented a gradation of experience and achievement that is a most perfect measure of a complete and adequate life.

In 1898 Hanover College honored him with the degree Doctor of Laws. He was one of the most prominent Presbyterian laymen in the state. For several years he was officially identified with Winona Association, and after his death the Mount Memorial School Building was erected there. He was vice-moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly in 1898, and for a number of years was an elder in his home church at Shannondale, and also a teacher in the Sunday school. Even after going to Indianapolis and with all his duties and cares as governor, he found time to teach a young men's class in Sunday school.

Governor Mount met and married Kate A. Boyd at Lebanon in 1867. She was born in Boone County, Indiana, in 1849, and had graduated from the Lebanon Academy in 1866. She survived her honored husband only a few years, passing away July 6, 1905. She was of Revolutionary ancestry.

Governor Mount and wife had three

children, all of whom were reared in the atmosphere of a wholesome home and with every influence and advantage that could prepare them for life's larger responsibilities. The oldest child, Hallie Lee, is the wife of Mr. Charles E. Butler, of Crawfordsville. The second daughter, Helen Nesbit, a graduate of Coats College at Terre Haute, is the wife of Dr. John W. Nicely, a prominent Presbyterian divine. The only son, Harry N. Mount, graduated from Wabash College in 1894, also from the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and for many years has been in the Presbyterian ministry, part of the time in Indiana, but in later years in the far west.

CHARLES E. BUTLER. It has been a matter of frequent congratulation that the American farmer when called upon to do double duty in relieving the strain and want caused by war time conditions was able to make response both quickly and abundantly. A response was made not only by bringing increased areas into production and by redoubling the amount of labor, but also by the exercise of that fund of skill and intelligence that has been slowly accumulating during recent decades and was ready when needed by the body of American farmers in general.

Of that new era of agriculture, and the steady climb towards better methods of agriculture, one of the choicest representatives in Indiana for a number of years has been Charles E. Butler of Montgomery County. Mr. Butler spent all his life in that county and was born in Franklin Township March 7, 1866, son of Mahlon and Eunice (Lacy) Butler. His father, born in Virginia January 27, 1821, was brought to Indiana when six months old. Thus the Butlers have been in Indiana almost as long as the state itself. In 1834 the family settled in Montgomery County in a Quaker community. Mahlon Butler brought his wife from Rush County, Indiana, and for over half a century they lived on the same farm. She died June 27, 1902, and he passed away March 5, 1904. His was a fine type of citizenship, distinguished not by official activity but by the performance of commonplace duties of life and a steady growth in wisdom. He was a republican and was always a steady going Quaker. There were five children, Emeline, Emily, Jennie, Lindley M. and

Charles E., all deceased except the latter. Charles E. Butler grew up on the home farm, was educated in the common schools and high school and in Wabash College. October 10, 1888, at the age of twenty-two, he married Hallie Lee Mount. She was born on a neighboring farm in Franklin Township of Montgomery County, August 18, 1868. Her father at the time of her marriage was known simply as James Atwell Mount, a farmer of conspicuous success, who eight years later was elected governor of Indiana. The career of Governor Mount is described on other pages of this publication. Mrs. Butler finished her education in a college in Kentucky. She and Mr. Butler have three children: Everett, born August 18, 1891, since graduating from the Crawfordsville High School has been a farmer. He is married and resides at the Governor Mount home; Lois was born July 6, 1897, and Gladys was born February 4, 1900.

Many a fine old family homestead in Indiana has lost its identity by division and sale after the original owners passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have taken great pride in preserving the two homesteads with which their own lives have been identified from birth. Mr. Butler owns the farm where he was born and grew up and to which his father gave so much labor and care in development. They also have the original Mount farm, upon which the late Governor Mount lavished his energies and judgment. These two farms together constitute nearly five hundred acres in Franklin Township, and for years it has been the home of blooded livestock and all the methods of efficiency which have been accepted as standard in the management of good farms. Mr. Butler has been a student of farming and stock husbandry since early youth, has been officially identified with the Farmers Institutes, has served as president of the Better Farming Association of Montgomery County, was at one time president of the Agricultural Society of the county and has been secretary of the State Farmers Congress of Indiana. He is at present chairman of the Montgomery County republican party and chairman and a member of the state committee from the Ninth district. All these official associations together with his own noteworthy record as a production expert in farm management give him a rep-

utation that is more significant today than at any time in history. Mr. Butler is a republican, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are communicants of the Center Presbyterian Church at Crawfordsville.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, author, was born at Vevay, Indiana, December 10, 1837. His father, Joseph Cary Eggleston, was a Virginian, a graduate of William and Mary College, and of the Winchester Law School, who located at Vevay in 1832, and began the practice of law. He held a leading place at the bar; was elected to the State Senate in 1840, and was defeated as the whig candidate for Congress in 1844. He died in 1846, at the age of thirty-four. He married, at Vevay, Mary J. Craig, daughter of Capt. George Craig, one of the earliest settlers of Switzerland County. She was born in the block-house which stood on the bank of the Ohio, four miles below Vevay. She died June 15, 1857.

Edward inherited a frail constitution, and he had little schooling outside of his home, except a brief stay at Amelia Academy, Virginia, when he was seventeen. His stay in Virginia, as well as brief residences in Decatur County, Indiana, and in Minnesota, were in search of health. His was a case of early piety. He joined the Methodist Church at the age of eleven, and at nineteen entered its ministry. After six months as a circuit rider in Indiana, he again went to Minnesota as a Methodist minister, and had charges at St. Paul, Stillwater, Winona, and St. Peter. While at St. Peter he married Elizabeth Snider, and to them were born three daughters.

In Minnesota his health was so bad that in 1866 he was compelled to abandon the ministry. He located at Evanston, Illinois and became editor of "The Little Corporal," and a few months later, of the "National Sunday-School Teacher." Here he began writing stories, and in 1870 published a collection of these in book form under the title, "The Book of Queer Stories." This was followed by "Stories Told on a Cellar Door." For several years he corresponded for the New York Independent, under the name of "Pen Holder;" and in May, 1870, was called to the position of literary editor of that paper, becoming chief editor a few months later, on the death of Theodore Tilton.

Vol. III—7

In July, 1871, he resigned to take editorial charge of "Hearth and Home," in which he published his "Hoosier Schoolmaster." The original design of this was three or four sketches, but it proved so popular that he extended it to its full form, and issued it in book form on its completion. It had a circulation of over 20,000 the first year and is still in demand; and has been translated into French and Danish. In 1872 he resigned his position of editor for book work; but also accepted the pastorate of the "Church of Christian Endeavor," an independent organization in Brooklyn, devoted chiefly to social service.

In 1879 bad health forced the abandonment of this position. He built a beautiful home on Lake George, known as "Owl's Nest," to which he retired, and where most of his subsequent works were written—among them "The End of the World," "The Mystery of Metropolisville," "The Faith Doctor," "The Hoosier School Boy," "Duffels," "The Circuit Rider," "Christ in Literature," "Christ in Art," "Roxy," "The Graysons," "History of the United States." In conjunction with his daughter, Mrs. Lillie Seelye, he published "Famous American Indians" in five volumes. He died at Lake George, September 2, 1902.

Mr. Eggleston's portraiture of Hoosier character and dialect has attracted much comment and criticism, which he answered in prefaces of the later editions of his books. Perhaps the best statement of the original sources of his characters and incidents is in the "History of Dearborn, Ohio and Switzerland Counties" (1885) at page 1061. See also "The Indianian," Vol. 7, p. 37, and George Cary Eggleston's "The First Hoosier," and "Recollections of a Varied Life."

GEORGE CARY EGGLESTON, brother of Edward Eggleston (q. v. as to parentage), was born at Vevay, Indiana, November 26, 1839. He attended college at Asbury, Indiana, and Richmond, Virginia; read law at Richmond, and was beginning to practice when the Civil war began. He enlisted in Stuart's "Black Horse Cavalry," but was transferred to Longstreet's corps of artillery, and remained in that service, commanding a mortar fort at the siege of Petersburg. After the war he practiced

law at Cairo, Illinois, until 1870, when he began newspaper work on the Brooklyn Union.

In 1871 he joined the staff of "Hearth and Home," then edited by Edward Eggleston, and here wrote his first book, "How to Educate Yourself," for Putnam's Handy Book Series. This was soon followed by his first novel, "A Man of Honor," and his "Recollections of a Rebel," written at the request of Howells for the "Atlantic." He continued in newspaper work, as literary editor of the New York Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and World; but also found time to write for numerous magazines, and to publish some thirty books.

Among his publications are "How to Make a Living," "How to Make a Library," "The Big Brother," "Captain Sam," "The Signal Boys," "The Red Eagle," "The Wreck of the Red Bird," "Bale Marked Circle X," "American Immortals," "Blind Alleys," "Camp Venture," "A Carolina Cavalier," "Dorothy South," "History of the Confederate War," "Jack Shelby," "Last of the Flatboats," "Long Knives," "Life in the Eighteenth Century," "Southern Soldier Stories," "Strange Stories from History," "Juggernaut" (in collaboration with Dolores Marbourg), and "Recollections of a Varied Life." He edited "American War Ballads," and the American edition of "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates."

Mr. Eggleston was married at Cairo, September 9, 1868, to Miss Marion Craggs. He died at New York, April 14, 1911. His "The First Hoosier," and his "Recollections" are especially interesting in connection with Indiana history and the literary life of his time.

CAPT. HENRY H. TALBOT. It has been the gracious privilege of Capt. Henry H. Talbot of Crawfordsville to review the emotions and experiences of the great American Civil war through which he passed as a gallant soldier and officer when he lent his energies to the forces of the World war when America joined the allies in overcoming the menace of Prussianism in the world. Captain Talbot is now one of the scattered remnants of that great army that fought against slavery more than half a century ago, and the honors he achieved as a soldier have been repeated again and again as a

substantial citizen and for many years as a practical farmer in Montgomery County.

He comes of a family of soldiers, pioneers and patriots. He was born at Lexington, Fayette County, Kentucky, September 6, 1841, son of Courtney and Elizabeth (Harp) Talbot. His great-grandfather, John Kennedy, born October 16, 1742, was a soldier in the struggle for independence. A grant to nearly 3,000 acres of land on Kennedy's Creek in Bourbon County, Kentucky, was issued to John Kennedy and his brother Joseph Kennedy. The record of that transaction, a copy of which is in the possession of Captain Talbot, shows that the land was located and surveyed by Maj. Daniel Boone, October 16, 1779.

The paternal grandfather of Captain Talbot was Nicholas Talbot, born in Virginia November 10, 1781. He was an early settler in Kentucky, where his son Courtney was born September 3, 1804. Elizabeth Harp was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, July 14, 1813.

The Talbots of Kentucky were planters and slave owners, and Captain Talbot was the only one of the family to espouse the cause of the Union in the Civil war, a number of his relatives having fought on the other side. Captain Talbot was twenty years old when the war broke out. His earlier life had been spent on the farm, with a practical education in the common schools. At the very outbreak of the war he enlisted in a three months' regiment, and later became a member of Company C, Seventh Kentucky Cavalry. His first battle was at Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862. Upon the cavalry arm of the Federal forces devolved some of the most hazardous and responsible duties in connection with waging the war in the Mississippi Valley. Thus Captain Talbot was exposed to many more dangers than those encountered by the average soldier in infantry commands, and for nearly three years was riding about over many states of the Central South, scouting, raiding, guarding lines of communication. Some of his hardest service was against Longstreet around Knoxville, Tennessee, in the winter of 1863-64. He was in the Wilson cavalry raid, which started from Eastport, Mississippi, and ended with Captain Talbot's regiment in Florida. He was also in the Atlanta campaign, and fought in the last battle of the war at Westpoint,

Georgia, April 16, 1865. He was mustered out at Nashville July 17, 1865. Captain Talbot was twice wounded, once through the right breast and once through the right leg. Soldierly conduct, bravery and efficiency won him several promotions, being advanced to the rank of second lieutenant and later to captain of his company.

When the war was over Captain Talbot, a veteran soldier, returned to his Kentucky home and resumed farming, but a few years later moved to Montgomery County, Indiana, where he acquired a large farm near Crawfordsville. He has been one of the leading stock raisers in that community and all branches of farming have appealed to him and he has long been recognized as a master of those arts concerned in making the soil produce abundantly. For many years he has enjoyed one of the best country homes of the county.

During this time he has allied himself constantly with the elements of progress. In politics he has been a steadfast republican, though in 1912 he supported the progressive ticket. He served one term as a member of the County Council. For two terms he was commander of McPherson Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic at Crawfordsville. He has been a Mason in good standing for more than half a century, being affiliated with Montgomery Lodge No. 50, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On June 6, 1872, Captain Talbot married Miss Hettie A. Evans, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Mary (Woodruff) Evans, of Waveland, Indiana. They became the parents of two daughters, May Wood and Ethel. Ethel is the widow of Wallace Sparks, a former clerk of Montgomery County.

JAMES BERNARD WALLACE, in the opinion of his fellow citizens at Newcastle, is one of the most successful business men of the city, and his success as a merchant has been accompanied by a corresponding prominence in local politics. He is a former city treasurer and county treasurer and an acknowledged leader in the democratic party of Henry County.

Mr. Wallace's chief business is as a wholesale and retail dealer in bakery goods, confectionery and ice cream. He was born at Union City, Indiana, July 25, 1872, a son of Patrick and Catherine (O'Leary)

Wallace. His father was born in Ireland and at the age of fifteen came to America, settling in Jersey City, New Jersey. Later he moved to Union City, Indiana, and spent the rest of his life there. He died in 1916 and his wife passed away in 1889.

James B. Wallace attended the parochial schools at Union City and for two years was a student in St. Mary's Institute at Dayton, Ohio. He began his career as a railroad man, working in different capacities for the Big Four Railway Company, and eventually being made yardmaster at Union City, one of the important junction points of the railroad. He held that position nine years, but in 1901, when he came to Newcastle, he opened a confectionery store at 1309 Main Street. He sold his own products of confectionery and ice cream, and his rapid success in the business encouraged him to open a branch store at 1217 Race Street. He continued both establishments until 1908.

When Mr. Wallace entered politics he gave up his business. He was elected in 1908 city treasurer over a republican candidate in a normally republican city, and filled that office capably four years. In 1912, as candidate for county treasurer on the democratic ticket, he was elected for a term of two years, but in 1914 the republican tide was too strong and he was defeated by a small margin. Soon after leaving office, on December 20, 1915, Mr. Wallace resumed business, establishing a new bakery, confectionery and ice cream store at 1407-9 Broad Street. He has developed not only a large local retail trade, but sells his goods wholesale to many groceries throughout Henry County.

In 1905 Mr. Wallace married Eleanor Walsh, daughter of John Walsh of Marion, Ohio. She died in 1906, and in 1914 he married Margaret New, daughter of John New of Greenfield, Indiana. Mr. Wallace has served as a delegate to various democratic state conventions. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Improved Order of Red Men and Fraternal Order of Eagles at Newcastle, and is a member of St. Ann's Catholic Church.

JOHN D. GOUGAR. In the space allotted for that purpose it is difficult to estimate at all adequately the character and services of John D. Gougar, dean of the Lafayette

bar, and one of the few men still active in his profession who took his first case before the Civil war. From whatever standpoint it may be viewed his has been nothing less than a remarkable life, an encouragement and inspiration to all who may read this record.

He was born near Circleville, Ohio, December 10, 1836, son of Daniel and Hannah (Dunkle) Gougar. When he was five years of age in 1841 the parents moved to Tippecanoe County, Indiana. More than thirty years had passed since the Indians made their notable stand here in the night attack upon General Harrison's army, and yet a large part of the county's area was uncleared and unsettled, and the first night the Gougar family passed in a log cabin on what is now the campus of Purdue University. This log cabin and the land it occupied was then owned by George Gougar, a brother of Daniel Gougar. Daniel Gougar bought a farm for himself on the Wea plains, and lived there until 1850, when he died. His widow and her two children then returned to Ohio.

John D. Gougar spent only the years from 1841 to 1850 in Tippecanoe county, and while here was a pupil in the district schools. His further education was completed in Ohio, and in 1859 he graduated from Heidelberg University at Tiffin, Ohio.

Late in 1859 he returned to some of the scenes of his youthful years at Lafayette, and took up the study of law with the well known firm of Chase & Wilstach. On May 24, 1860, he was admitted to the bar, and while most of his contemporaries long since laid down their briefs he is at this writing, at the age of eighty-one, still in active practice, the oldest member of the Lafayette bar and possessed of the profound respect and warm friendship of the entire community of that city.

Apart from the high position he has enjoyed in the legal profession and the material success that has come to him, one of the most stimulating and encouraging features of his life history is the fact that he was able to overcome the handicap of an exceedingly frail constitution during his childhood and early youth and live to advanced years filled with worthy achievements. The primary reason for this undoubtedly has been that he has lived on the high plane of absolute temperance, and

has never in any form used intoxicating liquors nor tobacco.

While it is difficult to do justice to the life and attainments of Mr. Gougar in such brief space, that difficulty is increased when reference is made to his honored and greatly beloved wife, the late Helen Mar (Jackson) Gougar, although there are so many permanent associations with her name and work in Indiana that the brevity of this paragraph will be excused. Mr. Gougar and Miss Helen Mar Jackson were united in marriage December 10, 1863. She was a member of a remarkable family, and herself one of the most brilliant women who can be claimed by Indiana. She was a native of Michigan, born near Hillsdale, educated at Hillsdale College. Her life was one long, incessant battle in behalf of temperance and against the forces and iniquities of the liquor traffic. She was an equally able advocate of woman suffrage. She possessed abundant powers as an original writer, contributed frequently to prominent periodicals, but her great forte was as a speaker. Among the women of her day she had no equal as an orator and few men could keep an audience so completely within the spell of their words and logic as did she. She went about all over the country, pleading the cause of temperance and of many reforms, and frequently addressed legislatures of different states on some reform measure. While she believed in and worked for political equality, the value of her services were chiefly felt by women in what she did to relieve woman of the economic burdens long borne by her. When Mrs. Gougar began her work a married woman in many of our states was practically the undisputed chattel of her husband, who could exercise his will with her children and her property, and it was in securing something like justice and a fair recognition of woman's responsibilities and privileges over her own property in the eyes of the law that Mrs. Gougar accomplished a work for which womankind must always be grateful.

Because of her prominence she was associated in the same class with and was a valued friend and adviser of such great women leaders as Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others of her generation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gougar during her life

were veritable globe trotters, and visited almost every country of the world. They knew America thoroughly from the far north to Mexico and acquired extensive knowledge of European countries and especially the countries around the Mediterranean. In 1900 they visited Honolulu, Samoa, New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania, and in 1902 circled the globe, taking ten months for the journey. During this tour they saw the best of everything from North Cape to the East Indies. On their return Mrs. Gougar wrote "Forty Thousand Miles of World Wandering," a record of her own experiences and observation as a traveler. This is still one of the popular books of travel, and is profusely illustrated by pictures made by herself.

Mrs. Gougar died suddenly on the morning of June 6, 1907, at the age of nearly sixty-four. Since her death Mr. Gougar has continued his travels. His longest journey was in 1910-11 in South America. He traveled over seventeen thousand miles, crossing the crest of the Andes Mountains five times, and traveling the wonderful Oroya railway to a height of 15,665 feet. He saw the capitals, principal cities and most points of interest both in the Mid Continent and along the coast of South America.

JOSEPH SHANNON NAVE. There has probably not been a session of Circuit Court in Fountain County during the last forty years at which Joseph Shannon Nave has not appeared as counsellor for some of the cases tried. He is at once one of the oldest as well as the ablest lawyers of the Fountain county bar, and he is one of the dignified representatives of the profession in the state.

His people have been identified with this county since pioneer days. Mr. Nave was born on a farm in Shawnee Township of Fountain County September 17, 1851, a son of John and Hannah J. (Shannon) Nave. His mother was of Irish stock, and a daughter of Thomas Shannon, who bore arms in the War of 1812 and granddaughter of Samuel Shannon, who helped the colonies establish independence in the Revolution. Both served as officers in those wars.

John Nave was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1826, son of John and Margaret (Umbarger) Nave, both of whom were

natives of Virginia. The Nave family is of Swiss ancestry. John Nave, Sr., brought his family to Fountain County in 1828, and acquired a tract of the uncleared Government land then so plentiful in this state. On that farm John Nave, Jr., was reared, and he lived the life of a farmer until 1867, when he removed to Attica and handled his property from that point. He died April 17, 1872. He and his wife were married in 1850, in Virginia, where she was born in 1834. She died at Attica January 17, 1910. There were two sons, Joseph Shannon and Raymond M. The latter, who was born August 17, 1853, graduated from Indiana University with the class of 1875, and is now manager of a large amount of property in Fountain County, his home being at Attica. He married in 1881 Minnie Ray, a native of Attica, and they have two children, Robert and John Kirk.

Joseph Shannon Nave lived on the old farm until 1867, and while there attended rural schools. He finished his literary education in Indiana University, graduating in the scientific course in 1872. Later he attended the law school of the University of Michigan, and was admitted to practice in 1874. From that year he has been identified with the bar of Fountain County and besides carrying heavy burdens as a lawyer has been active in public affairs and has directed some large business interests. In politics he has always been a democrat. From 1879 to 1883 he represented Fountain County in the State Legislature and made a most creditable record in that body, being member of several important committees.

Mr. Nave has large property interests in Fountain County and also at Wichita, Kansas. He is a director of the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Attica. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

September 30, 1879, Mr. Nave married Miss Jennie Isabel Rice, who was born at Rockville, Indiana, daughter of Thomas N. and Margaret (Digby) Rice. Thomas N. Rice, her father, was a prominent lawyer of Parke County, Indiana, and died at Rockville in 1904. He represented his county both in the Lower House and in the State Senate. Mr. and Mrs. Nave have two daughters, Margaret Isabel and Beatrice Shannon. The older is the wife of

Louis L. Johnson, who was born in Morgan County, Indiana. They have two children, Isabel Nave and Shannon Meredith. Beatrice S. is the wife of Clement B. Isly, of Attica, Indiana.

JUDGE EDWIN P. HAMMOND, former justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, an honored soldier and officer of the Union army, lawyer of over half a century's experience, has been characterized as one of the broadest, strongest and most honored representatives of either bench or bar who ever graced the profession in Jasper County, where for over thirty years he practiced as a resident of Rensselaer. Since 1894 Judge Hammond has been a resident of Lafayette.

He was born at Brookville, Indiana, November 26, 1835, a son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Sering) Hammond. The Hammonds are an old New England family. Nathaniel Hammond came to Indiana from Vermont, and was married at Brookville. When Judge Hammond was fourteen years old his parents moved to Columbus, Indiana, where he was educated in the common schools and in a seminary. The year 1854 found him employed as clerk in a wholesale dry goods store at Indianapolis. He was soon attracted from a business career to the law and began study at Terre Haute in the office of Abram A. Hammond and Thomas H. Nelson. Abram A. Hammond, a half-brother of Judge Hammond, was elected lieutenant governor of Indiana in 1856, and on the death of Governor Willard in 1859 became virtual governor. In 1856 Judge Hammond, after examination, was admitted to the senior law class of Asbury, now DePauw, University at Greencastle, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1857. The next year he was admitted to the bar and in search for a location chose the isolated and prairie settlement of Rensselaer in Jasper County. There he continued to live and labor for more than thirty years and in that time built up a reputation which extended all over the state, both as a sound and able lawyer and as one of the foremost jurists of Indiana.

His practice at Rensselaer was interrupted by his prompt enlistment for the three months' service at the outbreak of the Civil war. In April, 1861, he went to the front as second lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Indiana Infantry, and was after-

wards commissioned first lieutenant, serving under that great and brilliant soldier of Indiana, Robert H. Milroy, who rose to the rank of brigadier general. At the close of his military service in West Virginia, ninety days later, Mr. Hammond resumed his law practice at Rensselaer, and in October, 1861, was elected without opposition to the Lower House of the Legislature as a representative for the counties of Newton, Jasper and Pulaski. In August, 1862, he assisted in recruiting Company A of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry, was elected and commissioned its captain, March 22, 1863, rose to the rank of major, and November 21st of the same year to lieutenant colonel. Except for a short time in 1863-64, when at home recruiting volunteers, he was at the front continuously, and when the colonel of the regiment was placed at the head of the brigade Mr. Hammond was advanced to command of the Eighty-seventh, and so continued in the campaigns from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in the march to the sea and up through the Carolinas to Washington. At the battle of Chickamauga September 19 and 20, 1863, his regiment went into the engagement with 363 men, and lost in killed and wounded 199 men, more than half the number. At the close of the war, on the recommendation of his brigade, division and corps commanders, he was brevetted colonel in the United States Volunteers, "for gallant and meritorious service during the war."

Colonel Hammond resumed his practice at Rensselaer and in a few years had earned a high and substantial professional standing and a large practice. In March, 1873, Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks appointed him to the position of judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District, to which office he was elected in the fall of the same year. Again in 1878 he was elected without opposition for a term of six years. On May 14, 1883, Judge Hammond was appointed by Gov. A. G. Porter as a justice of the Supreme Court of the state to fill a vacancy caused by the elevation of Hon. William A. Woods to the United States District Bench. Judge Hammond in the fall of 1884 was the nominee of the republican party for judge of the Supreme Court from the Fifth District, but was defeated along with the rest of the ticket. Judge Hammond retired from the Supreme Court Bench in January, 1885, with a judicial record and personal popu-

larity which few have equalled. A high testimonial to his individual attainments and popularity was in the fact that in 1884 he received 5,000 more votes than did the head of the ticket in Indiana. During the next five years he practiced law at Rensselaer, and then served again as circuit judge from 1890 to 1892. Resigning from the bench in August, 1892, Judge Hammond formed a partnership with Charles B. and William V. Stuart of Lafayette under the firm name of Stuart Brothers & Hammond, with offices at Lafayette and with Judge Hammond in charge of the firm's business at Rensselaer. In 1894 Judge Hammond removed to Lafayette and as a member of the firm Stuart, Hammond & Stuart continued to sustain his well earned reputation as one of the foremost lawyers of Indiana. In 1892 Wabash College conferred upon Judge Hammond the degree LL. D.

Prior to the war he was a democrat, but afterward supported the principles of the republican party and in 1872 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention when General Grant was renominated for the second term. Judge Hammond became affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion and the Loyal Legion, and for many years served as a member of the board of managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. He also has membership in the Lafayette and Lincoln clubs at Lafayette.

March 1, 1864, Judge Hammond married Mary V. Spitler of Rensselaer. The surviving children of their marriage are: Lonie, wife of William B. Austin; Eugenia and Nina V. R. Hammond. Judge Hammond has a grandchild, Virgie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Austin. He also has a grandson, Nathaniel Hammond Hovner, son of his deceased daughter, Mrs. Edward A. Hovner. He served in the aviation corps of the United States of America in the world's conflict.

FRANK GILMER, a prominent young lawyer, now serving as city judge of South Bend, came to Indiana from Virginia, where his people for several generations have been prominent as soldiers, professional men, planters and as private citizens.

His great-grandfather, George Gilmer,

was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, a son of Scotch parents who were colonial settlers. George Gilmer was a physician, a contemporary and friend of Thomas Jefferson and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

George Gilmer, Jr., also a native of Albemarle County, became a planter, and conducted a large estate on the James River, about ten miles from Charlottesville. Though in advanced years he served the Confederate cause during the war. He died in Virginia when about seventy-nine years of age. His wife was a member of the prominent Walker family of Virginia. Her death occurred when about seventy.

Judge Gilmer's father was also named Frank Gilmer and was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, in 1853. He graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia, and on being admitted to the bar began practice at Charlottesville and attained prominence in his profession. For twenty-two years he was prosecuting attorney for Albemarle County. He died in October, 1917. The maiden name of his wife was Rebecca Haskell. She was born at Columbia, South Carolina, daughter of Major Alexander Haskell, who served with the rank of major in the Confederate army and later became prominent in business affairs at Columbia, being a banker and railroad president. Frank and Rebecca Gilmer had two sons, George and Frank. George is a graduate of the University of Virginia Law School and is now a soldier in the National Army.

Judge Frank Gilmer, who was born at Charlottesville, Virginia, received his early education in private schools at Charlottesville and also attended the University of Virginia. He determined to make his career in the Middle West, and on coming to Indiana he entered the law department of Valparaiso University, where he graduated in 1912. He has since carried increasing burdens and responsibilities as a lawyer at South Bend, and was elected judge of the City Court for the term beginning in January, 1918.

In 1915 Judge Gilmer married Rachel Seabrook, a native of Greensboro, North Carolina, and daughter of Josiah Seabrook. Mr. Gilmer is a member of South Bend Lodge No. 294, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, South Bend Chapter No. 29 Royal Arch Masons, South Bend Council No. 82

Royal and Select Masters, South Bend Lodge No. 235, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 29, and South Bend Lodge No. 14, Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM T. CANNON, former secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company, is a veteran railroad man, having been identified with the business through the successive grades of employment and executive position for more than forty years.

While he has been with the Union Company more than thirty years and has grown gray in its service, Mr. Cannon doubtless takes his chief pride and satisfaction in his long and active connection with the Railroad Men's Building and Savings Association, of which he was one of the leading promoters and organizers and with which he has been identified in executive capacity throughout the thirty-two years of its existence. He was its secretary and manager until he became the president five years ago.

The Railroad Men's Building and Savings Association was organized in August, 1887. Its fundamental purpose was to encourage thrift and saving among a class of men who have always been noted as free spenders. Through the thirty years since this association was organized the seed contained in the original idea and purpose has borne repeated fruit, and has not only brought some share of prosperity to the hundreds of railroad men who have been patrons of the organization but has also given the association itself high standing among the financial institutions of Indiana. The best proof of this is doubtless found in the progress in the financial power and resources of the association. At the end of the first year its assets were less than \$16,000. Five years later they had increased to nearly \$200,000 and in the year 1903 the assets climbed to the million dollar mark. Since then there has been a steady climb in the matter of assets, but the greatest period of growth has been within the last nine years. It was in 1910 that the assets passed the two million dollar mark, while in January, 1919, they were little short of \$12,000,000. In the thirty-two years of its existence the association

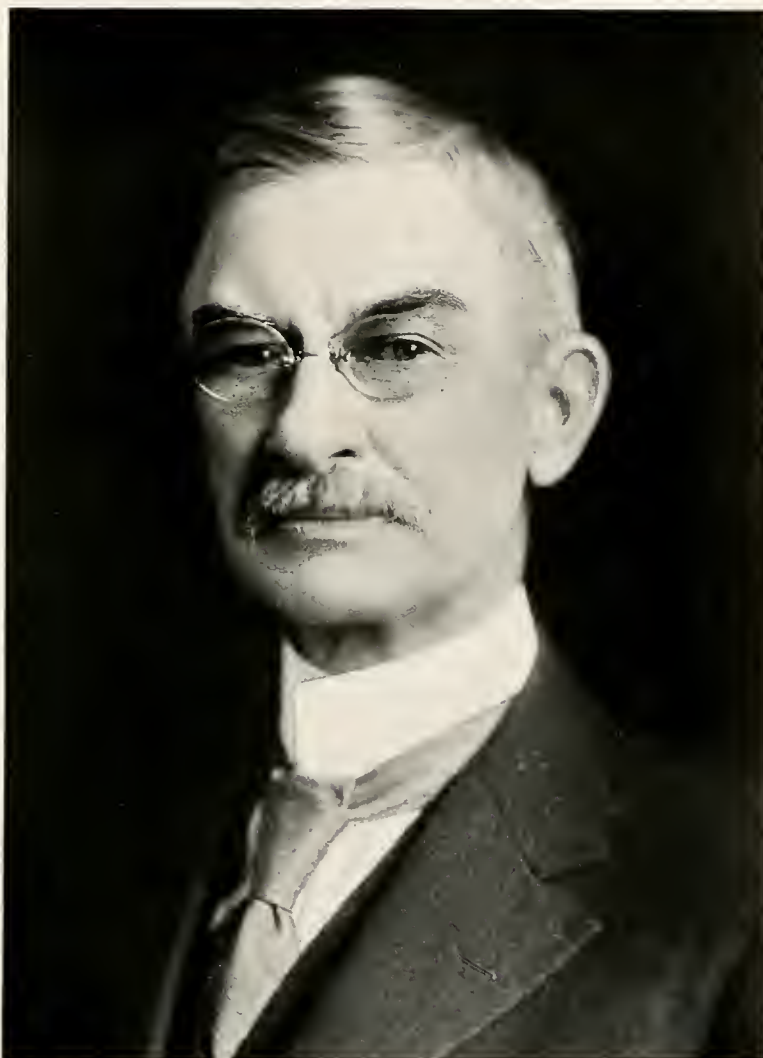
has loaned over \$20,000,000, and has declared dividends of more than \$3,500,000. In the early years the service of the association was confined to railway men only, but eventually its privileges were extended to others. In July, 1916, the association acquired a ninety-nine year lease of property at 21-23 Virginia Avenue, and here they erected a structure admirably adapted to their needs and requirements. The association's headquarters have been in this new building since April 9, 1917.

Mr. Cannon was the first secretary of this association, but now for a number of years has been its president.

Mr. Cannon was born at Logansport, Indiana, April 23, 1856, son of Dr. George and Martha (Taylor) Cannon. His father, a native of Connecticut and of New England ancestry, was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, and on coming to Indiana located at Logansport, but later moved to Wisconsin and practiced in the City of Janesville and later at Boscobel, where he died at the age of sixty-two. His widow survived him and spent her last years at Indianapolis, where her death occurred at the age of eighty-three. Both were members of the Episcopal Church and Doctor Cannon was a republican. They had eight children, William T. being the youngest.

William T. Cannon was reared in Wisconsin from the age of two years, acquired his education in that state, and in 1873, at seventeen, returned to Indiana. He began his railroad career in the offices of the old Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Railroad Company. Later he was with the Wabash Railroad Company and was promoted to private secretary to the resident vice president. He left the Wabash in 1884 to join the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company, which owns and controls the Indianapolis passenger station and all the equipment and service utilized by the various lines which use this as their terminal facilities in Indianapolis. Ability and hard work put Mr. Cannon in the office of treasurer of the company in 1889, also purchasing agent, and in January, 1901, he succeeded William M. Jackson as secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Cannon is well known in Indianapolis business circles, belongs to the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in politics is a republican. He is a Quaker by adop-



Wm J. Cannon

tion and attends worship in the First Friends Church of Indianapolis. On April 24, 1877, he married Miss Anna W. Adams. She was born at Baltimore, Maryland, but grew up in Indianapolis, where her parents, David M. and Hannah Adams, spent their last years. Her father was for some years president of the Adams Packing Company of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have three children: Fermor S., Margaret and Isabel. The son is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

GRACE JULIAN CLARKE was born at Centerville, Indiana, September 11, 1865. She is of peculiarly abolition ancestry, her father being Hon. George W. Julian and her mother, Laura (Giddings) Julian, a daughter of Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio. In 1872 her parents removed to Irvington, Indiana, and in 1878 Grace Giddings Julian entered the preparatory department of Butler University, from which she graduated, after a full course, in 1884, continuing for a time in post-graduate work. She received the degree Ph. M. in 1885.

She was married at Irvington, in 1887, to Charles B. Clarke, an Indianapolis attorney, who had been associated with her father's work in the land department in New Mexico, and who represented Marion County in the State Senate in 1913-15. Mrs. Clarke has always taken an active part in social, literary and club work, and her talent has made her prominent in woman's work. She was president of the Indiana Federation of Clubs 1909-11, and is now president of the Legislative Council of Indiana Women, and of the Indianapolis Local Council of Women, and a director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as well as a member of the more notable women's organizations, and of the Marion County Board of Charities.

Mrs. Clarke is widely known as a writer and a platform speaker. For eight years she edited the Club Notes and the Woman's Page of the Indianapolis Star. In 1902 she published a sketch of her father, under the title "Some Impressions." She is a suffragist, an Unitarian, and a member of the Peace Society and the American Historical Association. She has one son, Charles Burns Clarke.

NELSON L. AULT is a man of special and well earned distinction in the field of professional photography, an art with which he became allied with as an amateur and has since followed it as the medium through which he could render the highest degree of service to the world.

Mr. Ault, who has spent most of his life in his present home City of South Bend, was born in Northern Wisconsin, at Antigo, Langlade County, in 1883. His father, William Ault, a native of Pennsylvania and of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry, left home when a boy, going to Ohio, where he learned the trade of plaster mason, then coming to Indiana and living at South Bend awhile, and next taking his family to Antigo, Wisconsin. After a few years he returned to Indiana and located permanently at Mishawaka, where he continued busy with his trade until his recent death on January 4, 1919. He married Lillie Hobart, daughter of William and Eliza Ann (Walton) Hobart, both of whom were of early American colonial ancestry. The Hobarts were a pioneer family in Michigan, and the Waltons in Indiana. Lillie Hobart Ault is still living in Mishawaka.

The schools of that city afforded Nelson Ault his early advantages, after which for several years he was an employe of the Roper Furniture Company. In the meantime, at the age of sixteen, he had taken up photography as a pastime. It was a subject that led him on and on, and his increasing proficiency caused him to realize that here his talents would find their best expression. In 1909 he opened a gallery at 303 South Michigan street, and has done a thriving business ever since. In order to afford larger facilities for handling his custom, he established another studio at 122 South Main Street in March, 1919, and he carries a complete line of photographic supplies at each studio. Mr. Ault out of his business and profession has acquired several pieces of residential property.

In 1905 he married Miss Clarissa Dilling. She was born at Ishpeming, Michigan, daughter of Henry A. and Eveline (Devine) Dilling. To their marriage were born two children, Mary Elizabeth and Nelson Lafayette, Jr. Mrs. Ault is a member of the First Christian Church, and he is popular in the South Bend Lodge No. 294

Free and Accepted Masons, South Bend Lodge No. 29, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Haymakers, while both he and his wife are members of the Rebekahs.

WALTER A. FUNK. Admitted to the bar over thirty years ago, Judge Funk by long and continuous service has well earned the numerous honors paid him in his profession and as a private citizen.

He was born on a farm in Harrison Township, Elkhart County. His paternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania about 1725. His grandfather, Rudolph Funk, a native of Pennsylvania, after his marriage moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and for the rest of his life was owner and operator of a saw and grist mill. Both he and his wife, who was a Miss Kauffman, lived to advanced age.

William Funk, father of Judge Funk, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, came to manhood in Ohio, and in 1854 brought his wife and two children in a wagon to Indiana, settling in Harrison Township of Elkhart County. The land he bought was only partly cleared of the dense timber, and for a number of years he operated a steam sawmill in connection with farming. In 1863 he moved to another farm in Olive Township of the same county, and lived there a respected and useful citizen until 1894, when he retired to the city of Elkhart and died in 1906, at the age of eighty-two. He married Catherine Myers, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and descended from one of two brothers who settled in Pennsylvania in 1730. Catherine Funk died in 1884, the mother of nine children.

Judge Funk fitted himself for his profession by the exercise of much ingenuity in overcoming obstacles. After the district schools he was a student in the Goshen Normal, taught a term in Harrison Township, and in 1881 graduated with the S. B. degree from what is now Valparaiso University. For a brief period he studied law with Judge Harsen Smith at Cassopolis, Michigan, following which he was superintendent of schools at Benton and Bristol, one year in each place. His legal education was continued in the office of Andrew Anderson at South Bend and by graduation from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1885.

Judge Funk has been a member of the South Bend bar since 1886, and handled a large volume of private practice until he went on the bench as circuit judge in 1900. By re-election he has been kept on the bench, with credit to himself and his office, for nearly twenty years. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club and the Knife and Fork Club. In May, 1892, he married Miss Mary E. Harris, who was born in South Bend, daughter of Frederick and Mary (Anderson) Harris. Judge and Mrs. Funk have one son, William Harris, now a student in the Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

THAD M. TALCOTT, JR. A descendant in direct line from one of the earliest families that settled in the Connecticut Valley, Thad M. Talcott, Jr., has been practicing law at South Bend for nearly twenty years, and his professional work and civic attainments make his individual career distinctly creditable to his ancestry.

His American lineage begins with John and Dorothy (Mott) Talcott, who were born in England and came to America in 1632. They settled in the Hartford Colony in the Connecticut Valley. The second generation of the family in direct line to the South Bend lawyer was represented by Captain Samuel and Hannah (Holyoke) Talcott; the third generation by Joseph and Sarah (Demming) Talcott; the fourth by Josiah and Dina H. (Wyatt) Talcott; the fifth by Hezekiah and Mary (Myers) Talcott; the sixth by Asa Gaylord Talcott; the seventh by Asa Talcott; the eighth by Thaddeus Mead Talcott, Sr.; and the ninth by the South Bend attorney.

Hezekiah Talcott removed from Connecticut to Herkimer County, New York, and was one of the pioneer settlers there. His son, Asa Gaylord Talcott, was born in Herkimer County June 24, 1796, and married Aseneth Caswell.

Mr. Talcott's grandfather, Asa Talcott, was born in Herkimer County December 2, 1822, and married Martha Mead. He was a jeweler by trade and conducted a business in that line at Oswego and later at Cleveland, Ohio. His last years were spent retired at Buffalo, New York. His wife survived him and lived to be nearly ninety years of age.

Thaddeus Mead Talcott, Sr., was born at Oswego, New York, March 28, 1847, and



Thos. M. Pickett Jr.

during his youth attended school in Cleveland and Buffalo. He became a manufacturer of boiler compound in Cleveland and later transferred his business to Chicago, where he is now living retired. He married Nellie Rodney, a native of Buffalo, New York, and daughter of John and Lemira (Spalding) Rodney, both natives of Pennsylvania. Lemira Spalding was the daughter of Obediah Gore and Clotilda (Hoyt) Spalding, a granddaughter of John and Wealthy Ann (Gore) Spalding, and great-granddaughter of General Simon Spalding, who served with the rank of commissioned officer in the Revolutionary army. General Simon Spalding married Ruth Shepard, and their son, John Spalding, was also in the Revolutionary war, both becoming pensioners in their later years. It is through the Spalding branch that Thad M. Talcott, Jr., has his qualifications for membership in the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Thaddeus M. Talcott and wife had four sons: Charles M., Thad M., Jr., Harrison W. and Rodney D.

Thad M. Talcott, Jr., received his early education in the public schools of Chicago and in 1897 graduated LL. B. from the law department of Northwestern University. However, he did not take up active practice until he had taken advantage of the best schools and institutions of learning in America. He entered Yale University for post-graduate work, receiving the degree LL. M. in 1898, and after special work at Cornell University was awarded a similar degree in 1899. For one year Mr. Talcott practiced in Chicago but since 1900 has been a resident of South Bend, where he has gained the reputation of an able and learned lawyer and has become very influential in public affairs. In 1903 he was elected to the Lower House of the State Legislature and in 1912 was in the State Senate. He was a member of many committees and secretary of the joint caucus. He voted for both Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Beveridge for the United States Senate and had the honor of nominating Mr. Beveridge for the office while a member of the State Senate. Governor Hanley appointed him a delegate to the National Divorce Convention in Washington and Philadelphia. Mr. Talcott is now serving as United States

commissioner for several north Indiana counties.

He is a member of the South Bend Young Men's Christian Association, the Knife and Fork Club, University Club, Country Club at South Bend, the Indiana Society of Chicago, Yale Club of Chicago, and fraternally is affiliated with South Bend Lodge 294, Free and Accepted Masons, Chicago Chapter No. 508, Royal Arch Masons, South Bend Council No. 13, Royal and Select Masons, South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar, and Orak Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Hammond. He and his wife are active members of the First Presbyterian Church.

February 17, 1909, Mr. Talcott married Maude Rodney. Mrs. Talcott was born in Buffalo, New York, daughter of Frank and Etta (Irish) Rodney.

ADAM ORTH BEHM. When Adam Orth Behm did his first work as a lawyer at Lafayette the United States was torn with the strife of the Civil war, in which he himself bore an honorable part as a private soldier and a captain in an Indiana regiment. He has grown old in the practice of the law and is still on the roll of active membership of the Lafayette bar when America is again fighting for freedom, but this time on the other side of the Atlantic ocean.

Mr. Behm was born on a farm in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, August 22, 1839, son of Christian and Rosana (Orth) Behm. His father was born in Pennsylvania June 13, 1817, spent his life as a farmer, and died in his native state October 2, 1853. His wife, Rosana Orth, was born in Lebanon County in 1821 and died in Pennsylvania March 13, 1863. Her brother, Godlove S. Orth, was a prominent Indiana lawyer and at one time a member of Congress from this state. Christian Behm and wife had thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, the only one now living being Adam Orth.

Adam Orth Behm was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania. He was just fourteen years old when his father died, and after that he had to seek some gainful occupation for his own support and as a means of securing a higher education. For two years he worked in a store at \$3 a month. Another two years he spent

in a grist mill, saving his money all the time in order to get a better education. One year he spent in college, and in 1859 came west to Lafayette, Indiana, and entered the law office of his older brother, Godlove O. Behm. He remained there in the diligent prosecution of his studies two years.

On April 18, 1861, less than a week after Fort Sumter was fired upon, Mr. Behm was mustered in as a private in Company E, Tenth Indiana Infantry. Upon the organization of the regiment he was made sergeant of his company and was with it throughout the period of its three months service. On getting his honorable discharge he returned to Lafayette and resumed his law studies and also practiced until January, 1864. He then recruited Company A of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Indiana Regiment and was elected captain of the company. This company saw active service until the close of the war. Captain Behm was only in one important battle, that of Rich Mountain, but had various important assignments of duty, at one time being judge advocate at Harpers Ferry, and many important military cases came before him for decision. He was also a brigade inspector.

After the war he returned to LaFayette and entered practice, which has been continued uninterruptedly to the present time. He has always enjoyed a large practice but never mixed the law with politics, though his steady allegiance as a republican has known no wavering from the time he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Behm is a member of the military organization of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic. December 26, 1867, at Lafayette, he married Miss Charlotte E. Rhodes. She was born in what was then the far Northwest, the territory of Minnesota, on March 18, 1849. An event which lately attracted much attention in the social affairs of Lafayette was the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Behm on December 26, 1917.

THE TRIBE OF BEN-HUR. In practically every state of the Union are found courts and individual members of the tribe of Ben-Hur. This fraternal beneficiary organization is a typically Indiana institution and was founded a quarter of a century ago at Crawfordsville, where its su-

preme headquarters are still located and where its supreme chief, Dr. R. H. Gerard, resides.

One of the notable events in the history of the order was the celebration at Crawfordsville April 5-6, 1911, of the seventeenth anniversary of the issuance of the first certificate. At that date representatives from nearly all the states in which the order was represented gathered to witness the laying of the corner stone of the new Fraternal Temple. This beautiful building is a "promise fulfilled," as for years the officers of the society dreamed of a building of that character which would be a credit to the society and a place of gathering for the pilgrims who from time to time travel to Crawfordsville, the Jerusalem of the Tribe of Ben-Hur.

For years the plan of the Tribe of Ben-Hur had existed in the mind and heart of one man until it became to him a living reality. His dream was realized twenty-five years ago, and every succeeding meeting of the order at Crawfordsville has served to refresh the memory of the founder, counselor and protector—David W. Gerard.

About 1893 Mr. Gerard associated himself with a number of friends of experience in the insurance and business world, and plans were formulated to start a fraternal order along new and novel lines. The choice of a name for a long time was a mooted point. "Ben-Hur—a Tale of the Christ," appeared in book form in 1880 and its widespread fame as a masterpiece of literature was adding fresh laurels to the name of the already famous author, General Lew Wallace. The beautiful story appealed to Mr. Gerard and his associates as being rich in material for a ritual of surpassing excellence for their order, and a conference was held with General Wallace, who readily gave his consent to the use of the story, even suggesting the form of name, which has never been changed—"Supreme Tribe of Ben-Hur."

Actively associated with Mr. Gerard in the formation of the order were ex-Governor Ira J. Chase of Indianapolis; Col. L. T. Dickason, capitalist, of Chicago; W. T. Royse, a practical insurance man of Indianapolis; J. F. Davidson, M. D.; John W. Stroh, F. L. Snyder and S. E. Voris, prominent business and professional men of Crawfordsville.

A special law committee was appointed consisting of Walter A. Royse of Indianapolis; Peter T. Luther of Brazil, Indiana; and S. E. Voris, John C. Snyder and M. W. Bruner of Crawfordsville, to draft articles of incorporation. These articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of the state of Indiana on January 8, 1894, and a charter was granted under the "Voluntary Assessment Act of 1852," as there was at that time no law in the State of Indiana governing fraternal beneficiary societies.

The first supreme officers selected were: ex-Governor Ira J. Chase, supreme chief; F. L. Snyder, supreme scribe; J. F. Davidson, M. D., supreme medical examiner; and S. E. Voris, supreme keeper of tribute; and an executive committee consisting of D. W. Gerard, F. L. Snyder and W. T. Royse. The election of ex-Governor Chase as supreme chief was made at the request of Mr. Gerard, who desired to devote all his time to the organization work. Upon the death of Ira J. Chase, which occurred at Luebec, Maine, May 11, 1895, Col. L. T. Dickason was chosen by the executive committee to fill out the unexpired term as supreme chief.

March 1, 1894, the first Court of the order was formed in Crawfordsville, known as Simonides Court No. 1, starting with a charter roll of over 500. The plan and name of the order were popular from the beginning. The beneficial feature was entirely new and novel; the amount of protection granted each member depended upon the age at admission, but a uniform amount of contribution was charged each member. The plan was simple, equitable and easily understood. No assessments were levied upon the death of a member, but a regular monthly payment was collected each month. An emergency fund was created from the beginning, and women were admitted on an absolutely equal basis with men. New courts were rapidly formed in Indiana and adjoining states and at the time of the supreme session held in Crawfordsville April 14, 1896, the order had a membership of 7,198 and a surplus and reserve fund of \$41,829. At that time Indiana had 80 courts, Nebraska 21, Ohio 28, Iowa 2, Kansas 1, California 2, Missouri 3, Illinois 16, New York 14, New Jersey 1, Pennsylvania 4, and Kentucky 2. The record of this young order

was indeed marvelous and the name of Ben-Hur was already famous throughout the fraternal insurance world. At this session D. W. Gerard was elected supreme chief, and F. L. Snyder, S. E. Voris and Dr. J. F. Davidson were re-elected to their respective positions. To these four men really belongs the credit of the growth and development of the order.

February 21, 1900, articles of re-incorporation were filed with the secretary of state in compliance with the provisions of an act regulating fraternal beneficiary associations, approved March 1, 1899.

Actively associated with the above mentioned supreme officers in the prudential affairs of the order were John C. Snyder, who organized many of the first courts and occupied the position of supreme organizer until the death of his brother, F. L. Snyder, on December 29, 1905, when he was appointed by the executive committee to fill out his brother's unexpired term, and was unanimously elected at the next regular supreme session held May 15, 1906. No other change was made in the personnel of the supreme officers until January 3, 1910, when on the death of D. W. Gerard, the executive board appointed Dr. R. H. Gerard to fill out his father's unexpired term, which action was approved at the next supreme session of the Supreme Tribe held May 15, 1910. Doctor Gerard was selected by the executive board as a man well fitted to fill such an important office on account of his experience in the field and his service of ten years in the medical department, where he became acquainted with the details of the business, both in the office and in the field.

During the first seventeen years of the order's history preceding the building of the temple at Crawfordsville it had enrolled over a quarter of a million men and women from thirty-two states, and had never shown a loss of membership or funds in any year of its existence. Its unique distinction is that it was the first society that from the date of its inception admitted women on an equal rank with men, both as to social and beneficial privileges, and at an equal rate of contribution. It was the pioneer order also in charging all of its members, regardless of age, the same rate, which consisted of one dollar per month on a whole certificate, the amount of the certificate being graded according

to the age of the insured member. This system was in vogue from the start until 1908, when the society adopted an adequate rate for all new members, which was based on the actual combined mortality experience of fraternal societies of America over an experience of forty years. This mortality table is known as the National Fraternal Congress Table, with 4 per cent interest assumption.

MARVIN CAMPBELL. Perhaps no man is better known at South Bend, Indiana, than Marvin Campbell, banker, manufacturer, public citizen. This city has been his home since 1870, almost half a century, and few, indeed, have impressed themselves more certainly upon its business and political life, or have done more to further religious, charitable and humane movements. Indefatigable in business, he is a broad-gauged man of sound judgment and sterling principles, and the great industries and enterprises with which his name is honorably linked have had much in their development and expansion to do with the progress that has brought comparative prosperity to this section of the state. His people were among the sturdy pioneers of 1833 in Indiana, and although eighty-four years have rolled away and not only the state but the nation has been almost remade, their names are not forgotten, nor have the lands that they ventured so much to secure passed out of the possession of their descendants.

Marvin Campbell, ex-state senator, president of the South Bend National Bank, and an extensive manufacturer, was born at Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana, March 13, 1849. His parents were Samuel A. and Harriet (Cornell) Campbell. His great-great-grandfather was born in Scotland, a member of the same clan as the present noble Argyle family, and came to the American colonies and settled in New Hampshire before the Revolutionary war. His son, Hugh Campbell, the great-grandfather, was born in New Hampshire and was a young soldier in the Revolution and afterward was a resident of the State of New York, where he died.

Samuel A. Campbell, father of Marvin Campbell, was born in 1821, at Westfield in Chautauqua County, New York. He was a son of Adam S. Campbell, who was born in New York and died at Valparaiso,

Indiana, in 1852. He had seen military service before coming to Indiana, being a member of the state militia. In 1833, with family and household possessions, he drove his wagon and team along the uncharted pioneer roads to Porter County, Indiana, where he secured land from the government, and here he passed the rest of his life. His son Samuel A. inherited the homestead of 160 acres and lived on it for seventy-seven years. He often recalled early days in Porter County, when many Indians were yet living in the woodland, and, although his educational opportunities were too little to be considered, he developed into a man of wide knowledge and became a leader in public matters in Washington Township, frequently serving in public capacities. He always gave his political support to the democratic party and was one of the early and steadfast Masons in this section, and reached the Knight Templar degree, belonging to the Commandery at Valparaiso. He married Harriet Cornell, who was born in Ohio in 1827, and died at Valparaiso in 1865, a noble woman in every relation of life. There were six children born to them, as follows: Marvin and Myron, twins; Darius, who died in 1865, when aged thirteen years; Otto S., who is a retired farmer living at Valparaiso; Helen Minerva, who was the wife of D. B. Eastburne, a farmer living near Judson in Parke County, Indiana, died at South Bend, in 1877; and Ida May, who died at the age of four months.

Marvin Campbell went from the local schools to Valparaiso College, where he continued as a student until 1869, developing a marked talent in mathematics, which science he taught for one year in the Valparaiso High School, and in 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was instructor in mathematics in the high school of South Bend. He then left the educational field and in 1872 embarked in a hardware business at South Bend, in which he remained interested until 1888 and since then has been largely identified with manufacturing enterprises and banking.

The South Bend National Bank, of which Marvin Campbell is president, is the oldest bank in South Bend and was established as a state bank in 1838. For over thirty years the late Myron Campbell, twin brother of Marvin Campbell, was cashier and general manager of this bank, and it

was generally conceded at the time of his death, in 1916, that the state had lost one of its finest citizens as well as ablest financiers. In 1870 the bank was nationalized and is considered one of the soundest banks in the state, its working capital being \$100,000, and its surplus \$135,000. The careful, conservative policy that has been a feature ever since the bank was founded continues, and the Campbell name is a synonym for stability.

One of the largest industries of South Bend and in its line in the state is the Campbell Paper Box Company, which plant is situated on the corner of Main and Sample streets. Mr. Campbell established this factory in 1893 and is the principal owner and president of the company. Employment is given to 100 workmen and the product is paper boxes and shipping tags, with a market that covers the country. Another extensive enterprise that gives employment and high wages to many workmen is the Campbell Wire Specialty Works, located at No. 1108 High Street, where all kinds of wire shapes used in many trades are manufactured. Mr. Campbell owns the works and is president of the operating company. Many smaller concerns owe much to Mr. Campbell's friendly encouragement and his financial advice has been the means of saving more than one struggling small business man from disaster.

In politics Mr. Campbell has always been a straight republican and in earlier years was active in the political field. He has served efficiently in many public offices and in 1882 was elected a member of the State Senate, and served with faithful attention to the best interests of the public through the sessions of 1883-5. For a number of years he was a member of the board of trustees of the South Bend schools, and for the last fifteen years has been a trustee of De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Mr. Campbell was married at South Bend in 1874 to Miss Lydia A. Brownfield, a native of South Bend and a daughter of John and Lydia A. (Beason) Brownfield, the former of whom was a pioneer merchant and banker of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have three children: John Brownfield, who is secretary of the Campbell Paper Box Company; Harriet B., who is the wife of Dr. W. A. Hazen,

an eminent physician and surgeon of South Bend and widely known in the state; and Marvin Rudolph, who resides with his parents, is treasurer of the Campbell Paper Box Company.

While Mr. Campbell has been an aggressive and successful business man, he by no means has ignored the claims of those agencies that make for something more than material prosperity. From his youth up he has been a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a trustee of the same for many years, and has considered it a privilege as well as a distinction to serve as a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal General Conference on so many occasions, probably being the only lay member in the state who served in four consecutive sessions, 1904, 1908, 1912 and 1916. He has always taken front rank in all benevolent movements. He has served many years as a trustee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and accepted the chairmanship of the district board of four counties that raised \$73,000 for the association's proposed fund of \$35,000,000. In times of national calamity no one has been readier or more generous in helpfulness.

Mr. Campbell is one of the older members of the Masonic body in South Bend, belonging to St. Joseph Lodge No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and no one has been truer to Masonic brotherhood. While Mr. Campbell passes the larger part of the year in South Bend, where he owns a handsome residence on Colfax Avenue, during the warm seasons he occupies his beautiful country home, Oakdale Farm, situated in Clay Township, Saint Joseph County, four miles northeast of South Bend, where he has 130 acres of improved land.

THE ANTHONY FAMILY. For nearly ninety years the name Anthony has been one of the most familiar in association with the property development and business interests of Muncie. Four generations of the family have spent at least a portion of their lives in the city.

The founder of the family was the revered Dr. Samuel P. Anthony, who was born at Lynchburg, Virginia, December 2, 1792. Lynchburg was in the heart of the great Virginia tobacco industry, and doubtless the tobacco crop had suppl-

mented the family's yearly income ever since it located in the state. In 1812, when he was twenty years old, Samuel P. Anthony and his father moved to Ohio. During the second war with Great Britain he served as a teamster in the United States army. In 1814 the family located at Cincinnati, and there established the first tobacco manufactory west of the Allegheny Mountains. The availability of the Ohio Valley for tobacco culture drew not a few tobacco planters from Virginia, and thus it was the Anthonys first became located on the west side of the Alleghenies. While in Cincinnati Samuel P. Anthony applied himself to the study of medicine and later removed to Clinton County, Ohio, where he practiced for three years, and for an equal length of time at Cedarville in the same state.

Doctor Anthony came to Muncie in 1831, and here he practiced for twenty-five years, retiring about fifteen years before his death. Doctor Anthony was very successful in his financial career, was a merchant and bought great quantities of land in Delaware County. By close attention to business he amassed a fortune, and at the time of his death was variously estimated at from \$250,000 to \$500,000. He was active in all public enterprises which seemed to him calculated to promote the interests of his city and county. He was among the most liberal contributors and active promoters in the building of the first railroad through the county. He was one of the directors from Delaware County of the Bellefontaine & Indianapolis, now the Big Four Railway, was for a year its president and very active in soliciting stock subscriptions. He was also president of the Fort Wayne & Southern Railway, and a director of the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railway.

Doctor Anthony continued active in business at Muncie to the very last. He died July 22, 1876. In 1817 he married for his first wife Miss Narcissa Haines. She died in May, 1858, leaving one son, Edwin C. In 1859 he married Miss Emily V. Vannaman, who survived him many years.

The only son of Doctor Anthony was the late Capt. Edwin C. Anthony. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 29, 1818, and was thirteen years old when his father moved to Muncie. He completed his education in Richmond, Indiana, and enter-

ing his father's store at Muncie was made a partner and was active as a merchant until the outbreak of the war. In 1861 he raised a company of cavalry, which became Company D of the Second Cavalry, Forty-first Indiana Regiment. He was commissioned a captain, and was with the army of the Cumberland. During the winter of 1861-62 he had an arm broken, and with health greatly impaired he was obliged to resign his commission on March 15, 1862. After returning to Muncie and recovering his health he entered the dry goods business, which he continued until his father's death. Largely as a matter of health he spent many winters in the South, and while at Florida acquired extensive land and phosphate mining interests in Marion County of that state. He also developed a splendid livestock ranch, and for the past ten years of life most of his interests were centered in Florida. At his farm in that state, known as Anthony, he died June 7, 1884, at the age of sixty-six.

September 30, 1849, Captain Anthony married Miss Rebecca G. Vannaman, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Campbell) Vannaman, who at that time lived at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. Her parents came originally from Philadelphia, but Rebecca Anthony was born in Ohio. Captain Anthony and wife had six children: Florence Virginia, wife of Henderson Swain; Samuel P.; Edwin C., Jr., who died at the age of twenty-eight; Ella, who died at the age of twenty-five, the wife of George Gamble; Charles H.; and Addie Anthony, deceased wife of Frank Robinson.

Charles H. Anthony, representing the third generation of the family in Delaware County, was born in that county May 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of Muncie and for two years attended the Military College at Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1877 he became interested with his father in land and other business interests in Florida. In 1880 he planted a fifty-acre orange grove, and five years later sold it to an English syndicate. He continued to increase his investments in Florida, and his capital was largely responsible for the development of immense phosphate beds.

However, it is with his business interests in and around Muncie that this ar-



Harvey Mitchell Anthony

ticle is especially concerned. He took the lead in organizing and was president of the Economy Co-operative Gas Company of Muncie, one of the big organizations in the industrial field of the city; was a member of the Citizens Enterprise Company; a stockholder in the Delaware County National Bank; and at different times owned some of the largest and most valuable tracts of real estate in and around Muncie. In 1880 he and his mother sold over 420 acres of land included in the Muncie Land Company's Addition, the Gray Addition and the Anthony Park Addition. One of the notable business blocks of Anthony has long been known as the Anthony Block, erected in 1887 by Mr. Anthony at the northwest corner of Walnut and Jackson streets. At the time of its erection this was the finest business block in any city of the state. Mr. Anthony was foremost in utilizing the opportunities presented to Muncie during the natural gas era. He was among the first to become financially interested in drilling in the Muncie field. Mr. Anthony is a republican in politics.

February 10, 1886, he married Miss Harriet B. Mitchell, daughter of Dr. Harvey Mitchell.

HARVEY MITCHELL ANTHONY. Indiana has good reason to cherish its military annals. The state has poured forth generously her resources and her men in every national crisis demanding them. It was with a proper sense of pride that the state authorities recently proposed to undertake a monumental war history of Indiana, to give a permanent record of the war activities of all the counties of the state. The individual records that will comprise a portion of that history will be imposing indeed, and among them that of Harvey Mitchell Anthony will have a place of peculiar and unrivalled distinction.

Harvey Mitchell Anthony was born February 19, 1890, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Anthony of Muncie. He was a student of the Muncie High School, and from 1908 to 1911 attended Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, specializing in mathematics and languages. In 1911 he entered Harvard University, and while attentive to the prescribed collegiate curriculum he specially favored the sciences, including advanced physics and chemistry, geology and astronomy, and also doing a

large amount of work in philosophy. While at Harvard, being a young man of means and able to indulge some special hobbies, he installed a large private laboratory and supplemented his regular work by experimental study in biology and research in radio-telegraphy and radio-telephony. He graduated in 1914 with the degree Associate in Arts of Harvard University.

Young Anthony's career is an impressive illustration of the value of thorough preparedness for any great responsibilities, whether of a private or public nature. After leaving Harvard he continued the study of Electrical Engineering and Steam Engineering at the Hawley Institute of Steam and Electrical Engineering in Boston, finally graduating from that institute with honors. Then came other advanced post-graduate courses in Columbia University in Education, and at the same time he was working in the New York Electrical Institute, of which he is also an honor graduate.

Even during these years of training and preparation several flattering offers were tendered him. However, his ambition took a very unusual and a most laudable direction. His interest in and love for his home community prompted him to return to Muncie and give the benefit of his knowledge and experience to the broadening of the opportunities offered by the new Muncie High School, which had just been completed. In that school he introduced a department of electrical engineering which surpassed many departments in that field in the majority of colleges. He was made head of the department of Electrical Engineering, Engineering Drafting and Design, and Radio-Telegraphy. Probably no school in Indiana has anything to compare with the equipment and facilities which he introduced at Muncie, and under his personal direction these facilities were used to the highest advantage. In 1916 he was made Director of Vocational Education of the city schools of Muncie.

From this happy and congenial work he was called at the outbreak of hostilities to sterner responsibilities. He organized the first department of Army Signal Corps training in the state and conducted large classes in Radio-Telegraphy at the Muncie High School. His services being immediately recognized by the navy, he was invited to take charge of the advanced work

in radio training for the navy at Great Lakes, the largest naval training station in the world. From there a few months later he was called to Washington, to organize the entire radio training system for both officers and enlisted men in the Aviation Department of the Navy. Thereafter from his headquarters at Washington he directed this training in all sections of the United States and Canada. His official title was Director of United States Naval Aeronautical Radio-Training. In that capacity he organized schools at Pensacola, Florida, Harvard University and other division schools at the plants where naval air craft was being manufactured. Although his work in that field lasted but a few months it achieved distinctive results, and he was looked upon as one of the most useful men for his years in the Navy Department.

At the secession of hostilities many offers came to him in both industrial enterprises and professorship in universities, offers that of themselves were a practical recognition of his wide experience and thorough training. He has been honored by membership in many American and European scientific societies, but, surprising as it may seem, he put aside all these remunerative offers and again exhibited his loyalty to his birthplace and his zeal for higher educational development, returning to his home and friends, and resuming his work in the Muncie schools as Director of Vocational Education and Professor of Engineering Sciences.

ANGELINE TEAL (Mrs. Norman Teal), author, whose maiden name was Gruey, was born on a farm in Southern Ohio, August 28, 1842. When she was three years old her parents removed to a farm in Noble County, Indiana, where she grew up, receiving her education in the common schools and at Miss Griggs' Seminary, at Wolcottville, Indiana.

On January 1, 1866, she married Dr. Norman Teal, a prominent physician of Kendallville, who had served through the Civil war as a surgeon in the Union Army, and who represented his county in the state legislatures of 1891 and 1893. She lived at Kendallville until her death, on September 3, 1913, and left one surviving daughter, Mrs. James DeWit, of Kendallville.

Mrs. Teal's writings were diverse. A number of her poems, children's stories and short stories were published in various magazines. She also published four volumes, "John Thorn's Folks," "Muriel Howe," "The Speaker of the House," and "The Rose of Love." She was a member of the Western Writers' Association, and took much interest in the intellectual development of the state.

THOMAS J. GRIFFITH, M. D. An old and honored physician and surgeon of Crawfordsville, Doctor Griffith since 1910 has been secretary of the Montgomery County Historical Society, and in many ways outside of his profession has used his influence and means to preserve that fine community spirit which has been one of the best assets of Crawfordsville.

He belongs to an honored family, and has had a praiseworthy interest in preserving the facts and records concerning his relatives and ancestors. Much of the information concerning the Griffith family was obtained by Doctor Griffith from his father. The Griffith family has a legendary history dating back to Edward, King of England, 1239, when they were governors of provinces in Wales. The name was honored in Shakespeare's play of King Henry VIII (1528), when Griffith was gentleman usher to Queen Catherine and when he says: "Noble Madam—Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water. May it please your highness to hear me speak his good name?" Katherine: "Yes, good Griffith." Griffith is a Welsh name and was originally spelled Gryfyth. Three brothers came to America some time in the sixteen hundreds, landing at Philadelphia and settled on the Brandywine River. They became opulent, but through selling much of their property and exchanging it for continental money during the Revolutionary war became impoverished.

The great-grandfather of Doctor Griffith was Joseph Griffith. He served as a soldier in the Revolution and was the first revolutionary soldier buried at Indianapolis—in 1823. A statement to Doctor Griffith from the War Department shows that there is eleven pounds of English money due the heirs of this Revolutionary patriot. Joseph Griffith married Mary Thornton, an Englishwoman. To them

were born: Abraham in 1774; Sarah in 1777; John in 1778; Joseph in 1780; Elizabeth in 1783; and Amos in 1786. Doctor Griffith's great-grandmother was lost in making a visit across the Allegheny Mountains and no trace of her could be found.

Abraham Griffith, grandfather of Doctor Griffith, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, November 30, 1774. He married Joanna John, a grand-aunt of D. P. John of Depauw University, October 12, 1798. Joanna died August 12, 1815, in Frederick County, Maryland. To Abraham and Joanna Griffith were born: Lydia T., Hannah, Thornton, Townsend, Barton and Clifford. Abraham Griffith, with his brother, Amos, and sons Townsend and Barton, came West after the death of his wife, accompanied by two grown daughters, Lydia and Hannah, about 1822 or 1823, and settled in Covington, Indiana. In 1824 Abraham Griffith took the contract to build the first jail at Crawfordsville for \$243. He died at Crawfordsville, June 19, 1829. His son Barton died in 1834.

Thornton Griffith, father of Doctor Griffith, came West later than his father and brothers. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1799. He was on the Island of Porto Rico in the summer of 1825, superintending the building of a wharf for a Philadelphia sugar company. While there a three-masted schooner came into San Juan with a double decked cargo of 500 negroes from Africa, all in Mother Nature's costume. The negroes were unloaded on the beach to clean up, and the third day they departed for some American port. This exhibition of man's inhumanity to man made an abolitionist of Thornton Griffith. In the campaign of Gen. William Harrison in Indiana in 1836, Thornton Griffith was honored by a committee of Crawfordsville citizens to deliver the address of welcome. February 4, 1836, he married Mary A. Hall, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Herron) Hall. She was born in Newbury County, South Carolina, June 18, 1807. Her mother died in South Carolina, December 10, 1821, leaving several children. James F. Hall, brother of Mary, was one of the county commissioners that built the courthouse at Crawfordsville. Her father and mother were born in County Monaghan, Ireland,

and landed at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1765. Two brothers of Thomas Hall were soldiers in the Revolutionary war in Gen. Francis Marion's army, one being an officer.

Thornton Griffith and wife were married at "Fruits Corner," in Ripley Township, Montgomery County, and moved in the spring of 1836 to the wilds of Clinton County, on Wild Cat Creek, four miles northeast of Frankfort, on a 160-acre tract that had been entered from the government. Here in a log cabin they began the battle of life, with wolves and wild cats for nocturnal serenaders. Thornton Griffith taught school one year in a log schoolhouse with greased paper for window lights and slabs with wooden legs for seats and slabs for flooring. About that time he was a candidate for the Legislature on the whig ticket from the counties of Clinton and Montgomery, which counties were largely democratic. It was becoming apparent that he would be elected when the democrats started a falsehood and defeated him. This so disgusted him that he would never again consent to be a candidate for office. He was a man of pleasing address, an easy and fluent speaker, invincible in argument, a great reader and possessed of a splendid memory. He was a member of the Friends Church, but had a broad catholicity characteristic of his benevolent spirit. In his later years when "moved" he frequently preached to the Friends. He died at his home in Darlington, June 23, 1869. The three children born into the Clinton County home were: Thomas J., born April 2, 1837; Joanna M., born November 25, 1839; Nancy E., born August 1, 1842. Joanna died February 13, 1865, from cerebrospinal meningitis; Nancy E. was married December 19, 1861, to Joseph Binford, and now resides at Crawfordsville.

The mother of these children has been described as a noble, thoughtful woman, devoted to her home and family, and was a devout Presbyterian. She died November 3, 1886. Her father deserves mention. Being convinced that slavery was wrong and being unable to free his slaves in South Carolina, as there was a statute against such action, he told his negroes to look around and choose their masters without breaking families. This they did. He then removed to Butler County, Ohio, and

remained there about two years, when with his children, Thomas, John A., Mary A., Elizabeth, Nancy and Henry L., he came to Ripley Township, Montgomery County, locating at what is now Fruits Corner in 1829. He bought a large farm and died there in 1848. For fifty years he was a ruling elder in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Townsend Griffith, one of the brothers of Thornton Griffith, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1801, and came to Crawfordsville in 1822. November 1, 1827, he married Mahala Catterlin. She was the daughter of Ephraim Catterlin, a pioneer settler near Crawfordsville. Townsend Griffith was prominent in the early development of the county, both in politics and civic affairs. In the summer of 1852 he made a business trip to Minnesota and died of cholera June 2, 1852, at Galena, Illinois. After a time his remains were brought home and laid to rest in the Masonic Cemetery. Of the children of Townsend Griffith and wife a brief record is as follows: Matilda, one of the first children born in Crawfordsville, married Benjamin Galey, who died many years ago and she passed away in her eighty-fifth year. Sarah A. was married to George Worthington, of a prominent family of Montgomery County, and died many years ago. Ephraim C. and Amanda were twins, born January 5, 1833; Amanda became the wife of Morgan Snook, a son of Dr. Henry Snook, a prominent pioneer physician of Montgomery County; Ephraim married February 14, 1855, Mary J. Brassfield, who was born August 5, 1837, Ephraim died February 11, 1901, and was noted for his hustling business ability. His widow is now living with her son Howard. Ephraim and wife had the following children: George, well known as an architect; Frank E., who died young; William Douglas, who married December 14, 1910, Agnes A. Walsh; Howard E. and Birdie, all of whom live in Crawfordsville. Mary Griffith, the next child of Townsend Griffith and wife, married Charles Bowen and both are now deceased, their two surviving children being Arthur and Clara, the latter married and living in Kansas. Rebecca Griffith died in infancy. Abraham Griffith lived to manhood and was thrown from a horse and killed. John Warner Griffith was an

express messenger from Indianapolis to St. Louis and was killed in a railroad wreck.

George, a son of Ephraim and Mary Griffith, married March 10, 1880, Ida M. Coster. He was born in Crawfordsville, March 12, 1856. William Douglas, another son of Ephraim, was born June 22, 1861; Frank E. was born June 2, 1858; and Howard E. was born December 30, 1876. George and Ida Griffith have two sons, Claude and Karl. Claude married Helen Nolan and has one son, and Karl is married and lives at Urbana, Illinois, and has four daughters.

Rev. Thomas Griffith, a cousin of Thornton Griffith, was the first Methodist minister in Crawfordsville. He preached in a small frame church where the present Methodist church now stands. He married Lucy Daniels, and was a brother-in-law of John Crawford, a pioneer merchant. Their sons were John and Thomas B. John was a druggist and died many years ago, Thomas was a soldier in the famous Eighty-sixth Indiana Infantry in the Civil war, and after the war married, October 15, 1864, Amanda Wilhite, by whom he had a son, William Griffith. Thomas Griffith died thirty-five years ago and his remains lie in the Masonic Cemetery. Rev. Thomas Griffith is buried in the old Town cemetery.

Amos Griffith, a brother of Abraham Griffith, the grandfather of Doctor Griffith, went to Warren County, Indiana, in 1830, and married an Indian woman with a large land inheritance. Doctor Griffith's father visited them in 1832, and their home was a model of cleanliness. No children were born to them.

Dr. Thomas J. Griffith is a charter member of the Montgomery County Medical Society, organized forty-six years ago, and is the last living charter member. He is not only the oldest physician in the county in active practice, but the oldest in years of practice, his services covering fifty-one years. He is an ardent archeologist and has a valuable collection of Indian relics which he has been fifty years in collecting. One rare relic is a mound builders copper axe found forty years ago in the eastern part of Madison Township in digging the state ditch. He has been offered \$50 for it. The doctor is a member of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic,

and is a past post commander. Of this he is quite proud. He is secretary of the Montgomery County Historical Society and is enthusiastic in its promotion. He is a charter member of the prohibition party in Montgomery County and cast the first prohibition vote in Darlington for his favorite, John P. St. John, in 1884. For twelve years he was the party's county chairman. In religion he is a Unitarian.

WILLIAM V. STOY. More than forty years the business and social community of Lafayette knew and honored William V. Stoy, merchant, public-spirited citizen, and a man of many kindly and deep interests in the welfare of the community. Though he was seventy-three years old when the final summons came his death was regarded as a sad bereavement to that community when it came on November 3, 1917.

Mr. Stoy was born at New Albany, Indiana, November 24, 1844, son of Peter and Mary (Wicks) Stoy. He was the last surviving member of a family of twelve children and he was the youngest. He grew up with the average opportunities and environment of an Indiana boy, but acquired a liberal education, finishing at De Pauw University. Coming to Lafayette, in 1874, Mr. Stoy established a carpet and furniture business in the same building which he occupied at the time of his death. In more than forty years this business had been built up to large proportions until it was considered one of the largest stores of its kind in this part of the state. Prosperity came to him in generous measure, and while it was completely earned by ability and industry it was used not alone for the profit and advantage of Mr. Stoy. He was liberal in his attitude and in his support of all worthy public measures. As the editor of one of Lafayette's papers said: "He was a man who took an active interest in public affairs, was a liberal contributor to all public enterprises and a good citizen."

For many years he was prominent in republican politics and came to be well known by the prominent republicans throughout the state. In former years he was a member of the Lincoln Club. He was a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He took a very

active part in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Stoy attributed much of his health and strength to an active outdoor life. He owned a summer home at Ottawa Beach in Michigan and spent every summer with his family there.

On May 9, 1871, at New Albany, Mr. Stoy married Miss Mary Catherine Kendle, who survives him. Six children were born to their marriage, two of whom died in infancy. The other four are: Mrs. William M. Riach, of Chicago, who has one child, Marjorie S. Riach; Ray W., Mary V. and Katie J., all of Lafayette.

REV. JOHN F. DEGROOTE, C. S. C. Among the members of the Catholic priesthood there are found men of broad education, enlightened views and great religious enthusiasm, whose precept and teachings exercise a recognized influence for morality that must be adjudged one of the supreme factors in advancing any community. The Catholic priest is called upon to not only be a spiritual guide to his people, but he must also be possessed of an appreciable share of the kind of practicability that will enable him to advise and teach in the ordinary events of life, and to protect the interests of his flock while also promoting the temporal affairs of his parish. Much, in fact, is demanded of those who choose the unselfish life of the Catholic priest. Not all, as in other walks of life, are fitted by nature for the same sum of responsibility, and perhaps few, under the same conditions, would have advanced to the important position now occupied by Rev. John F. DeGroote, pastor of Saint Patrick's Catholic Church of South Bend.

Father DeGroote was born at Mishawaka, Saint Joseph County, Indiana, August 27, 1866, his parents being Benjamin and Catherine (Woods) DeGroote. His father was born at Ghent, Belgium, in 1827, and as a young man emigrated to the United States, becoming an early settler and pioneer farmer of the vicinity of Mishawaka, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1912, at the age of eighty-five years. He was a democrat in politics, but was content to pass his life in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, and never sought any honors save those to be gained from honorable transactions with his fellow men and a co-operation with

them in good and beneficial work. Mrs. DeGroote, who was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1833, was a young woman when she came to the United States, and died at Mishawaka, Indiana, in 1885. She was first married to Francis McCabe, a carpenter and general mechanic, who died at Mishawaka, and they had one child: Sarah, who is the wife of I. V. Roy, a retired citizen of Mishawaka. Mr. and Mrs. DeGroote had two children: Charles, who is superintendent of the paint department of the Dodge factory at Mishawaka; and Rev. John F.

Rev. John F. DeGroote was educated in the parochial schools of Mishawaka for his preliminary training, following which he enrolled as a student at Notre Dame University. There he took classical and theological courses, philosophy and theology, spending seven years in study, and was ordained to the priesthood of the Catholic Church, July 19, 1893. He said his first mass at Saint Joseph's Church, Mishawaka, two days later, and was shortly thereafter appointed prefect of discipline of Saint Edward's College, Austin, Texas, where he remained for one year. Following this he filled a similar position at Holy Cross College for three years at New Orleans, Louisiana, and was next made assistant pastor of Sacred Heart Church in that city, and remained as such two years. On March 29, 1899, Father DeGroote was appointed pastor of Saint Patrick's Church at South Bend, Indiana, and here has remained to the present time. This church was established in 1858 by the Rev. Father Thomas Carroll. At that time it was a small but earnest parish, being noted more for its zeal and religious enthusiasm than for its numbers. It has steadily grown in size until it now has 400 families in its congregation, and its fervor and spirit have lost nothing in the passing of the years. The old church was located on Division Street, but in 1886 it was found necessary to have a larger edifice for the worshipers, and a brick structure was accordingly erected on Taylor Street, where there is a seating capacity of 800 people. In addition to the church there are the buildings of Saint Joseph's Academy, Saint Patrick's Parochial School for the boys of the parish, and the rectory. Father DeGroote has been tireless in working in the interests of his parishion-

ers, among whom he is greatly beloved. He is entitled to write the initials C. S. C. after his name, being a member of the Congregation of the Holy Cross. He holds membership in South Bend Council No. 553, Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Country Club. He has taken an active and useful part in various civic movements calculated to benefit the community, and can always be found associated with other leading citizens of South Bend in the advancement of enterprises making for higher morals, educational advancement and better citizenship.

ELMER AND CHARLES ELMER CROCKETT. For eighty-five years the Crockett family has been well and favorably known in Saint Joseph County, and during all this period its members have been prominently identified with this community's material progress and financial interests. The Crockett family of this notice traces its ancestry back along the same line as that of Davy Crockett, the great American pioneer hunter, politician and humorist, member of Congress from Tennessee, and soldier during the Texan war, who lost his life at Fort Alamo with a number of other patriots. The family is also connected with Anthony Crockett, who served for two years, from 1776, in Colonel Morgan's regiment during the Revolutionary war. He was born in the County of Prince Edward, Virginia, and when a boy moved with his parents to Bothloust County in the same state, where he enlisted in the patriot army for two years, joining Thomas Posey's company, Seventh Virginia Regiment. This regiment was commanded by Col. Alexander McConahan. The company marched to Old Point Comfort and after the battle of Princeton went to Philadelphia, where it joined Colonel Morgan's regiment, and its members were discharged in February, 1778; Crockett then joined Capt. Jesse Evans' company as first lieutenant and left home with this company March 16, 1779, for Long Island, the trip being made down the Tennessee River by boat, during which journey there were several skirmishes with the Indians. In the winter of 1779 Captain Evans' company was ordered back to Virginia to recruit more men, and in 1781 Lieutenant Crockett returned to Kentucky and was

stationed at Gordon's Station, in Lincoln County, being frequently in pursuit of the Indians during 1782. With Captain Ray he marched to Piqua, Ohio, and remained there until the close of the war. One of the executors of his will, William R. Crockett, was secured for the executors for \$30,000.

Shellim Crockett, the grandfather of Charles E. Crockett and father of Elmer Crockett, was born in Kentucky in 1818, a son of Robert Crockett, who was engaged in farming for some years in the vicinity of Lexington, Kentucky, later moved to Ohio, and died at South Bend. Shellim Crockett was still a lad when taken by his parents to Ohio and was there reared until he reached the age of fourteen years, the family's arrival in Saint Joseph County, Indiana, being in the year 1832. One of the pioneer residents of the county, he also became one of the first merchants of South Bend, and is still well remembered by many of the older residents of the city as a man of sterling and sturdy traits of character, upright and straightforward in his dealings and true to his engagements. He was a republican in politics after that party was organized, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Crockett married Louise Ireland, who was born in 1824 in Saint Joseph County, and died in 1848 in Elkhart County, Indiana, and they became the parents of the following children: Garrett, who died while holding the seat of county judge of Josephine County, Oregon; John C., who died as a young man at South Bend; Elmer; and Wallace, who died at South Bend at the age of twenty-three years.

Elmer Crockett received his education in the public schools of South Bend and Mishawaka, Indiana, and when he was fifteen years of age began to learn the printer's trade at the latter place. He was born September 1, 1844, in Saint Joseph County, Indiana, and therefore had not yet reached his majority when he enlisted, in 1865, in the One Hundred Thirty-Eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which organization he served six months in the Union Army during the Civil war. Returning to his home, he began to divide his time between securing an education and learning the printer's trade, but when he was twenty-two years of age left school, and in 1867 came to South Bend, to become foreman in the

plant of the Saint Joseph Valley Register. In 1872, in company with his brother-in-law, Alfred B. Miller, Mr. Crockett founded the South Bend Tribune, with which he has been connected ever since. This paper proved a success from the start, and as the years passed the partners gradually enlarged their plant and equipment and finally organized the Tribune Printing Company, of which at the time of Mr. Miller's death in 1892 Mr. Crockett was elected president, a position which he still retains. The offices and plant of this concern are located at No. 128 North Main Street, and the entire establishment is modern in every particular and conducted in a manner that serves as a model for others to follow.

Aside from the Tribune Printing Company Mr. Crockett's interests are numerous, important and varied. He is president of the Building and Loan Association of South Bend, an association with a capital of \$2,000,000, and for years he has been one of the trustees of the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank. As a citizen he has been prominent in movements which have aided South Bend to better things, and during the building of the new courthouse was a member of the citizen's advisory committee. He is now treasurer of the Riverview Cemetery Association, and was formerly president of the Young Men's Christian Association of South Bend. During the past forty years he has been a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder thereof, and for twenty years served as superintendent of the Sunday school, while in many other ways he has helped to encourage religion, morality and good citizenship. Politically a republican, in 1888 he was honored by the appointment as postmaster of South Bend, under the administration of President Harrison, and served with distinction in that office for five years. During the campaigns of 1898 and 1900 Mr. Crockett was a member of the Republican State Central Committee in addition to serving as chairman of the State Newspaper Bureau at that time. As a fraternalist Mr. Crockett has been equally prominent. He belongs to Portage Lodge No. 675, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Mason; was grand high priest of the grand chapter of Indiana in 1889 and 1890; belongs to South Bend Council No. 82, Royal and Select

Masters; South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knight Templars; and to Fort Wayne Consistory, thirty-second degree of Masonry, being also a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Indianapolis. He has never forgotten his experiences while in the army of his country, and now belongs to Norman Eddy Post No. 579, Grand Army of the Republic. He was senior vice commander of the Department of Indiana in 1896; and has been commander of Norman Eddy Post No. 579, as well as of Auten Post No. 8, South Bend, to which he formerly belonged.

In 1868, at South Bend, Mr. Crockett was married to Miss Anna Miller, daughter of ex-Sheriff B. F. and Eliza (Baird) Miller, both of whom are now deceased, and to this union there have been born children as follows: Addie, who died at the age of two years; Frank, who also died at that age; Charles Elmer; Ethel, who is the wife of MZL Fuller, a manufacturer of wagons at Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Donnell, who died at the age of seven years.

Charles Elmer Crockett was born at South Bend, Indiana, August 8, 1876, and was given excellent educational advantages in his youth, first attending the public schools of South Bend and being graduated from the high school with the class of 1894, subsequently entering Wabash College and graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898, and later receiving the honorary degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1908. He was a member of the Delta Tau Delta and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities, and when his course was completed entered at once the office of the Tribune Printing Company, of which he is now secretary and treasurer. Mr. Crockett is a director in the South Bend Building and Loan Association and in the Riverview Cemetery Association. He is a Republican in his political views and a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Crockett is, like his father, interested in Masonry and belongs to Portage Lodge No. 675, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master by service; South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is past high priest; South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar; South Bend Council No. 82, Royal and Select Masters, and Indianapolis

Consistory, thirty-second degree of Masonry; and is also a member of Murat Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Indianapolis. He also holds membership in the Country Club of South Bend and in the South Bend Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Crockett was married in April, 1906, at South Bend, to Miss Edna Summers, daughter of Wilson and Helen (Powell) Summers, the latter deceased and the former a retired resident of Charlotte, Michigan. To this union there have come two children: Elizabeth Ann, born January 24, 1907; and Helen Jane, born April 4, 1914.

JOHN CHESS ELLSWORTH. To successfully carry on any large business enterprise in these modern days of strenuous competition and changing markets, requires optimism, courage and other stable qualities not possessed by every one. In the commercial field merchandising occupies so large a place that it may well be named one of a community's first and last necessities. For almost a half century the Ellsworth name has been connected with a mercantile business at South Bend, and during the long passage of years the business has been quietly developed and expanded, through honest methods and able management, until now it stands among the foremost in this section of Indiana. Founded by the father of its present owner, John Chess Ellsworth, it kept pace with the rapid development of the city, and since his death the same business ethics have been preserved as its activities and accommodations have been increased to meet wider demands.

John Chess Ellsworth was born at South Bend, Indiana, December 20, 1877. His parents were Frederick D. and Nellie (Chess) Ellsworth. Frederick D. Ellsworth was born in 1848, at Mishawaka, Indiana, and died at South Bend in 1897. He was reared in his native place and educated there but in early manhood came to South Bend. His father, James Ellsworth, was born in the State of New York in 1817, where his English ancestors had been early settlers. James Ellsworth was a civil engineer by profession and made his first visit to Indiana in that line of work. He located permanently at Mishawaka and died there in 1852.

In 1872 Frederick D. Ellsworth em-

barked in a mercantile business at South Bend, in a modest way, having some knowledge of dry goods, and a keen, practical business sense, and from the start was prosperous and through his sagacity safely guided his enterprise through subsequent various depressed business periods and panics. He continued active in the management of his affairs until his death. He was a republican in his political views but never desired any public office, although he was an interested citizen and favored all measures that promised to benefit the city. He was a faithful member of the Episcopal Church, which was largely his agent in the distribution of his charities. He was married in this city to Miss Nellie Chess, who was born at South Bend in 1850 and died here in 1900. They had but one child born to them, John Chess.

John Chess Ellsworth attended the public schools at South Bend and remained in the high school through his sophomore year and then became a student in Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from where he was graduated in 1896. Upon his return home he entered his father's business and has continued interested here ever since and is sole owner. Mr. Ellsworth owns the handsome store building at Nos. 111-117 North Michigan Street, where he has a large amount of floor space and carries a stock second to none in Northern Indiana. He has other property at South Bend, including his comfortable and attractive residence at No. 310 Washington Street, South Bend.

Mr. Ellsworth was married at Lowell, Massachusetts, in 1903, to Miss Alice Chalifaux, who is a daughter of J. L. and Helene Chalifaux, the latter of whom still resides at Lowell. The father of Mrs. Ellsworth was formerly a prominent merchant in that city and his death occurred there. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have four children, three daughters and one son, namely: Helene, Frederick, Phyllis and Alice.

While not particularly active politically, Mr. Ellsworth is a loyal republican and a patriotic citizen. He is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to St. Joseph Lodge No. 45, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; South Bend Chapter No. 29, Royal Arch Masons; and South Bend Commandery No. 13, Knights Templar. He is identified also with South Bend Lodge No. 235, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Organizations of a social nature in which

Mr. Ellsworth finds congenial companionship are the Indiana Society and the Indiana and the Country clubs. He is a director in the First National Bank of South Bend.

JULIUS G. SIEGERT is one of the most interesting men of Northern Indiana, not only because of his long record as a teacher, but especially for the fact that for over half a century he has been connected with St. John's parochial school in the City of LaPorte. A year or so ago he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a teacher in those schools. In recent years it has been his privilege to supervise the education of some young people who are grandchildren of some of his first pupils in St. John's.

Mr. Siegert was born in the City of Breslau, Prussia, but has lived in America since early boyhood. His father, Samuel G. Siegert, was born in the same city and was liberally educated and became an educator. He began teaching in young manhood, and taught in Germany until 1854. He then brought his family to America and was on the ocean thirteen weeks battling with the waves before landing at New York City. From there he went to Buffalo and was a teacher in the parochial schools several years. Later he moved to Des Peres, Missouri, and was connected with the parochial schools of that community until his death at the advanced age of seventy-eight. He married Susanna Schultz, who died in Germany. She was the mother of three children: Julius G.; Charles, a resident of Chicago; and Mary, who married A. Levine, of Chicago.

Julius G. Siegert attended parochial schools taught by his father, and later took the normal course in Concordia College at Fort Wayne. While he was an attendant there the college was moved to Addison, Illinois. He graduated in 1867, and his first assignment of duty was as a teacher in St. John's parochial school at LaPorte. There has been no important interruption to the steady flow of his service and his duty, and in 1917, this school, its patrons and hundreds of its former students celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a teacher. Seldom does such distinguished honor come to a man who has grown old in a service that represents the highest form of usefulness.

Mr. Siegert married in 1869 Miss

Louisa Fenker. She was born in Cincinnati, daughter of Henry and Sophie Fenker, both natives of Germany. Mrs. Siegert died in August, 1910. Mr. Siegert besides six children who grew up in his home also has a number of grandchildren. His own children are named Julia, Emma, Matilda, Lydia, Anna and Paul. Julia is the wife of Charles Middledorf, and her four children are Huldah, Julius, Carl and Ruth. Emma was married to Christopher Borman. Matilda married George Ulrich and has nine children, Marie, Louis, Carl, Elsie, Margaret and Eloise, twins, Pauline and Louise, twins, and Adelle. Lydia Siegert became the wife of Henry Paul and has four children, Margaret, Louis, Otto and Harriet. Anna was married to Fred Zimmerman and has three sons, Ralph, Edgar and Frederick. Paul, the only son of Mr. Siegert has a son named Julius.

Professor Siegert is a member of the Walther League and is chairman of Branch No. 50 of the Concordia Society.

MARTIN LUECKE has for fifteen years directed the administration and the educational ideals of one of Indiana's oldest and most important institutions of higher learning, Concordia College at Fort Wayne. There are men all over the world who gratefully recognize their debt to Concordia College. It has been a training ground not only for ministers and teachers of the Lutheran Church but for men in all the walks and professions.

Concordia College was founded in 1839 in Perry County, Missouri, by some Lutheran refugees from Saxony. It was first taught in a log cabin. Later it was removed to the City of St. Louis, and when St. Louis became almost a battleground of the Civil war the institution was removed in 1861 to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Here it was reorganized and in a measure replaced the Lutheran Seminary. For over fifty years it has continued its usefulness and growth and is now one of the largest and most influential Lutheran schools in America. It has always emphasized the training of young men for the Lutheran ministry, though from time to time other departments have been created until the college provides practically all the facilities of a university. For several years the college has offered instruction and training in

military work. The campus now contains eighteen substantial buildings, including six residences, lecture hall, dormitory, dining hall, gymnasium, heating plant, hospital and armory.

Much of the physical growth and up-building of the institution has been accomplished during the presidency of Dr. Martin Luecke. A native American, he was born at Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, June 22, 1859, son of Christian and Emily (Von Henning) Luecke. He was not a stranger to Fort Wayne and Concordia College when he entered upon the presidency, since he had taken his preparatory work here, graduating from the preparatory department in 1878. In 1881 he graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, and began his duties as a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bethalto, Illinois. He was stationed there from 1881 to 1884 and at Troy, Illinois, from 1884 to 1892, in both of which places he performed some highly effective work. From 1892 until 1903 he was pastor of a large church at Springfield, Illinois, and during that time held several positions in the Synods of Missouri, Ohio, and other states. While at Springfield he founded the Springfield Hospital and Training School in 1897.

Doctor Luecke became president and professor of New Testament Greek and Religion at Concordia College in 1903. Along with his work as a pastor and school administrator he has done much research and is a thorough scholar. He is author of a History of the Civil war of the United States, published in 1892; a History of Concordia Seminary at Springfield, Illinois, published in 1896; Synopsis of the Holy History of the Old and New Testament, published in 1906; and of a Short Life of Christ, published in 1911. Doctor Luecke married in 1882 Sina Mansholt of Dorsey, Illinois. Their son, Martin H. Luecke, is one of the prominent lawyers of Fort Wayne.

LUCIAN BARBOUR was born at Canton, Connecticut, March 4, 1811. He graduated at Amherst in 1837, working his way through college, and then removed to Madison, Indiana, where he read law with Stephen C. Stephens, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state. In 1839 he located at Indianapolis, and formed a



M. Luecke,

partnership with Judge Wm. W. Wicks. During this partnership he wrote a work on justices of the peace, which was published as "Wicks & Barbour's Treatise." He was subsequently associated at various times in partnerships with Albert G. Porter, John D. Howland, Charles P. Jacobs, Charles W. Smith and James Laird.

Mr. Barbour was originally a democrat, and served as United States District Attorney for Indiana under President Polk. He was also one of the three commissioners who prepared the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice under the Constitution of 1851. He left the party on the slavery issue, and in 1854 was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis district as a fusionist, defeating Thomas A. Hendricks. He served for one term, 1855-7, and then resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death, at Indianapolis, July 19, 1880.

BENJAMIN F. DUNN. An experienced, honest, upright realty dealer would be the first to agree to the statement that in few lines of business is there more urgent call for careful study than in real estate transactions. The papers that enter into various agreements whether the investor is buying a cottage, a palace, a farm or a gold mine, are apt to be complex and a little beyond the ordinary understanding, hence a wise man will select his real estate dealer with as much caution as any other valuable possession in life. Should he come to South Bend the difficulty would be as nothing for every representative citizen would name Benjamin F. Dunn, who is one of the oldest, largest and thoroughly responsible realty men of this city, with an experience covering thirty-six years.

Benjamin F. Dunn was born June 14, 1833, in Saint Joseph County, Indiana. His parents were Reynolds and Phoebe (Tatman) Dunn. Reynolds Dunn was born in 1793, in New Jersey, and was a son of Reuben Dunn, who was of English ancestry. Reynolds Dunn remained in his native state until manhood and then went to Green County, Ohio, and from there in 1831 to Saint Joseph County, Indiana. There he became a man of political importance, a staunch democrat, and was elected associate judge. He owned a farm in Saint Joseph County that was retained in the family until recent years. In 1854

Reynolds Dunn retired and removed to South Bend, where his death occurred in 1860. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and was an attendant on the services of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a generous supporter of this religious body.

In Greene County, Ohio, Reynolds Dunn was married to Phoebe Tatman, who was born there in 1800. She died at South Bend in 1863, a woman of noble character and innumerable virtues. To them the following children were born: Mary Jane, who died in Saint Joseph County, was the wife of Reuben Dunn, who is also deceased; Simeon, who died in youth; Elizabeth, who died in Saint Joseph County, was the wife of Asher Egbert, who is also deceased; Martha, who was the wife of Andrew Kinney, a farmer in Saint Joseph County, died there as did her husband; James, who died on his farm in Saint Joseph County; Jeanette, who died in childhood; Benjamin F.; Phoebe Ann, who married Robert Myler and they lived on their farm in Saint Joseph County until they retired to South Bend, where both died; Harriet, who married Theodore Witherell, a jeweler in South Bend, and both died here; and John H., who is a retired merchant of South Bend.

During boyhood Benjamin F. Dunn attended the country schools and later had excellent training in the public schools of South Bend, leaving school when twenty years old to accept a clerkship in a South Bend Store. He continued in this capacity until 1860, when he took a trip to the western country, and during a year of travel saw many wonders, visiting Pike's Peak and Rocky Mountain regions in Colorado. He was loyal to Indiana, however, and returned and for two years followed a marble and stone cutting business. This, however, was largely an experiment, and finding himself not particularly well satisfied, turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and continued until 1867, when he sold out, on account of failing health. In 1868 Mr. Dunn embarked in the manufacture of furniture and prospered until the panic of 1873, when his business, like hundreds of others, was swept away in the cataclysm of that business depression period.

From the standpoint of a young man seeing a business opening every line is apt

to seem crowded, but Mr. Dunn did not lose courage, and after a temporary return to a clerkship the path in 1881 opened to the business in which he has amassed a comfortable fortune and additionally has built up a reputation for trustworthiness and public spirit. In this year he went into the real estate and loan business, a line of endeavor for which he has been particularly well fitted. Through his efforts a large amount of outside capital has been brought to South Bend, and many of the finest residence sections have come into being. He owns a large amount of property, including his residence at No. 203 South Lafayette Street, where he has lived for over sixty years. In addition to his interests mentioned he is vice-president of the Saint Joseph County Savings Bank.

Mr. Dunn was married at South Bend in October, 1864, to Miss Mary Hamilton, who was born in Pennsylvania and died at South Bend in 1905, the mother of three children and one grandchild, as follows: Grace, who is the wife of John G. Schurz, a traveling agent in the matter of systematizing business methods, an expert and they have one son, Franklin Dunn Schurz; Flora, who is the wife of F. A. Miller, the able editor of the South Bend Tribune; and Blanche, who resides with her father.

Mr. Dunn identifies himself politically as an independent democrat. He has never desired public office but has served for eleven years as a member of the school board. From youth he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and for forty years has been a trustee of the First Methodist Church here. Many years ago he assisted in building the old church and later gave equal help when the new edifice took the place of the old one. He has encouraged many worthy enterprises here and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Y. M. C. A. and the Country Club.

DESIDERIUS D. NEMETH, secretary of the St. Joseph County Bar Association, came to South Bend ten years ago and has achieved a high reputation in his profession and is well known in local civic and social affairs.

He was born in the town of Nagy-Szalonta, in the county of Bihar, Hungary. His father, William Nemeth, was born at Belenyes in the same county, served an

apprenticeship as a blacksmith, but on account of failing health became a tailor and followed his trade at Nagy-Szalonta and later at Arad. He died at the age of thirty-two. His wife, Amelia Sonnenfeld, was born at Arad, and she came to America in 1893 and is now living at South Bend.

D. D. Nemeth attended school steadily in his native land from the age of six to twenty-two, receiving the A. B. and M. S. degrees. In 1892 he went to Paris, studying one year in that city, and in 1893 came to the United States, where he entered the University of the City of New York. He was graduated in law from that institution in 1897. After that he had to wait two years before he could secure his naturalization papers, and immediately then was admitted to practice. In the meantime he had been in the government service as an interpreter at the immigrant station on Ellis Island. Leaving the east he spent two years in Arizona, also acting as a United States Immigration Inspector on the Mexican border for two years.

Mr. Nemeth located at South Bend in 1907 and has enjoyed a good law practice and is also in the insurance business. He has been honored for three consecutive terms as secretary of the Bar Association. He is a member of several fraternities and also the Country Club.

JAMES B. ELMORE. A minor distinction attaching to the Indiana school of authors is that even the more successful in the financial sense have chosen to remain at home, close to the original source of their inspiration. They are known as casual visitors, not as resident members of the metropolitan literary centers. James B. Elmore, the "bard of Alamo," whose verse has been read "round the world," is still at Alamo, where his genius was forged in a peaceful Indiana landscape, some considerable portion of which he has acquired "in fee" as he long ago acquired it by poetic license, and is busy with livestock and crops as well as the implements of literature.

Mr. Elmore was born January 25, 1857, at the little town of Alamo in Ripley township of Montgomery County. Alamo is his home today, and while at different times in the passing years he has made excursions to distant scenes he has always returned, and he has no other thought today than

that Alamo will be his home the rest of his life. He is a son of Matthias and Mary (Willis) Elmore. Matthias Elmore, who was born in Ohio in 1809 and died in 1892, had a meager education during his youth, going no further than "the rule of three" in mathematics. Being a great reader and a man of keen perceptions he practically acquired an education and a good one at that by his own efforts. He took a keen interest in politics and in early days was a whig. He was a carpenter by trade and helped construct the first Methodist Episcopal Church at Crawfordsville. His chief life work, however, was farming. Matthias Elmore was three times married. By his first marriage he had seven children and six by his second wife, but none by the last union. His first wife was a cousin of William English, a well known political leader and capitalist in Indianapolis. His third wife was Virginia Kyle. Of the thirteen children only five are now living. James B. Elmore's father was of Scotch descent and his mother of Dutch lineage, and a native of Ohio.

James B. Elmore grew up on a farm, working in the summer and going to school in the winter until he reached the age of fifteen. He then entered the Alamo Academy, where he graduated in a large class. Among his classmates were N. J. Clodfelter, poet and novelist; William Humphrey, member of Congress from the state of Washington; Oswald Humphrey, president of Cornell University; Eva Clodfelter Ballard, a novelist; William Denman, a former public official of Putnam County; and Albert Gilkey, a large hardware merchant of Oklahoma.

Mr. Elmore's ambitions to obtain a collegiate training were never realized. But schools and colleges do not make poets, great doctors, professional men of any kind, they merely afford a more convenient opportunity for young men of talents to acquire their preliminary training. Thus it was with Mr. Elmore. The practical experiences of day by day living, and a vast amount of miscellaneous reading have supplied him with those materials out of which character and success are molded.

For twenty years Mr. Elmore taught school, chiefly in winter terms, farming during the summer. On February 14, 1880, he married Miss Mary Ann Murray, of Nevada City, Missouri. She was born in

Missouri May 23, 1863, daughter of James and Mary Ann (Templin) Murray, her father a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Elmore had five children: Maude L. and Nora now deceased; Roscoe M., born October 1, 1882, married Myrtle Lattimore and became a successful teacher; Grace, born January 17, 1885, wife of Nathan Drolinger; and Albert Murray, born September 20, 1889, who married Lula M. Seits and has two children, James Byron, Jr., named in honor of his grandfather, and Margaret Angeline.

Mr. Elmore has always acknowledged a great debt to his wife. He paid her a delicate tribute in a little autobiographical sketch he wrote at one time in the following words: "Unlike the bachelor poets of his time, Mr. Elmore sings of nature, romance and love, such as they can never do. Their dreams, as of 'Sweethearts of Long Ago,' never materialized except through the mystic smoke of tobacco fumes and nepenthe of varied mysterious spirits of the lower regions. Elmore loves the pure and undefiled idyls that roam about the woods and pastures, whose visions and inspirations come by breathing the sweet aroma of the beautiful flowers which charm the gods of the universe and harmonize every element of human nature in a beautiful paragon of love, where man ever rests in that beautiful and blissful abode of everlasting happiness."

Through the various years of his work as a teacher Mr. Elmore wrote occasional poems for the newspapers. It was at the request of his wife in 1898 that he published his first volume of poems, a volume that had a wide run of popularity and served to make his name more widely appreciated. It was comparatively early in his career that Mr. Jesse Greene of Crawfordsville christened him the Bard of Alamo, and it is by that title he is doubtless most widely known. Some of his best verse was written while he was in school, two poems of great merit dating from that period of his life being "The Belle of Alamo," and the "Red Bird." The first book title was "Love Among the Mistletoe and other Poems." Two years later this was followed by "A Lover in Cuba and Other Poems." A few years later came his third volume of verse "Twenty-five years in Jackville" and a romance in the "Days of the Golden Circle." His last volume

bears the title "Autumn Roses." He is just completing a work which goes to press shortly under title of "Nature Poems." Mr. Elmore has also appeared before many cultured audiences as a lecturer, his services being in demand by many colleges and institutions. His writings are to a large degree a transcript of his experience and reflect largely that elevation of feeling which pervades the simple and commonplace life. If he were not so well known as a poet he might easily be classed as one of Indiana's most prosperous and progressive farmers.

At the time of his marriage and after some years as a rural school teacher he invested the sum of four hundred dollars, all that he had been able to save, in thirty acres of land. That thirty acres is included in his present farm. There he lived for some time in a log cabin. Besides farming he taught school. He purchased eighty acres more, going in debt for that, and traded the eighty for a hundred sixty acres near home, and this quarter section he still owns. Later he bought eighty acres from his father and also inherited another forty-seven acres. He also bought sixty acres south of the home place and a hundred sixty acres north of the home farm. That makes him proprietor of a fine domain of five hundred forty acres, nearly all tillable, and moreover well tilled, well fenced and perfectly improved into practically a modern Indiana farm and homestead. Mr. Elmore for a number of years has made a specialty of raising Poland China hogs and Polled cattle. While he undoubtedly has the literary temperament, he has in the management of his farm the genius of the business man, seen everywhere in the system and efficiency which characterize the farm.

Mr. Elmore is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, is a member of the Christian Church, and beginning to vote for the democrats he later became a republican. He has deserved well of his fellow men, has profited because he has served well, and to a large degree his life has been its own reward.

EDGAR M. BALDWIN. The conventional hero from the time of Ulysses to the present is one who has played many parts, has seen much of strange lands and strange

peoples, and has an altogether tempestuous and stormy career until he rests more or less content in old age in his beloved Ithaca. But many adventures and experiences worth while may befall the man who spends his life in quiet places, almost altogether in the community that knew him as a boy, and that knew his parents and grandparents and even more remote ancestors before him.

That has been the lot and destiny of Edgar M. Baldwin, editor and proprietor of *The Fairmount News*, and well and favorably known as a journalist and man of affairs in many other parts of Indiana than Grant County.

The Baldwins are an old and numerous lineage both in America and in Wales. From three colonial settlers of the name are descended many well known people, including Governor Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut; Judge Daniel P. Baldwin, at one time attorney general of Indiana, and the Baldwins who established and conducted the great Baldwin Locomotive Works.

The Baldwins in Grant County are descended from one of three brothers who settled in North Carolina. They were all Quakers, chiefly farmers by occupation. The great-grandfather of the Fairmount editor was Daniel Baldwin, Sr., who was born in North Carolina and married Mary Benbow.

Of their children Daniel Baldwin, Jr., was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, December 10, 1789, and married in 1812 Christian Wilcuts, who was born November 11, 1793. After their marriage they put their simple household equipment in a wagon and with ox teams set out for the Northwest, joining the old Quaker settlement near Richmond, in Wayne County, Indiana. In 1833 Daniel Baldwin brought his family to Grant County and moved into a partly finished log cabin on the southwest corner of Main and Eighth Streets in Fairmount, at that time an unbroken wilderness. His was the first house in the present corporation limits of Fairmount. A considerable part of the north side of that village is built on land that he owned. Daniel Baldwin, Jr., died at Fairmount October 9, 1845, and his wife October 28, 1848. They were active in establishing the first Quaker church at Back Creek. They were the parents of eleven

children, and by their marriages and descendants they comprise a very numerous interrelationship, many still found in Grant County, while many others went to other counties and states.

Micah Baldwin, father of Edgar M., was born in Wayne County, May 26, 1828. As he grew up he worked on his father's farm, but later in life he learned the trade of tanner and followed that occupation for a number of years. In 1877 he gave up the tanning trade and became a dealer in meats. While conducting a tannery he had also handled and made custom shoes and harness, and his last years were spent as a custom maker of shoes and as a repairer. He worked in that line to within six weeks of his death. He died March 13, 1893. He was a birthright Quaker and kept utmost fidelity to that faith. April 24, 1850, he married Miss Sarah Morris, who was born in Wayne County, Indiana, December 3, 1830, daughter of Nathan and Miriam (Benbow) Morris. Her people were also early settlers of Grant County, and her father was very prominent as a member and minister of the Quaker Church.

Edgar M. Baldwin was the seventh in age among his parents' nine children, and was born at Fairmount, April 2, 1866. He attended the local public schools and at the age of eleven, in 1877, started to learn the printing trade. He worked in The Fairmount News office and as a journeyman traveled over the country, developing his skill in the composing rooms of some of the largest dailies and printing establishments in the country. This employment brought him to the cities of Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, where he was employed on the old Chicago Herald, was for two years in a law printing house in New York City, did work at Washington and other eastern cities, sojourned briefly again at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, and in 1885 returned to Fairmount. For three years he was proprietor of The Fairmount News. This was followed by an experience in journalism on what was then the frontier of Western Kansas, where for a few months he conducted The Ellis Headlight. In 1890 he was appointed to a position in the Government printing office at Washington, and during the next four and a

half years was employed on many of the large jobs in what is the greatest printing establishment in America.

Mr. Baldwin was living in Fairmount when the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898. On April 26th, four days after the declaration of war, he joined Company A, One Hundred and Sixtieth Indiana Infantry. He was with the regiment in training at Chickamauga but was ill in the hospital when his regiment left for the invasion of Porto Rico. A few days later he went with the Fifth Illinois Regiment, rejoining his own command at Newport News, Virginia, which, after the peace protocol had been signed, was transferred to the Army of Occupation and sent to Matanzas Province in Cuba. Mr. Baldwin was honorably discharged at Savannah, Georgia, April 26, 1899, being mustered out of the service with his regiment just a year after his enlistment.

Four years of experience as a traveling salesman and Mr. Baldwin became proprietor of The Fairmount News, in 1903, and that paper has been under his continuous management and control for fifteen years. He has brought The News to a position of great influence and popularity in Grant and adjoining counties, and has made his printing plant a very profitable business.

Mr. Baldwin is a man of unusual range of interests, and he and his paper are squarely behind every movement that may properly be described as progressive and patriotic. He served as Endorsing Clerk in the Indiana State Senate in 1908-09, was the nominee in the Republican caucus for assistant clerk of the House of Representatives during the following session, was Treasurer of the Republican Editorial Association of Indiana, and Treasurer of the Grant County Central Committee. In 1912 he joined the Progressive party and was nominated for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional District. Mr. Baldwin is regarded as the chief local historian of his town and township in Grant County. Through his paper and his individual writings he has kept alive many of the interesting facts regarding that old settlement, and in a History of Grant County published in 1914 he was author of a chapter pertaining to Fairmount and in 1917 he published "The Making of a Township," which is an interesting en-

largement upon his original thesis. He and his family are members of the Friends Church at Fairmount.

August 23, 1887, he married Miss Myra Rush, daughter of Reverend Nixon and Louisa Rush of Grant County. Mrs. Baldwin was born near Fairmount, July 4, 1865, and was the first graduate of Fairmount Academy with the class of 1887. She has been closely associated with her husband in newspaper work, serving as city editor of *The Fairmount News*. Their only son, Mark, born June 8, 1889, graduated from Fairmount Academy in 1909, and from Earlham College at Richmond with the class of 1912. He served one year during the war with Germany in the air service, United States Army. He is now a scientist in the employ of the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture.

A. JONES. Here and there through these pages will be found note of not a few successful men, and women too, who have attributed one early source of their inspiration and good training to the Marion Normal College. Among institutions that were founded and have been conducted by private enterprise this college has no superior in the state in the way of efficiency and thorough work, and it has served to train a large body of men and women, not only for educational tasks, but for an adequate fulfillment of all the service demanded of a complete and harmonious life.

The college was organized in 1891 by Mr. A. Jones with a corps of four instructors. The first quarters were in a building at the corner of Thirtieth and Washington streets. During the first year courses were offered in business, arts and music and some academic work. Later there was offered a four years' course embracing both theoretical and academic work, in every sense equal to the courses offered by state normal schools. There is also a four-year course for general students, offering courses in science, mathematics and literature. In 1894 the college was moved to an attractive building between Washington and Harmon streets. This college home was erected specifically for the use of the school. It is a three-story and basement building of brick, occupying ground dimensions of 90 by 80 feet.

The founder of this school was born in

Shelby County, Indiana, in 1855, only child of Elijah and Sarah (Wagner) Jones, who were also natives of this state. The paternal ancestors came from Scotland and were early settlers of Pennsylvania. The Wagners were of German origin. Both the Wagner and Jones families were pioneers in Shelby and Rush counties. Professor Jones' paternal grandfather and his maternal great-grandfather were well-known ministers of the Methodist Church.

Professor Jones was reared in Shelby County, acquiring much of his education at Danville. He is a graduate civil engineer. Nearly all his life has been spent in school work and school administration. For two years he was a teacher in the grade schools at Glenwood and for years had charge of the Schools at Zionsville. Just before he came to Marion to establish the normal college he was superintendent of schools at Danville. Mr. Jones is a man of scholarly tastes, and has attained some recognition in scholarship circles for his work and investigations with the microscope.

In 1901 he established the *Teachers' Journal*, and has been editor of this journal from the time it was established. From the very beginning the *Teachers' Journal* has been recognized as one of the strongest educational periodicals in the West.

In 1884 he married Jessie M. Davis. She was born in Fayette County, Indiana, daughter of William and Emily (Williams) Davis. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Marion.

HOMER HAYES SCOTT has been a figure in the educational life and affairs of Grant County for a number of years. He is a young man of great natural ability, and this ability has found expression in activities that constitute an important service and an instrument of good in the advancement and progress of his community.

He was born on a farm in Grant County, March 13, 1879, son of Elihu and Sarah (Grindle) Scott. Largely through his own efforts he acquired a liberal education, and in 1913 was granted the degree A. B. by the Muncie National Institute. He began his work as a teacher in 1899, and for five years was principal of the Van Buren Township High School, and for five years



J. J. Elliott



W. H. Elliott.



C. W. Elliott,

was superintendent of that school. For three summer terms he was a teacher in the Marion Normal College, and one summer in the Muncie National Institute. Mr. Scott is now a member and secretary of the Library Board, is a member of the Indiana Teachers' Association, is a member of the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of Grant County, and is a steward of the Methodist Episcopal Church and teacher of the Men's Bible Class. He is an active prohibitionist.

April 25, 1914, he married Miss Cora Zonetta Compton, of Wayne County, Indiana, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Johnson) Compton. Her father was a contractor and builder.

GEORGE ARMENTROUT ELLIOTT is present mayor of the City of Newcastle. That is only one of a long line of dignities and honors that have been bestowed upon the Elliott family in Eastern Indiana, where four generations of the Elliotts have been prominent in public and professional life. It is the purpose of the following paragraph to tell briefly the outstanding facts in the careers of several of these distinguished men.

The Elliotts came from Guilford County, North Carolina, and were a family of colonial settlers in the vicinity of the Revolutionary battleground of Guilford Court House. Abraham Elliott, who is distinguished as having been the first lawyer to locate at the county seat of Newcastle, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina. About the beginning of the nineteenth century he migrated to the Northwest Territory, and for a number of years lived in Wayne County. The first official recognition of his residence there was his appointment in 1809 as one of the justices of the peace of Dearborn County, Wayne County not having yet been organized. In 1822 his name appears on the court records as one of the lawyers admitted to the bar of Henry County, and in 1823 he located on what has long been known as the Elliott farm near Newcastle, and began practice in the town. He was a man of good ability and for several years transacted a considerable share of the legal business of the county. He also served as a justice of the peace and an associate judge. Poor health eventually obliged him to retire entirely from practice.

Vol. III—9

It was his son, Judge Jehu T. Elliott, who gained most distinction as a lawyer, and for a number of years was one of the greatest jurists of Indiana. He was born near Richmond, Wayne County, February 7, 1813, and was about ten years of age when his parents moved to the Elliott farm $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newcastle. He was one of a large family of children and every one had to contribute some labor to the support of the household. He had limited school privileges, but at the age of eighteen qualified as a teacher and followed that calling two years. His father had already planned a legal career for the son, who at the age of twenty entered the office of Martin M. Ray, one of the prominent lawyers of Wayne County. Later he was admitted to the bar and soon opened his office in Newcastle, where his talents gained him a large practice.

His first office was that of assistant secretary of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, a position to which he was re-elected. In 1837 he became secretary of the House. In 1838 he was elected prosecuting attorney for his judicial circuit and in August, 1839, was elected state senator for a term of three years. At the early age of thirty-one, in 1844, he was chosen by the Legislature as circuit judge. His judicial circuit embraced eight counties, including Henry. Following the custom of the time and in the lack of better facilities, he usually journeyed from county seat to county seat on horseback in company with the traveling members of the bar. In 1851 he was re-elected for a term of seven years, but the following year resigned to become president of the railroad which was then being built from Richmond to Chicago. He resigned this position in 1854 and in the following year was again elected circuit judge. He continued on the circuit bench until 1864, when he was chosen one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Indiana. His character as a jurist has been thus described: "His ability was of the highest order, and it is certain that no judge ever gave greater satisfaction than he. His popularity was such that no one ever successfully opposed him for the place of circuit judge, and when it was known that he was a candidate his election followed of course. The opinions he delivered during the six years he occupied a seat on the Supreme Bench

bear evidence of a great industry and a thorough knowledge of the law and stand deservedly high with the profession." On leaving the supreme bench he resumed practice and continued it until his death. He was a valued friend and counsellor to many young men entering the legal profession, and the fact that he served eighteen years as circuit judge and six years as a supreme justice, gives his career a high place among the leading Indiana men of the past century. He was in fact in public service almost continuously from 1835 until 1871.

Judge Elliott died at his home in Newcastle February 12, 1876. October 24, 1833, he married Miss Hannah Branson.

William Henry Elliott, a son of Judge Elliott, was also a lawyer, but conferred distinction on the family name and his home community chiefly through other activities. He was born at Newcastle July 4, 1844, and saw some active service in the Civil war. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1865, and was commissioned ensign in November, 1866, master in 1868, and lieutenant in October, 1869. He resigned from the navy April 20, 1870, because of ill health. While in the navy he was a member of the crew of the old Powhatan, Admiral Perry's flagship in the fleet that visited Japan on its epoch making cruise. While serving as an ensign on a United States war craft at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, it became his unpleasant duty to shoot a deserter, and as this act occurred within the jurisdiction of Brazil it involved questions which, when finally settled, established the status of United States navy men when on foreign soil. Until the matter was adjusted Ensign Elliott was nominally detained as a prisoner, though in fact was a personal guest in the home of President Dom Pedro of Brazil for six months. Mr. Elliott was a member of the same class of the Naval Academy as the late Admiral Bigsbee, commander of the Maine when she was sunk in Havana harbor.

After leaving the navy he studied and practiced law at Newcastle, and in 1877 became owner and publisher of the Newcastle Courier, a venerable journal that was established in 1841. It was as a newspaper man that he was best known in Indiana. He continued as owner and publisher of the Courier until 1899, and again

took active charge in 1904. Many calls were made upon his time and ability for public service. He was a member of the original Grand Army of the Republic Commission that planned and secured the erection of the famous Soldiers and Sailors Monument at Indianapolis. When the war with Spain broke out he volunteered, and was appointed a lieutenant in the navy and served as executive officer of the *Leonidas*, a vessel that won a well remembered fame during the war as the "fire ship" on account of a fire in the coal stored in the forehold, and which was extinguished after thirty days of hard fighting and the consumption of 730 tons of coal without material damage to the ship. In January, 1899, President McKinley appointed Mr. Elliott director-general of posts of Porto Rico, and the duty of reorganizing the postal system of Porto Rico. He had the postal and telegraph system completely established and in efficient operation before he resigned June 6, 1900. At the latter date, by President McKinley's appointment he entered upon his duties as Commissioner of Interior for the Island of Porto Rico, and served in that capacity until December 1, 1904, when he resigned, refusing a continued appointment from President Roosevelt, and returned to Newcastle. Here he resumed his work as a publisher, and lived quietly in that city until his death December 10, 1914. October 20, 1876, William H. Elliott married Emma Conner of Newcastle.

George Armentrout Elliott was born at Newcastle March 25, 1878. He attended the grammar and high schools of his native city, graduating from the latter in 1897 as president of his class. For one year he was employed as a cub reporter on the Courier, his father's paper, and from September, 1898, until February, 1899, pursued a general course in the Indiana University. He left university to take a commercial course in the Richmond Business College in preparation for his duties as private secretary to his father on the Island of Porto Rico. He was on that island from May, 1899, to August, 1902, and assisted his father in the establishment of the postal and telegraph system and the administrative work of the Interior Department. Upon returning to the states he acquired an interest in the Newcastle Courier and made journalism his life work.

In 1900 Mr. Elliott married Lillian Smith, daughter of J. E. Smith of Newcastle. They have an interesting family of children: William Henry, born May 4, 1901, died July 6, 1902; Frances B., born July 27, 1903; George Willis, born May 21, 1905, and died July 31, 1906; Martha Lea, born June 25, 1911; and John Smith, born March 3, 1915.

Mr. Elliott has always been an active republican. In 1906 he was defeated for the nomination for state representative by the sitting incumbent. In 1917 he was elected mayor of Newcastle after winning the nomination in a field of seven candidates, and entered upon his duties January 7, 1917, for a term of four years. He is treasurer of the Henry County War Chest Fund, has served as chairman of the Henry County Liberty Loan Committee, and his name is identified with every progressive movement in his home city, whether for local benefits or for the broader service of the war. Mr. Elliott is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner, is affiliated with the Improved Order of Red Men, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Woodmen of the World, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, is president of the Boy Scouts Council, the Newcastle Country Club, and the Columbia Club and Marion Club of Indianapolis.

As mayor of Newcastle Mr. Elliott devotes his entire time to its duties, having turned over the management of the *Courier* to his capable and efficient sister, Jean Elliott, the only woman in Indiana in actual and active charge of a newspaper plant the size of the *Courier*. Mr. Elliott's slogan when a candidate for mayor was "A business man for the city's business," and he is living up to it by giving the city all of his time and thought, with the idea and hope that his example will make it forever impossible for any man to become mayor of Newcastle for purely political reasons, believing as he does that his four years in the office will cause the people of his city to hereafter prefer and demand business methods in the administration of municipal affairs.

JUDGE WILLIAM Z. STUART was born at Dedham, Massachusetts, December 25, 1811, the son of Dr. James and Nancy (Allison) Stuart, of Aberdeen, Scotland.

When nine years old his parents returned to Scotland, but the boy preferred America, and at fourteen ran away from home and returned to Massachusetts. He found employment at New Bradford as a drug clerk for two years, and then at Boston in the same occupation. He took up the study of medicine and worked his way through Amherst College, graduating in 1833.

He was principal of the Hadley High School for a year, and then, for two years, principal of the Mayville Academy at Westfield, New York, meanwhile reading law. In 1836 he removed to Logansport, Indiana, and engaged in practice with success. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the Eighth Judicial Circuit in 1845, state representative in 1851, and Supreme judge in 1852. In 1856 he was the democratic candidate for Congress against Schuyler Colfax, but was defeated. In 1857 he resigned as judge, and became attorney for the Toledo & Wabash Railway Company.

Judge Stuart received the degree of LL. D. from Amherst in 1868. He died at Clifton Springs, New York, May 7, 1876. For detailed sketch, see "Representative Men of Indiana," Tenth District, page 37.

JULIUS A. LEMCKE was one of the best citizens Indiana ever had. While he gained distinction by election for two terms as state treasurer, and was conspicuously successful as a business man, both at Evansville and Indianapolis, it was not until after his death that his services were properly appreciated and estimated. The brief story of his life as here given is only a modest estimate of his activities and influences.

Captain Lemcke was born in Hamburg, Germany, September 11, 1832, and died in Indianapolis at the advanced age of seventy-nine. When he was a small boy his father died, and in the spring of 1846, as a youth, he emigrated to the United States. An ocean voyage of three months on a sailing vessel brought him, then fourteen years of age, to New Orleans, and a trip of several days up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers carried him to the farm of his maternal uncle, William L. Dubler, ten miles from Evansville, on the New Harmony Road. There was no child in the

household and the four years which the hardy German boy spent on this homestead were busy ones indeed, valuable to him chiefly as a season of good discipline. His wages were nothing the first year and four dollars monthly the last year. He then entered a dry goods store in Evansville. In his quaint "Book of Reminiscences," published not long before his death, the Captain gives a graphic sketch of the duties which had fallen to him. "It was not unnatural," he says "that the childless couple I left behind should be loth to part with a handy boy, who, never idle, began at daybreak with milking the cows, before breakfast had fed the stock and chopped an armful of wood, and who during the day when not at work in the field or the clearing, kept up repairs on the barn and the farming implements of the place, patched the harness of the horses, half-soled the shoes of the family, did the hog killing at Christmas, pickled the hams and smoked them, made the sausage and souse, watched the ash hopper, boiled the soap, and who on Saturday nights helped Aunt Hannah darn the stockings of the family." Not to mention assisting the old uncle in his prosperous country store both in selling his goods and in hauling country produce to Evansville for shipment to New Orleans.

After working in the dry goods store, studying bookkeeping at night and clerking in a grain and grocery store for about a year, young Lemcke went to New Orleans as receiving clerk on a passenger steamer. On his return he was sent up Green River in Kentucky to take charge of a country store and in the winter of 1852 he took charge of the railroad station of Kings Station, then the northern terminus of the Evansville and Terre Haute line. The station was in the forest, and the agent, who was soon dispensed with, returned to Evansville and commenced to make cigars. Soon afterward he was back on the river as a steamboat clerk, and then for some time operated a country store, auctioneered and did various other things a dozen miles from Mount Vernon, Posey County, Indiana.

Another return to Evansville followed, with some experience in connection with the "wild cat" banks of the place. Altogether about twenty-seven years of his earlier life were spent in Evansville as

merchant, banker, in the promotion of the boat interests of the Ohio River, and as a leader in the republican party.

In the autumn of 1856 he appeared as a vigorous campaigner for Fremont and the republican party. He was elected city clerk of Evansville in 1858. He then became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Sorenson, Lemcke & Company, from which he emerged financially broken but in fair spirit. He built a first-class hotel, of which the city was much in need, and before the outbreak of the war had become largely interested in several well equipped steamboats, having by general consent fairly earned the title of captain. It was as a boat owner and operator that Captain Lemcke acquired his modest early fortune and his high standing as a business man. In 1861 the United States Government detailed him to patrol the lower Ohio River, and before the regular posts were established in the valley he did good service in preventing the transportation of supplies across the lines to the Confederacy. He also served with one of his boats under Generals Grant and Sheridan at Cairo and Paducah, and carried away the first load of wounded soldiers from Fort Donelson. Still later he was in the military service on the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and in 1862 with Captain Dexter he organized the first Evansville and Cairo line.

After the restoration of peace he served for ten years as a member of the Ohio River Commission, and during his day no man was more closely identified with the transportation interests of the Ohio Valley. In 1876 he was elected city treasurer of Evansville and in 1880 became sheriff of the county, serving two terms, and was also a member of the city police board. For a number of years he was cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Evansville and was also interested in a local woolen factory.

Julius A. Lemcke was elected state treasurer of Indiana in 1886, and re-elected in 1888. On beginning his first term in 1887 he removed to Indianapolis, and retired from office in 1891. Subsequently he declined the post of United States treasurer offered by General Harrison. Captain Lemcke had lived in the United States twenty years before he revisited the Fatherland in 1866, and about thirty years

after he returned to Germany for the second time. While in the old country he formed a warm attachment to the poet Bodenstedt, who died while Captain Lemeke was in Germany, and the latter was honored by appointment as one of his famous friend's pallbearers. During a residence of over twenty years in Indianapolis Captain Lemeke was identified with business affairs in different lines, and in 1895 began the erection of the Lemeke Building, which has long stood as one of the prominent office structures in the business districts. Since his death his business has been continued by his son, Ralph A. Lemeke.

During the later years of his life Captain Lemeke devoted much time to writing an account of his European travels in his "Reminiscences of an Indianan," the latter being a book which represents a distinct contribution to Indiana history and literature. He had a great gift for humorous and graphic narrative. He was one of the older members of the Columbia Club, the Maennerchor, the German House, the Indianapolis Literary Club, and the Indianapolis Art Association. It is said that no one was ever more welcome to any circle which he chose to enter than Captain Lemeke.

He died of pneumonia at his home on North Pennsylvania Street and was buried in Evansville beside his oldest son, George, who had died ten years before. January 1, 1874, Captain Lemeke married Emma O'Riley. He was survived by his widow, two daughters, Mrs. Harry Sloan Hicks; Eleanor, wife of Russell Fortune; and one son, Ralph A. Lemeke.

In the words of one who knew and had followed his career, "Captain Lemeke was a man who drew people to him because they admired him for what he had really accomplished and because of the attractive power which always abides with those who themselves have an honest affection for their fellows. Such lovable characters avoid much of the wear and tear of life which fall upon those who plow through the world by sheer strength and uncompromising force."

CHARLES E. BATCHELER has done much in the cause of commercial education in Indiana, and for fully fifteen years has been identified with some of the leading

business schools of the state either as instructor or as executive head. He is now manager of the well-equipped Anderson Business College at Anderson. He has done his part in the essential task of properly preparing and equipping a host of young men and women for the responsibilities and opportunities of the commercial world.

Mr. Batcheler was born in West River Township, Randolph County, Indiana, June 11, 1882. His early environment was that of a farm. His parents were W. G. and Alice (Hutchens) Batcheler. Mr. Batcheler is of English ancestry. As a boy he lived at home on the farm and attended school at Bloomingsport through the eighth grade. For two years he was a student in the high school at Winchester, graduating in 1901, and soon afterward went to work as a teacher in a country school. He spent four years in the schools of White River Township of his native county, one year in Washington Township, and with a view to preparing himself for larger opportunities he then entered Richmond Business College. His proficiency was such that the management of the school prevailed upon him to remain and teach shorthand and bookkeeping. That started him in the field where his greatest success has since been. When the Indiana Business College bought the Richmond school Mr. Batcheler was put on the staff of instructors of the larger institution, was made bookkeeping instructor at Muncie for six months, filled a similar position in the school at Marion, and then for a year and a half was principal of a local business college at Anderson. From here he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, and for five years was manager of the Lafayette Business College and for three years of that time had the management of the Crawfordsville Business College. From Indiana Mr. Batcheler then went East, and for three years was head of the bookkeeping department of the Salem Commercial School at Salem, Massachusetts. He returned to Anderson, June 1, 1917, to assume his present duties as manager of the Anderson Business College.

In 1917 Mr. Batcheler married Grace Siler of Lafayette, Indiana, daughter of W. H. and Ella (McKee) Siler. Mr. Batcheler is a republican, has filled all the chairs in Lafayette Lodge No. 5, of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is senior deacon of Winchester Lodge No. 56, Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church is the Methodist.

V. H. OSBORNE has been a business man of Anderson for over twenty years, and has built up extended and prosperous business connections as a heating engineer, having one of the best equipped establishments and one of the most complete services in that line in Eastern Indiana.

Vandercook Hiram Osborne was born on a farm near Clyde, New York, in 1871, of English ancestry, and a son of Robert B. and Mary E. (Vandercook) Osborne. His people have been in America for many generations. Mr. Osborne grew up on his father's farm, and had most of his education in the country schools of Shelldrake, in Seneca County, New York. When he was sixteen years of age, in 1887, the family removed to Indiana, locating at Union City. Here he went to work in his uncle's factory, J. H. Osborne & Company, but a year later apprenticed himself to learn the plumbing and heating trade at Muncie, and for eight years was with the Hyland & Kirby Company, both as an apprentice and as a journeyman. Returning to Union City, he worked at gas fitting when the first gas was piped into that city. Again at Muncie, he was a journeyman for one year for Davis & Retherford, and he also spent a year in the far West at Cripple Creek, Colorado, where along with work at his trade he did some gold prospecting.

In May, following the first inauguration of President McKinley, in 1897, Mr. Osborne returned to Indiana and located at Anderson. For three years he remained steadily at work as a journeyman with Popell & Darte. Having saved his money, and with abundant experience as additional equipment and capital, he went into business for himself at his present location, 115 East 8th Street, and while there his business has grown and increased and prospered and his establishment for general plumbing and heating is known all over Madison County and even adjoining counties.

In 1910 Mr. Osborne married Stella Gwinnup, daughter of William K. and Amy (Baldwin) Gwinnup of Anderson. They have two children: Bruce Wayne,

born in 1911; and Beverly Jean, born October 30, 1915.

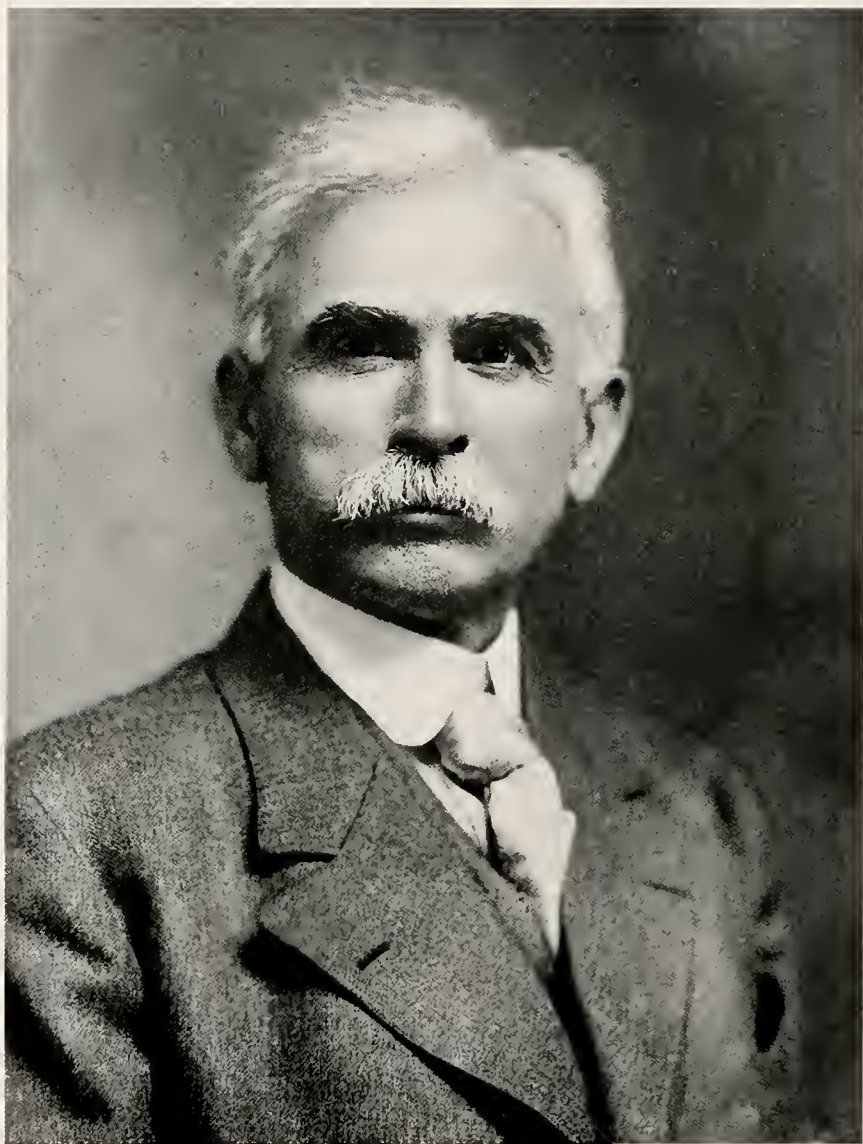
Mr. Osborne supports the republican ticket in national affairs, but is usually independent in local elections. He is a member of the First Christian Church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Anderson.

ALPHA L. HOLADAY, real estate and insurance in the Johnson Building at Muncie, is one of the younger men of affairs whose substantial work and broadening energies give promise and assurance of a career of most substantial effectiveness.

Mr. Holaday was born on his father's farm in Delaware County, Indiana, February 19, 1893, a son of Otto and Maggie (McCormick) Holaday. At least three generations of the family have lived in Indiana. His grandfather, David Holaday, who died in Henry County in 1877, was a highly-respected citizen and farmer near Newcastle, was a republican in politics, and was one of the early temperance men of that section.

Otto Holaday who was born in Henry County, September 7, 1873, was only four years old when his father died, and in 1884 removed with his widowed mother to Hamilton Township in Delaware County, where he grew to manhood. He had a common school education and at the age of nineteen married Maggie McCormick. After their marriage he continued to look after the interests of the home farm until he was of age, and later inherited a portion of his mother's land, and has been one of the good, substantial general farmers in this community ever since. Outside of home and farm his big interest in life is his church. He has been an active member of the Garrard Christian Church ever since it was organized, and his faithful attendance, liberal support, and participation in every department has been a sustaining factor in the growth and development of that organization. He is a regular attendant at Sabbath school work and weekly prayer meetings and also the Sunday school. Politically he is a republican and, like his father, has been a zealous advocate of the temperance cause.

Alpha L. Holaday, second in a family of four children, all of whom are living, is a graduate of the Hamilton Township common schools, of the Gaston High



John V. Strange

School in Washington Township of Delaware County, and attended the Muncie Normal Institute. With this preparation he engaged in teaching for one year in Monroe Township of his native county, and from teaching he transferred his energies and abilities to the buying and selling of real estate. He has built up a good clientele at Muncie and over the surrounding territory, and also handles insurance, stocks and bonds. His good judgment and enterprise in pushing sales have caused to be entrusted to him the handling of much valuable city property and farms. It has been Mr. Holaday's experience that values of city real estate at Muncie have increased as rapidly as farms surrounding that city, and this increase he credits to the progress made in the new building operations of local real estate men and the building and loan association and, furthermore, to the fact that Muncie is steadily growing as an industrial center. Mr. Holaday is also secretary and treasurer of the American Oil Land Association, Limited.

Since early youth he has taken much interest in the republican party, of which he is a loyal member, and he retains his membership in the home church in which he was reared, the Garrard Christian Church in Hamilton Township. Mr. Holaday is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose.

June 3, 1916, he married Miss Verneva Bernice McCreery, a daughter of Orva McCreery, a farmer in Harrison Township of Delaware County. Mrs. Holaday was educated in the Gaston common and high schools. They have one son, James Alpha, born August 1, 1917.

HON. JOHN T. STRANGE. Both the honors and responsibilities of citizenship have fallen in generous measure to this well known Marion lawyer, who was admitted to the bar forty years ago and is now one of the oldest professional men in his native county. Mr. Strange is now serving as government appeal agent, with jurisdiction over many questions and affairs that have to do with the present war.

He was born in Monroe Township of Grant County, April 7, 1850, a son of George and Lydia (Duckwall) Strange. The experiences of his early youth were largely bounded by the horizon of the

home farm, and the school where he gained most of his early learning was kept in a pioneer log building. He absorbed more knowledge by private study than through the lessons of the schoolroom. At the age of eighteen he qualified as a teacher, and teaching largely paid his course through college. Mr. Strange entered Wabash College in Crawfordsville in 1872 and graduated in 1877.

Having in the meantime taken up the study of law he was admitted to the bar of Grant County in the fall of 1877, and has been engaged in a general law practice ever since. Mr. Strange is now a republican, and has been since 1900. He served two years as a member of the City Council of Marion, and in 1896 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, when William J. Bryan was first nominated. From 1906 to 1914 he was a member of the State Senate of Indiana, as a republican, and among other services was chairman of the committee on corporations. He is a former trustee of the Masonic Temple at Marion, and is one of the men who took an active part in the campaign for the building of that Masonic institution.

July 3, 1879, he married Miss Emma Bobbs, daughter of Dr. A. J. and Mary (Cook) Bobbs. Of their two children, Esther and John, the latter died in infancy. Esther is the wife of Dr. Godlove G. Eckhart of Marion.

WILLIAM DOYLE has lived all his life in the County of Grant, where he was born, has been and is primarily a farmer and stockman, taking just pride in the maximum production of food from his acreage, and, as is often the case, is one of those exceedingly busy men who nevertheless find time to engage most heartily and effectively in matters of public welfare.

The Doyles have a splendid American record. His grandfather, Matthew Doyle, who married Mary McMahon, was a native of Ireland and in 1814 he and his wife settled in Ohio, after a residence in Pennsylvania and their marriage at Philadelphia. Samuel Doyle, father of William Doyle, was born at Philadelphia, January 10, 1805, grew up in Guernsey County, Ohio and in 1838 married Miss Mary McCluskey. She was born at Harper's Ferry, Maryland, September 2, 1811. The first

member of the Doyle family to come to Grant County, Indiana, was Michael Doyle, who located in Van Buren Township in June, 1838. His younger brother, Samuel Doyle, followed him to Indiana in 1840, and acquired a tract of comparatively raw land in Van Buren Township. Beginning with a quarter section, his energy enabled him to accumulate 600 acres, which he subsequently divided among his children. He did much to promote the breeding and raising of first-class livestock in the county, and during the war sold many horses to the government. He was also a county official. He died in Grant County, September 4, 1870. He and his wife had four children, Mary Ann Lease, Thomas B., William and Michael.

William Doyle was born in Van Buren Township, March 15, 1847, and that locality has been his home for over seventy years. His early education was acquired in District No. 8, near his home. At the age of twenty-one his father gave him a share of the crops and he was identified with the management of the home farm until his father's death. He and his brother, Michael, then bought the interests of some of the other heirs, and were joint owners of 320 acres for five years. William Doyle then took his individual share of the property, and gradually increased his holdings until he had 280 acres, constituting a farm which has few equals in Grant County. No matter what the season Mr. Doyle always has some crops, whether grain, fruit or livestock. He has been one of the successful orchardists of Grant County for a number of years, though fruit growing is always subordinate to the larger operations of field crops and stock.

Besides the high-class building and general equipment found on his farm, Mr. Doyle owns a modern town home in the Village of Van Buren, where he has resided since 1900. Since 1913 he has been vice president of the Farmers Trust Company of Van Buren.

Van Buren Township takes a great deal of pride in its splendid school system, the central feature of which is the township high school; one of the finest buildings in a rural community in Northern Indiana. It was erected some years ago at a cost of \$50,000, and now, of course, could hardly be duplicated for twice that amount. This school is particularly a monument to the

official service of Mr. Doyle as township trustee. His first term as trustee was from 1900 to 1904, and in 1908 he was elected for a second term and served until 1914. It was during his second term that the high school building was constructed. Mr. Doyle took as much pride and pains in insuring the adequacy of this building as if it had been a matter of his exclusively individual concern. He visited several cities and perfected the plans only after a long and careful examination of the best types of public school architecture in the country. Mr. Doyle is also president of the Library Association of Van Buren, and has done much to promote that worthy local institution. He is a democrat, and his first public office was township assessor, to which he was elected in 1894 and served six years. For over thirty years he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Christian Church.

In 1870 he married Miss Sarah J. Hayes, daughter of William Hayes of Grant County. Six children were born to them: Mary, who married Henry C. Ferguson; Alfred N., a former member of the State Board of Accounts; Adam M., and Deborah Weimer, both deceased; Violet Y. Easton; and Lavanner C.

FRANK B. SHIELDS. Few people appreciate how much importance and significance in industrial affairs are represented by Frank B. Shields as the treasurer and managing official in Indianapolis of the Napco Corporation and the International Process Company. These corporations have as their essential purpose and product of manufacture the rather commonplace commodity of glue. But it is not the glue of ordinary commerce, made from animal products, but a vegetable glue and also a waterproof glue.

Without exaggeration it can be said that the development and manufacture of glue from vegetable sources marked a big advance and comprises a notable event among the marvelous improvements brought out by American genins. The International Process Company were the pioneers in that field and their products have especial value for the many wood and veneer making industries, some of the greatest of which have their home in Indiana. Until the advent of the International Process Company



Frank B. Shields

practically the only kind of glue was that made from animal products. This glue is not only made from vegetable matter, but has no odor, and can be used cold merely by the admixture of water, whereas animal glue requires a heat of 120 degrees. Vegetable glue has now entirely supplanted the animal glue in the larger industrial plants of the country. In Indiana alone it is used exclusively by such large concerns as the Hoosier Cabinet Company, Showers Brothers Company, Bloomington, Indiana, the largest furniture factory in the world, the New Albany Veneering Company, Globe-Wernecke Company, Globe-Bosse-World Furniture Company and others. Millions of pounds find their way into ordinary commercial channels, and also for export to foreign countries. The company have a factory in Singapore to manufacture for the eastern trade, and also maintain an office in New York.

The waterproof glue manufactured by the Napco Corporation is a still further improvement over the vegetable glue. While it has many other uses it is extensively employed in the manufacture of aeroplanes. Toward the close of the war all the aeroplanes of United States manufacture used this company's waterproof glue. Waterproof glue has greater tensile strength than either the animal or vegetable glue, and is both water proof and heat proof, and nothing to excel it has ever been produced for the wood-working industries. It is prepared for use by simply mixing with cold water, and has no odor.

The Indianapolis official of this corporation is an Indiana man, born at Seymour in 1884, son of Dr. J. M. and Emma (Brown) Shields, both of whom are still living in Seymour. His father is a native Indianan, a graduate of the Louisville Medical College and for many years has been a successful practitioner at Seymour.

Frank B. Shields is a trained chemist and chemical engineer. He received his early schooling at Seymour and later spent four years in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he graduated with the degree Bachelor of Science in the class of 1907. He specialized in chemistry and after leaving the Institute of Technology he worked in the research department of the General Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts. Mr. Shields has been a

resident of Indianapolis since 1911 and is well known in business and social circles, being a member of the University Club, Country Club, Independent Athletic Club and the Athenaeum. He married Miss Mary Mather, who was born in Indiana. They have a daughter, Madeline.

MRS. GEORGE C. HITT is a native of Andover, Massachusetts. Her father, William Barnett, was a native of Scotland, and her mother, Charlotte (Busfield) Barnett, a native of England. She came to Indianapolis in 1877 as the bride of George C. Hitt, who later served as vice-consul general to London under President Harrison.

Mrs. Hitt has taken an active part in charitable work and in the club life of the city and state. An account of her work by Grace Julian Clarke will be found in the Indianapolis Star for April 15, 1912. Her latest work has been in the Mothers' Club, to which she is accredited by the services of her three sons.

Parker Hitt, the oldest of these, went out with General Pershing's command as captain and now ranks as colonel, and is chief signal officer of the First American Army. Rodney Hitt has served through the war in the Department of Purchases, Stores and Transportation, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Laurence Wilbur Hitt went out as first lieutenant in the Camouflage Section of the Fortieth Engineers and now ranks as captain.

NORMAN JOSEPH LASHER. An Indiana educator of proved usefulness and experience, Norman Joseph Lasher is now superintendent of the public school system of Gas City.

He was born in Perry County, Indiana, July 13, 1884, son of James Buchanan and Julia Ann (Cassidy) Lasher. His father was a farmer. While a boy on the farm Norman J. Lasher attended the local schools, but as soon as old enough, qualified for work as a teacher, through which vocation he paid his college expenses, and for two years also gave a large part of his salary to lift a mortgage of \$600 on the old homestead. Thus he has not lived unto himself alone, but has made both his income and his services of effective benefit to others.

While teaching in winter Mr. Lasher

attended summer sessions of the Marion Normal School, and in 1915 graduated from the State Normal School. When he entered college he borrowed \$35 to meet his preliminary expenses, and he knows all the ins and outs of the experience of making both ends meet.

As a teacher Mr. Lasher was superintendent of the schools at Williamsport five years, spent two years at Waveland, one year at Otterbein, and in 1918 came to his present position at Gas City. He is a member of the Indiana State Teachers' Association and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

July 26, 1908, he married Miss Mand Newlin Borum, of Wingate, Indiana, daughter of Edward and Viola Caroline (Tague) Borum. They have two children, Frances Marian and Elbert Eugene.

HENRY MEYER is one of the esteemed citizens of Anderson, where he is known as a public-spirited helper in every line of community progress and as a successful business man. He has been in the tailor business here for twenty years, and for the past ten years has conducted one of the exclusive custom tailoring shops.

Mr. Meyer was born in Bremen, Germany, April 10, 1865. He had the advantages of the common schools of his native land, and at the age of fifteen came to America and at Fort Wayne, Indiana, learned the tailoring trade with the old firm of Tooman & Company. After completing his apprenticeship he was a journeyman tailor for three years, and remained at Fort Wayne for eight years. Then for three years he traveled at his trade, covering most of the points in the Middle West. Returning to Fort Wayne, he became a cutter with one of the large tailoring houses, but in 1897 removed to Anderson, and for ten years was a cutter for Daniel Goehler, a prominent merchant tailor of the city. Mr. Meyer finally engaged in business for himself, opening his shop at his present location, 1023 Main Street. He has developed a large clientele, and has some of the best known citizens of Anderson and surrounding towns as his regular customers.

In 1893 he married Miss Elsie Tegeder, who was also born in Germany. Mr. Meyer is an independent republican, and is affili-

ated with Anderson Lodge No. 209, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is very active in St. John Evangelical Lutheran Church. For many years he served as treasurer of the church and is also an active member and supporter of the Young Men's Christian Association.

CLARENCE L. KIRK, vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Water Company, has lived a strenuous life since early boyhood.

He was born in Burlington, Boone County, Kentucky, May 6, 1866. His mother, whose maiden name was Augusta Calvert, member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Baltimore, died when he was ten years of age. This was a severe loss to the boy, and her continued presence would undoubtedly have softened some of the rougher experiences that followed. Mr. Kirk went to a country school at a time when the benches were arranged along the sides of the room, the pupils thus being more accessible to the teacher who seemed to believe that "lickin'" and "larnin'" were synonymous.

John Wesley Kirk, his father, was a master carpenter, and at the age of thirteen Clarence L. began helping in such work as he could do. It was not long before he was doing a man's work in full. His father was old-fashioned in his views and appropriated all the boy earned.

It was for this reason that he left home at the age of nineteen and a half, and going to Northern Indiana, learned telegraphy at Rose Lawn. Two years later he located at Broad Ripple, Indiana, as agent of the Monon Railroad. He had his home at Broad Ripple for thirteen years. Besides his duties as station agent he was a notary public, real estate agent, had a half interest in a store, operated a coal yard, sold all kinds of building material, and in fact was a strenuous participant in almost every phase of the commercial life of that town and working constantly to earn an honest dollar. It was not long before he realized the impossibility of further advancement as a railroader and that continuance on his job would mean an uncertain and precarious existence to the end of his days.

He therefore became representative of the Southern Products Company. When the Indiana Trust Company was appointed





Chas. H. Terrell

receiver of the East Chicago Water and Light Plants Mr. Kirk was chosen as the receiver's special representative. He had no previous knowledge of such a public utility and was appointed because he was generally recognized as an unusually capable business man, thoroughly honest and reliable. He continued successfully in charge of the work until reorganization, then remained active in the management of the plant until 1913. At that date Mr. Kirk returned to Indianapolis to become vice president and general manager of the Indianapolis Water Company.

He is one of the progressive, capable business men of the state. With all his many responsibilities he has found time to join the Masons, Odd Fellows, the Columbian and Marion clubs, the Highland Golf Club, the Maennerechor, the Chamber of Commerce and several other civic and social organizations. Mr. Kirk is married and has a family of four children.

HARRY V. COOK. To found and build up an industry that sends its products throughout the United States, employ a number of skilled workmen, and is a permanent and valuable asset to even such a large city as Indianapolis, is an achievement highly creditable in any case and particularly so with a man only in his thirtieth year.

Such is in brief the business record of Harry V. Cook, general manager of the H. V. Cook Company, manufacturers of and dealers in hardwood floors at 854 Massachusetts Avenue, Indianapolis. Mr. Cook was born at Indianapolis in 1888, son of Andrew and Anna (Frey) Cook. Andrew Cook was born in Germany, was brought when an infant to Indianapolis, grew up here and was educated in the city schools. When little more than a boy he began working for the Big Four Railway Company, and for a number of years was a locomotive engineer. On account of failing eyesight, which unqualified him for the active responsibilities of an engineer's post, he resigned from the railroad and followed clerical occupations for a time and later for a number of years as in the grocery and meat market business at Davidson and Vermont streets in Indianapolis. His wife was a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, and they were the parents of six children, the three now living as follows: Albert F., in the

automobile business in Indianapolis; Blanche, wife of C. W. Duhemin; and Harry V.

Harry V. Cook while a boy gained his education in public schools Nos. 10 and 33, Indianapolis. His first regular employment fortunately directed his energies into the line which he has always followed, and thus, though a young man, he is a veteran in experience in woodworking plants. He was first employed when a boy by Adams and Raymond in their veneer plant at Indianapolis. Later for a time he was with the Indianapolis Stove Company but soon went with Albert Gall Company, sayers of hardwood floors, and was also with Adam Berger Company, sayers of similar materials. He profited by his experience and accepted of every opportunity to improve his knowledge and skill in this special line of woodworking industry and was little more than a boy in years when he started in business for himself.

Mr. Cook has now been manufacturing and dealing in hardwood floors for ten years. At first he did all the work himself, and by saving and utilizing his credit he was able to install machinery and secure others to help him in manufacturing. At the present time he fills contracts for hardwood floors over a radius of a hundred miles around Indianapolis and some contracts even at a greater distance, and sells flooring in all parts of the country. He employs about thirty-two skilled workmen in his plant.

In 1912 Mr. Cook married Miss Tommie E. Deknoblough. She was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky. Mr. Cook is affiliated with Monument Lodge No. 657, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Indianapolis Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Council No. 2, Royal and Select Masters.

CHARLES H. TERRELL. The distinctive usefulness of Charles H. Terrell in Indiana life and affairs is as an educator. He is serving his second term as superintendent of public schools of Grant County, and has been a teacher and school administrator continuously since he attained his majority.

Born at Kokomo, Indiana, November 3, 1879, he has lived in Grant County since he was thirteen years of age. He was the only child of George and Elizabeth

(Myers) Terrell, both natives of Decatur County. His father was a mechanic and died in 1881. The mother passed away in 1891.

Soon after the death of his mother, which left him an orphan, Charles H. Terrell came to Grant County and continued his education, which was begun in the common schools of Decatur County. He graduated from the Gas City High School in 1899, and later, in the intervals of his work as teacher, attended Taylor University at Upland and the University of Indiana at Bloomington.

He taught his first term of school in the fall of 1900. After four years in country schools he became an instructor in the town schools of Jonesboro in Grant County, where he remained from 1905 to 1909, and two years of that time was principal of the high school. In 1910-11 he was at the head of the department of history in the high school at Marion. In the meantime he had completed his classical course at the University and was graduated A. B. in 1910.

June 5, 1911, Mr. Terrell was elected county superintendent of schools for a term of four years and was re-elected in 1915. In this position his liabilities have had manifold benefits to the public system of education. Mr. Terrell is a man of idealism, has a broad experience in practical school work, and also the breadth of mind which enables him to adapt himself to the rapidly increasing demands upon public education. He has done much to improve the courses of agricultural training in the local schools, has worked for school consolidation and general efficiency of personnel and management, and enjoys much of the credit for the high stand Grant County has among Indiana counties for its school system. Grant County for several years has been the leading county in the state in the matter of commissioned high schools.

Mr. Terrell holds a life certificate as a teacher granted him in 1910, and in the examination received a high grade among a class of thirty men who were applicants for such certificates. He is a member of the college educational fraternity Phi Delta Kappa of the University of Indiana. In politics he is a democrat, has served as a member of the Democratic Executive Committee of Grant County, and fraternally is

affiliated with Jonesboro Lodge No. 109, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Jonesboro Lodge No. 102, Knights of Pythias, and with Lodge No. 195, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JAMES E. RILEY has during a period of forty years been merchant, farmer, banker, representative in the Legislature and a factor in all the good works and movements affecting his home community of Van Buren in Grant County.

He was born in Tipton County, Indiana, December 28, 1851. His grandfather, Edward Riley, came to Indiana from Kentucky about 1840. James E. Riley is a son of Noble S. and Mary (Hinton) Riley, both natives of Kentucky. His father was born in 1823 and died in 1856, at the early age of thirty-three. At one time in his life he was a merchant in Rush County, but in Tipton County was a farmer, and his local prominence is indicated by the fact that at the time of his death he was a county commissioner. His death, due to typhoid fever, left his widow with three young children, Lewis Cass, James E. and Martha J. The widowed mother made a noble struggle to rear her family, and succeeded in giving them substantial comforts and advantages, and earned all the affection and esteem paid her. She died at the age of eighty-seven July 29, 1911.

With only a common school education James E. Riley began life as a farmer, married at the age of twenty-two, and for four years rented land and exercised such industry and economy that he made a living and secured a modest capital toward his next step in the world. Mr. Riley began merchandising in Van Buren in 1879 with a stock of groceries that did not exceed in value more than \$150. The store grew and prospered, the patronage continually enlarged and he found himself able to provide his children with a good home and most substantial and liberal opportunities for education.

After more than thirty-two years as a merchant Mr. Riley retired in September, 1911, and has since divided his attention between his farm of eighty acres near Van Buren, which he bought in 1907, and his business interests in town. For many years he was a business associate of W. L. Duckwall in the ownership of land and improved property in Van Buren. When in



LEOPOLD LEVY

1913 the Farmers Trust Company of Van Buren was organized Mr. Riley was elected president, and continues that office.

During all these years he has been one of the prominent leaders of the democratic party in Grant County. He was assessor of Van Buren Township nine years, was postmaster of the village from 1892 to 1896, and in November, 1912, was elected to represent Grant County in the 60th Indiana Assembly. He was one of the most active workers in the following session of the legislature. He also served on the Conscription Board of District No. 2. Mr. Riley has been a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for nearly forty years, and he and his family are members of the Christian Church.

March 19, 1874, he married Sarah E. Black, daughter of Dr. Daniel T. Black of Marion. Eight children were born to their marriage: Blanch, who married Henry D. Nicewanger; Grace, wife of John R. Brown; Pearl Allen; Roxey Haines; Mrs. Maude Hutton; Martha Howe; Noble T.; and one that is deceased.

LEOPOLD LEVY, who was state treasurer of Indiana from 1899 to 1903, was in many ways one of the remarkable men of his time. As an old newspaper friend wrote of him in referring to his death: "Leopold Levy, the poor emigrant boy from Bavaria, had made good and had honored his race. From poverty to affluence, from obscurity to a high place in citizenship unaided, his career is an example of what our free institutions enable resourceful men to achieve regardless of the handicaps placed upon them in early life." If proof were needed of the wealth of public esteem he enjoyed it could be found in the oft repeated sentence that was in the mouths of so many of his political friends and associates years ago: "Leopold Levy is the only Jew who was ever elected to a state office in Indiana."

He was born in Wuerttemberg, Germany, in 1838, and died at his home in Indianapolis April 8, 1905. His father, Heneley Levy, was at one time mayor of the little village in which Leopold was born. Reared and educated in his native land, Leopold at the age of sixteen started for America. He had a small sum representing his savings, and that he generously

divided with a boy friend who accompanied him. He landed in New York in 1854, and had enough money to carry him half way across the continent to Indiana. Here he began his business career as a pack peddler for H. E. and C. F. Sterne, and later he visited the farmhouses of Miami and adjoining counties as the owner of a substantial wagon outfit, carrying a good stock of dry goods and notions but ready to deal in anything that afforded an honest profit. An old friend once recalled that he accepted a calf in payment for some goods, and had an exciting experience with the boisterous young animal, which refused to lead or drive and finally precipitated itself over an embankment into the river, with its owner desperately hanging upon the other end of the rope. When a little more than twenty-one years of age Mr. Levy became associated in business with Charles Herff, a pioneer grocer at Wabash. A few years later he was a partner in the firm of Sterne & Levy, clothing and general merchants. In 1861 he removed to Kokomo, where he was in business four years, and then established himself at Huntington, which might be considered his permanent home, since he was there thirty-two years, developed a clothing business second to none in volume of trade in that part of the state, and from the proceeds of which he became one of the wealthy men of the city and county. He sold his store at Huntington in 1899, and during and after his term as state treasurer he lived at Indianapolis, where he became president of the Capital Rattan Company, a business to which his son Henry Levy succeeded him, as mentioned in the sketch of the latter.

Leopold Levy was always an active republican, and his first political position was election in a democratic ward in Huntington to the city council. He filled that office three terms. By appointment from the Legislature he was for one term director of the Northern State Prison at Michigan City. He was appointed to that office in 1888, and took the keenest interest in the welfare of the institution, and was responsible for establishing a prison school. He was nominated for state treasurer on the republican ticket in 1898, and had been a candidate for the nomination in 1894 and 1896. He was elected in 1898 and re-

nominated and re-elected in 1900. After the expiration of his second term in office he lived quietly and in failing health.

One of the many sincere tributes paid him at the time of his death came from the clerk of the Supreme Court, who had gone into office at the same time as Mr. Levy. His tribute was: "Leopold Levy was a good, true man and one of the best types of his race. The fact that he was an indefatigable worker was what brought about success, both in business and politics. He succeeded where hundreds of other men would have failed. His disposition and nature were such that every acquaintance became a warm friend. I have heard many men comment on his intense loyalty to friends. It seemed as if he never forgot a favor, however small it might be."

Mr. Levy's generosity had few restrictions to its expression. He helped build churches regardless of denomination, and it is noteworthy that while an ardent political partisan he had many warm and staunch friends and admirers among the democrats. He was an honored member of the Marion Club, the Columbia Club at Indianapolis, was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was also a Mason. His old Masonic lodge at Huntington had charge of his funeral at Fort Wayne.

In 1867 Leopold Levy married Theresa Redelshermer, daughter of Sigmund and Lena Redelshermer. She had the distinction of being the first child of Jewish parents born at Fort Wayne. Her birth occurred in that city September 24, 1846. Leopold Levy and wife had two children: Henry, elsewhere referred to in this publication; and Daisy, wife of Joseph Livingston of Indianapolis.

In a recently published history of Huntington County are found the following paragraphs: "Leopold Levy, the first president of the Huntington Board of Trade, was for many years closely identified with the business interests of that city. He was an unswerving republican in his political views and in the summer of 1898 was nominated by the State Convention of that party for the office of state treasurer. He was elected in November and entered upon the duties of the office on February 10, 1899. In 1900 he was again elected for a term of three years, which expired on February 10, 1903. Mr. Levy was a successful business man, a pub-

lic spirited citizen and made a competent state official. While a resident of Huntington he was always ready to aid any and every movement for the promotion of the general welfare."

A few years ago Chad Butler, one of the old time newspaper men of Indiana, wrote an interesting sketch of Leopold Levy, covering his political and business career and many incidents of their personal acquaintance. A few sentences may be introduced here from Mr. Butler's sketch: "Leopold was genial and jovial under all circumstances. He was a past master in the clothing trade and he had the confidence of his patrons. His store was popular, he sold goods on the square, and never failed to make satisfactory adjustment with a dissatisfied customer. Mr. Levy was a salesman in his palmy days who could give cards and spades to many gentlemen in the trade today.

"Leopold was a man of tenacity of purpose and made three races for state treasurer before he secured the nomination. He was twice beaten, but his smile never came off and he cheerfully accepted the result. Nothing interfered with his political enthusiasm. He just came back to Huntington, buckled on his armor and worked incessantly for republican success. He was always careful to see that his successful opponent secured the full republican vote of the county, and so as time went by the republicans of the state learned to recognize him as a staunch and loyal partisan deserving of recognition. His third race was successful. He was elected by a good majority, his co-religionists throughout the state voting largely for him, and more than compensated for the loss of votes of narrow, hide-bound haters of the Jewish religion. He was re-elected and he gave good satisfaction during his four years' term of office."

HENRY LEVY was an Indianapolis manufacturer who gave vitality to one of the most considerable industries of the city. For years he was president and manager of the Capital Rattan Company.

When Mr. Levy died at his home in Indianapolis July 1, 1917, at the age of forty-eight, there was general regret felt throughout the city and the sentiment frequently expressed that one of the strong and reliable men of the community had

passed away. Mr. Levy had been educated in public schools at Huntington, Indiana, and also in the University of Michigan. He made a special study of chemistry and pharmacy and in 1892 went to Chicago where he was engaged in the drug business and also in medicine manufacture. When his father, Leopold Levy, became state treasurer of Indiana Henry returned to the state and occupied a position in his father's office at Indianapolis.

On leaving the state office he took charge of the Capital Rattan Works, then a small concern belonging to Stuckey, Moreland & North. It was located where the Wheeler Schepler plant is now. Under Mr. Levy's able management the business grew and prospered, and in 1902 the present site of the plant was built and a new, model and modern factory was constructed. At the beginning the output was go-carts and certain types of reed furniture, but since 1910 they have manufactured primarily a general line of mission furniture, and the product now is distributed over a wide territory. The late Mr. Levy was an active member of the Knights of Pythias. For the past ten years the secretary of the Rattan Company has been Mrs. Henry Levy. Her maiden name was Marie C. Clark, daughter of Thomas F. Clark of Galesburg, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Levy were married February 17, 1907.

WASHINGTON CHARLES DEPAUW, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Salem, Indiana, January 4, 1822. His grandfather, Charles DePauw, was a Frenchman who came over with Lafayette and fought for America in the Revolution. He married in Virginia and emigrated to Kentucky, where his son John was born. On arriving at manhood John, who held a militia title of general, removed to Indiana and located at Salem. He was not successful in business, and when he died Washington was left, at sixteen years of age, on his own resources.

He was bright and industrious. At nineteen he was employed in the county clerk's office, and after becoming of age was elected clerk. His natural business ability was phenomenal. His investments were all advantageous, and by the time of the Civil war he was a wealthy man. During the war he added largely to his wealth and promoted the manufacturing interests of

New Albany by the establishment of rolling mills, foundries and plate glass works.

Mr. DePauw refused to take part in public life, declining the democratic nomination for lieutenant-governor in 1872, but was a great friend of education and served for a number of years as trustee of the State University and of Asbury. He founded and for years maintained DePauw College, for girls, at New Albany. In 1883 Asbury was in financial stress and he came to its relief on condition of cooperation by the Methodist Church. The gifts of himself and family to the institution amounted to about \$600,000.

In gratitude for his aid, and over his protest, the name of Asbury was changed to DePauw University in 1884, which was duly legalized, and the institution entered on a new era of prosperity. He did not live to see the fruition of his work, as death came to him suddenly, on May 6, 1887.

HARLEY FRANKLIN HARDIN. Much of the same fortitude and courage that enabled his pioneer ancestors in Indiana to meet and solve the tremendous problems of existence involved in life on the frontier have been summoned to the aid of Harley F. Hardin in his career as a lawyer. Mr. Hardin has been an active member of the bar for seventeen years, and all of his practice has been done in Grant County, where he is looked upon as one of the leaders of the bar.

He was born near Livonia in Washington County, Indiana, June 29, 1876, and represents the fourth generation of the Hardin family in Indiana. Many generations precede him in American residence. The first colonist of the Hardin clan came from Scotland and established a home in North Carolina. That was long before the Revolutionary war. His son, Elisha Hardin was born in South Carolina and migrated from that colony to Tennessee. John Hardin, a grandson of the original immigrant and great-grandfather of the Marion lawyer, was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 12, 1799, spent his early life in Tennessee, and in 1816 arrived in the wilderness of Indiana, which in the same year was admitted to the Union. He was for many years one of the most influential citizens of Washington County. He regularly did duty as clerk of public sales

in the county, and was called upon to draft the greater portion of the deeds and mortgages of that time. These facts indicate that he was a man of superior education. He did much to found and maintain good schools in a time when all education was dependent upon local and private enterprise rather than as an integral part of the public policy. John Hardin had three sons who served in the Union army in the Civil war, one of them being Capt. John J. Hardin, and another met death on a battlefield in Kentucky.

The paternal grandparents of Harley F. Hardin were Andrew Jackson and Mary A. (Jones) Hardin, both of whom spent all their lives in this state. Isaac A. Hardin was born in Washington County and spent his active career as a farmer there until his death in 1896, at the age of forty-four. Isaac A. Hardin married Susan F. Thomerson, who survived her husband. She was a daughter of Isaac and Caroline (Patton) Thomerson, and William Thomerson, grandfather of Isaac, was a native of Ireland. Isaac A. Hardin and wife had four children: Harley F.; Eva L., who married Emmerson H. Hall; Edgar K.; and Heber C.

Harley Franklin Hardin has always been grateful that his early life was spent in the environment of an Indiana farm. He remembers pleasantly his boyhood days on the farm, and he also made the best use of the advantages of the public schools. From high school he entered the University of Indiana in January, 1898, but before completing his literary course entered the law department, from which he was graduated LL. B. in 1901. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in Grant County, and was also admitted to practice before the Supreme Court and the United States District Court. Mr. Hardin began practice at Mathews in Grant County August 1, 1901, two years later moved to Fairmount, and in May, 1908, established his home and practice at Marion. He has had a generous share of the legal business of that city, and has made his professional interests first and foremost, though he has not neglected his duties as a good citizen. He is a republican voter, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent Crew of Neptune. He and his wife are

members of the Christian Church of Marion.

September 15, 1901, he married Miss Mary Emeline Burgess who was born and reared in Washington County, daughter of Henry Burgess. Mrs. Hardin graduated from the Orleans High School in 1901. They are the parents of five children, named Belva Lorraine, Esther Ma-linda, Forrest Franklin, Frances Elzora and Carl Henry Hardin.

ROBERT A. MORRIS is cashier of the Fairmount State Bank, of which his brother, William F. Morris, is president. The Fairmount State Bank was established in 1902, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and is one of a number of financial institutions that have been promoted and founded by members of the Morris family, long prominent in Wayne, Grant and Madison counties.

The Morris family was established in the Carolinas before the Revolutionary war. They were originally of the Hicksite Quakers and of Welsh ancestry. The founder of this particular branch of the family in Indiana was Aaron Morris, who was born in North Carolina September 6, 1776. July 19, 1798, he married Lydia Davis. They lived in North Carolina until 1815, when they came to Indiana Territory, being six weeks in making the journey by wagon. In 1821 Aaron Morris bought his first land, adjoining the twelve-mile purchase, and in 1822 moved his family to it. This land was in Wayne County, and he lived there until his death September 20, 1845. He was a miller by trade and had one of the first mills in Wayne County.

One of his children was George Morris, grandfather of the Fairmount banker. He was born in North Carolina and was a child when the family came to Indiana. He was a merchant and also a farmer at Richmond, and in that city he married Rhoda Frampton. She was a member of an old Maryland family of Friends. George Morris died at Richmond at the early age of thirty-six and his widow survived him to the age of ninety.

Aaron Morris, father of Robert A., was born near Richmond, November 21, 1834. He died February 15, 1907, his being the first death among five children. He learned the trade of wagon maker in his youth,

and in 1865 became identified with the Hoosier Drill Company of Richmond, and was manager and director of that institution until 1876. Later he was interested in the manufacture of reapers and mowers, but in 1888 removed to Pendleton in Madison County, and founded the Pendleton Banking Company. He was president of that institution for a number of years, and after his death it was continued with his son William F. as manager. In 1902 Aaron Morris extended his interests to Fairmount, Indiana, and established the Fairmount State Bank. Thus for nearly twenty years before his death he was widely known as a banker over the eastern counties of the state. He was a lifelong Quaker and a staunch republican, though never a candidate for office. In 1865 he married Miss Martha Thomas, who was born and educated in Madison County, daughter of Louis and Priscilla (Moore) Thomas. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania and were early settlers in Madison County. They were farming people and active members of the Friends church. Aaron Morris was survived by his widow and four children: William F., president of the State Bank of Fairmount; Luella, wife of Elwood Burchell, a nut and bolt manufacturer; Robert A., and Elizabeth, wife of Frederick Lantz.

Mr. Robert A. Morris was born near Richmond in Wayne County May 16, 1877. He attended the public schools of his native city and Earlham College, and gained his first experience in banking with his father at Pendleton. He was connected with the Pendleton Bank from 1895 until 1902, then took active charge of the Fairmount State Bank at the time of its organization. He is president of the Pendleton Banking Company, Pendleton, Indiana, and cashier of the Fairmount State Bank, Fairmount, Indiana. He is also president of the Indiana Bankers Association, being elected to that position at Indianapolis in September, 1918. Mr. Morris is a republican and a member of the Quaker church. In 1908 he married at Fairmount Miss Artie Suman. Her family lived for many years at Fairmount, where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have one son, William S., born January 2, 1913.

MEADE S. HAYS has been a successful member of the Marion bar since 1903, and has been in practice in his native state

for over twenty years. He handles a general law practice, and has been retained as an attorney on one side or another with some of the most important litigation in the local and state courts. His offices are in the Marion Block at Marion.

Mr. Hays was born in White County, Indiana, July 1, 1866, youngest child of Cormacan and Harriet (Bowen) Hays. His father was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1818, and went to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1831. He married in 1847 Harriet F. Bowen, who was born in Pike County, Ohio, in 1827. Cormacan Hays was for a number of years a farmer and extensive dealer in cattle in White County, but died at Lafayette in 1886. His widow is also deceased.

Meade S. Hays completed one stage of his education in the Brookston Academy at the age of fourteen, and subsequently was a student for three years in Purdue University. Among early experiences he did work in the county auditor's office at Lafayette, was also with an insurance company at Springfield, Illinois, as secretary, and for three years lived on the Pacific Coast. At one time he was correspondent of a San Francisco daily paper. Returning to Indiana in 1893 after visiting the World's Fair at Chicago, he devoted himself to the study of law at Fowler, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1896. He at once began practice in Fowler, and in the same year was democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney. He continued practice at Fowler until he removed to Marion in 1903.

Mr. Hays has a son and daughter. His first wife died September 20, 1914, and he married Mrs. Zella Baker on March 1, 1918.

CHARLES THOMAS PARKER has been as successful in business as he has in the law, and for a number of years has enjoyed a position of recognized leadership in his home city of Fairmount.

Mr. Parker was born at Fairmount October 1, 1864, son of Thomas Jasper and Rebecca (Johnson) Parker. The Parkers were an old family of southern Grant County, coming in pioneer times from North Carolina and driving across country in wagons. Thomas J. Parker was a farmer and shoemaker, making shoes when that work was almost entirely performed by

hand and for the custom trade. His later years were spent on a farm.

Charles Thomas Parker was educated in the public schools, attended normal school at Marion, Adrian College at Adrian, Michigan, and in 1900 graduated from the law department of Valparaiso University. For the past eighteen years he has been in practice at Fairmount, and for twelve years served as Grant County attorney.

Mr. Parker was one of the principal organizers, is a large stockholder and director, and former president of the Citizens Telephone Company, which he also serves as attorney. He is attorney for a number of corporations and banks, and is one of the organizers and is a director of the Fairmount Commercial Club. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is a charter member and past chancellor of Paragon Lodge No. 219, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fairmount, and is a past noble grand of the Odd Fellows.

July 27, 1887, Mr. Parker married Miss Rosia Cleeland, of Jonesboro, Indiana. They have three children: Myron Arthur, an expert electrician, Ralph Emerson, a student, and Chauncey Thomas, a student in the law department of Indiana University.

SAMUEL S. RHODES. With a business experience covering a period of half a century, the life and services of Samuel S. Rhodes have been identified with several of the larger cities of the central west. Now retired from active affairs, he enjoys the honor and dignity of one of the older business men of Indianapolis, and has always sustained the ideals and principles of business integrity whether measured by the old or modern standards.

He was born in Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio in early life, and for a time was engaged in farming near Springfield. Later he took the position of overseer of a plantation in Missouri. That was about the beginning of the Civil war, and owing to the unsettled conditions of the country he returned to Ohio. In that state he offered his services in the defense of the Union. He served one term of enlistment and volunteered for a second term, and had a creditable part in the great tragedy of war until peace was declared, when he was honorably discharged. For a time he was

a prisoner in the notorious Libby prison at Richmond.

After the war Mr. Rhodes engaged in the retail hardware business at Galesburg, Illinois. While a resident of that city he married Miss Mary Conklin, and was associated with Col. T. T. Snell and others in the building of the old Lake Erie and Western Railroad, with headquarters at Tipton, Indiana. Just after the great fire in Chicago in 1871 he moved to that city, and in association with others was engaged in the wholesale hardware trade on State Street in what is now the loop district.

Mr. Rhodes came to Indianapolis in 1873. For several years he had a retail hardware store on the site of the present Grand Hotel. Later he opened another store at Martinsville, Indiana, and while giving that some of his attention he also traveled extensively, representing the Oliver Chilled Plow Company of South Bend. He then resumed his active connections with Indianapolis as a hardware merchant, and by progressive efforts built up large and important connections with the hardware trade and amassed a comfortable fortune. When he retired from active affairs he was succeeded by his son, who still continues the business founded so many years ago.

Clarence R. Rhodes, only son of his parents, was born at Clinton, Illinois, in 1873 but was reared and educated in Indianapolis. He had a thorough business training under the eye of his father and in 1895 was made a partner in the business. He is now its sole owner. Clarence R. Rhodes married Miss Gertrude L. Henry. They have one daughter, Mary Adelaide.

CHARLES A. WOOD has for many years been identified with the lumber business at Muncie which was established by his father, and is now active head of the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company.

He was born in Randolph County, Indiana, October 25, 1870, son of Julius C. and Clara (Morgan) Wood. His father, who was born in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1846, was a carpenter and farmer in his native county. He was a boy when the war broke out and in 1863 at the age of seventeen, enlisted in Company I of the 124th Indiana Infantry and saw active service to the end. His regiment was with Sherman at Atlanta, and also on the march



C. E. Meloy

to the sea. An uncle of Julius C. Wood was Valentine Wood, who for many years conducted and published the *Richmond Palladium*. J. C. Wood after returning from the army assisted in the newspaper office for several years. In 1880 he removed to Muncie and engaged in the saw mill and lumber business under the name J. C. Wood and Company. A few years later the firm was changed to the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company. J. C. Wood was one of the eminent Masons of Indiana, attaining the supreme honorary thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He was a republican and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles A. Wood was educated in the high school at Muncie and for three years was a student in De Pauw University at Greencastle. For seven years he was in the city engineer's office at Muncie, and then became associated with his father in the sawmill and lumber business, a connection which continued until his father's death, and since then he has been active head of the Kirby-Wood Lumber Company, also a director in the Union National Bank. Mr. Wood is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and both he and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

November 24, 1892, at Muncie, he married Miss Clara Strawn. She was educated in the public schools of that city and in the Indiana State Normal at Terre Haute, and prior to her marriage was a successful teacher in the Washington School at Muncie. She is a member of the Woman's Club, and gives much of her time to church work. Mr. and Mrs. Wood have two children, Emily, born October 20, 1898, and Ruth, born December 28, 1905.

ALFRED O. MELOY is street commissioner in the municipal government of Indianapolis. He is a man of wide range of private and public business experience, and has been a prominent figure in the public affairs of Indianapolis many years.

Mr. Meloy was born in Neosho County, Kansas, in 1870, and has lived in Indianapolis since 1891. Mr. Meloy filled the position of superintendent of streets under a former administration, and for three years before assuming his present duties was chief bailiff of the Circuit Court of Marion County. January 7, 1918, he was

appointed street commissioner, and is giving to his duties all his accustomed energy and efficiency. He has large forces under his direction in this department, which spends almost \$350,000 a year, and is the type of man who gets work done and brings credit to himself and the entire administration.

Mr. Meloy is a member of the Marion Club and of various civic and social organizations, and is one of the active, progressive spirits of Indianapolis. Politically he is a republican.

Mr. Meloy is married and has a happy family. He is one of the fathers of Indianapolis whose thoughts are very much with the war and with the forces overseas, since he has three sons now wearing the uniforms with the colors. His son Clifton A. is a member of the Sixtieth Engineer Corps serving in France, Glen M. is a member of the Thirty-fourth Balloon Corps, and Eugene J. is in the Marine Service. He is an expert rifleman and expert pistolman, which is the highest honors for marksmanship in the marine service. These sons were all born and educated in Indianapolis.

WILLIAM LOWE BRYAN, president of Indiana State University, was born near Bloomington, Indiana, November 11, 1860, a younger son of Rev. John and Eliza Jane (Philips) Bryan. After primary education in the common schools, he entered Indiana University, from which he graduated in course in 1884, and was employed the next year by the University as instructor in Greek. He pursued his studies at Berlin in 1886-7, and at Paris and Wurzburg in 1900-1.

His services were wanted by the university continuously after his graduation and he was professor of philosophy there from 1885 to 1902; vice president, 1893-1902, and president from 1902 to date. It is under his management that the university has reached its present high standing. President Bryan received the degree of Ph. D. from Clark University in 1892, the degree of LL. D. from Illinois College in 1904, and a second LL. D. from Hanover in 1908.

On June 13, 1889, President Bryan married Charlotte A. Lowe, of Indianapolis, who collaborated with him in his first publication, "Plato, the Teacher" (1897). He

is also the author of "The Republic of Plato" (1898), and of numerous articles in encyclopedias and journals. He has served as a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching since 1910.

R. M. HUBBARD is one of the leading dentists in practice at Indianapolis and located there immediately after his graduation from the Indianapolis Dental College in 1909. His abilities have won and retained him a large patronage, and he occupies well equipped offices in the Odd Fellow building. Mr. Hubbard is a member of the Indianapolis, State and National Dental associations. He is also connected with the Dental Protective Association and the Preparative League of American Dentists, and as such has offered his professional services free in the examination and treatment of enlisted men for the army.

Doctor Hubbard was born in Putnam County, Indiana, November 12, 1879, a son of Harrison and Mattie H. (Coffman) Hubbard. His father, who was born in Owen County, Indiana, in 1845, had a strenuous record as a soldier in the Union army. He enlisted in 1862, with the 17th Indiana Infantry, and participated in fifty-two battles and skirmishes. He was at Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain. In one battle he received a shell wound in the head that caused permanent injury. On receiving his honorable discharge in 1865 he returned to his old home in Owen County, then removed to Putnam County, and became a farmer, and spent his last years in Morgan County. He died there in 1910. He was a Quaker or Friend in religious belief and a republican. In the family were four sons and two daughters, five of whom are still living.

Next to the youngest in age, R. M. Hubbard grew up on a farm and received most of his early education in the public schools of Morgan County. He entered the Indianapolis Dental College in 1906. Mr. Hubbard is a republican voter. December 24, 1912, he married Miss Jessie Marshall, of Marion County.

GRANT L. HUDSON. For many sound business reasons Anderson, Indiana, has become the home of many important and successful commercial enterprises, many of them having been built up entirely by local

capital, while outside interests have contributed to the enormous development of others. One of the city's most prosperous industries at the present time is that operated under the title of the Laurel Motors Corporation, of which Grant L. Hudson is secretary and treasurer.

Grant L. Hudson was born November 13, 1862, on his father's farm near Clyde, Ohio. His parents were John and Lydia (Jones) Hudson, the latter of whom was born in New England and the former in Worcestershire, England. John Hudson in boyhood accompanied a brother across the sea to Canada. That he was industrious and prudent may be inferred from the fact that before he was twenty-five years old he was the owner of a flour mill. From Brantford, Canada, he came to the United States and bought a farm near Clyde, Ohio, on which place his son Grant L. was born, and remained there until 1865 and then removed to Hudson, Michigan. He was a man of much enterprise and was ever on the alert for opportunities to better his fortunes. In 1876 he sold his Michigan interests and moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he conducted a large stock farm for the next seven years and then sold it to retire to his fruit farm in San Diego County, California, on which place his death occurred in 1887.

Grant L. Hudson was given many educational advantages, for his father was liberal and open-minded and anxious that his son should have advantages that had been denied him in youth. First in the public schools of Michigan and later in Missouri, Grant L. Hudson proved a diligent student and in 1880 was creditably graduated from the high school at Chillicothe. From there he entered the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, and completed his sophomore year in that institution, and then began the study of law in the office of his brother, Arthur W. Hudson, at Durango, Colorado. This choice of profession subsequently brought him into intimacy with several of the notable men of Kansas. After one year of study with his brother he became a student and office assistant for ex-Governor John P. St. John at Olathe, Kansas, and during that period was admitted to the bar in that city.

Circumstances and inclination both operated to bring Mr. Hudson forward in politics, and he was elected city attorney of

Olathe on the republican ticket, and continued in office until he removed to Denver in 1886, in which city he became an assistant in the law office of United States Senator Edward O. Wolcott. Mr. Hudson remained in that connection for six years and then retired in order to open an office of his own. In the meanwhile he had become active in politics at Denver and became county attorney of Denver County, his jurisdiction extending over the City of Denver as well as the county, and in 1908 he was appointed probate judge of the city and county and served one year on the probate bench. He resumed private practice after his judicial term expired and became one of the leaders of the Denver bar.

The Laurel Motors Corporation, with which Mr. Hudson is so prominently identified, was founded at Anderson in 1917. The plant, an extensive one, has recently been enlarged through the erection of another factory and its future looks very encouraging. Mr. Hudson has been secretary and treasurer of the corporation since October, 1917.

Mr. Hudson was married in 1912 to Miss Lura Moore, who is a daughter of Henry Moore, a prominent citizen of Jefferson City, Missouri. They have one daughter, Katharyn, who was born in December, 1913. Mr. Hudson is a member of the Christian Science Church. Outside of his old college fraternities he belong to no secret organizations. While not active in politics at present, he still is a staunch republican, but far beyond any partisan tie he is a loyal and patriotic citizen, and is one who has found a ready welcome in Anderson's business, professional and social circles. He still maintains a beautiful summer home at Denver, amid old and familiar surroundings and where his personal friends are many, but his citizenship now belongs to Anderson.

CHARLES A. BATES, a resident of Indianapolis since infancy, is a young man still under forty, but has attained those positions which are undeniably associated with real achievement and success in commercial affairs.

He was born at Logansport, Indiana, April 22, 1879. His paternal grandparents were natives of England. His father, William Bates, was born in New York

State, left home when a boy and sought fortune and adventure in the Middle West. When the war broke out between the North and South he enlisted in Company B of the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at the conclusion of his term of enlistment. This company had a notable record of fighting on some of the most familiar battle grounds of the war. He was at Rich Mountain, West Virginia, Cheat Mountain Pass, Greenbrier, Winchester Heights, and the Thirteenth was the first regiment to enter the fort during the attack on Fort Wagner. It was also in action at Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred, Petersburg, Strawberry Plain, and in many other engagements. While William Bates returned home after the war and put in a number of years of useful service, his death was eventually due to hardships and rigors of military life. On returning to Indiana he went into railroad work and rose to the position of conductor. He was thus employed by both the Pennsylvania and the Big Four Railways. He moved to Indianapolis in 1881 and died in this city, February 11, 1888, at the age of forty-six. William Bates married Katie Syers in 1877. Of their four children the only one now living is Charles A.

Charles A. Bates was educated in the Indianapolis public schools, and at the age of eighteen graduated from the old Industrial Manual Training School. He was practically earning his own way while at his books. His first real business experience was as a newspaper carrier, distributing the News in the evening and the Journal and Sentinel in the morning. He is one of the old-time newsboys of Indianapolis who have since achieved the best honors of business life. He was a newsboy seven years. His next work was with the G. and J. Tire Company (now the Indianapolis Rubber Company) and later went into the local offices of the Standard Oil Company. He was with the Standard Oil seven years and rose from office boy to head of the stock department. Leaving that for independent business activities, he became associated with an uncle in the laundry business and later for a time conducted a laundry of his own. Selling out, about a year later he became secretary and treasurer of the Duckwall Belting & Hose Company, a large Indianapolis corpora-

tion with which he is still identified. Since 1911 he has also been secretary and treasurer of the Zenite Metal Company. The Zenite Metal Company has in recent months become a very important industry of Indianapolis and is filling some big war orders for munitions. Mr. Bates has been associated with other allied organizations originated by Mr. Duckwall, who was founder of the Duckwall Belting & Hose Company and the Zenite Metal Company and other local concerns.

Mr. Bates is a Protestant in religion and a democrat in politics. Fraternally he has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is also a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He married February 16, 1918, Miss Edna May Lakin.

EDWARD W. BRUNS has been identified with merchandising in Indianapolis for a number of years, and is especially prominent among the grocers of the city both as an individual merchant, proprietor of a high-class establishment at 1501 Hoyt Avenue, and also as a leader in the local grocers association. Mr. Bruns was born at Sunman, Ripley County, Indiana, October 1, 1878, oldest son in the family of eight children born to Herman and Rebecca (Kammeyer) Bruns. His father was a child when the grandparents left Bremen, Germany, and came to the United States. He grew to manhood in Ripley County, Indiana, and as a mere youth enlisted in Company G of the Eighty-Third Indiana Infantry for service in the Civil war. He gave a splendid account of himself as a private soldier, and was with the armies of the Union until the rebellion was put down and peace declared. He was in the Vicksburg campaign and in the famous march from Atlanta to the sea. After the war he took up farming in Ripley County, Indiana, and he lived a life of industry and honor in that community until his death, on June 20, 1917, at the age of seventy-six. His wife was born in America and died at the age of sixty-seven in 1912. They were members of the Christian Union Church at Sunman. Herman Bruns was active in the Grand Army of the Republic and in earlier years supported the democratic party and finally became a republican.

Edward W. Bruns grew up at his father's

home in Ripley County and attended school at Sunman. At the age of sixteen he left school to help his father on the farm. He also gained a good knowledge of business as an employe of his brother-in-law, a butcher and merchant, and at the age of twenty-one took service with a general merchant at Weisberg, Indiana. Three years later he returned to Sunman and in 1900 came to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with Charles Steinfert. For seven years they were in the grocery business at Shelby Street and Fletcher Avenue, and then Mr. Bruns bought out his partner and became sole proprietor and has since conducted a flourishing enterprise at his present location.

In 1907 Mr. Bruns married Ida Steinfert. They are members of the Edmond Ray Methodist Church, and Mr. Bruns is one of the trustees. In a business way he is a director in the Sanitary Milk Products Company and in the International Grocers Company. Politically he votes as an independent.

CHARLES H. STUCKMEYER has been a resident of Indianapolis sixty-seven years. These have been years fruitful in the material rewards that accompany honest and upright endeavor and have also brought him substantial position in community esteem.

Mr. Stuckmeyer was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, August 10, 1850, and a few weeks after his birth his parents, John Henry and Mary Elizabeth (Nordman) Stuckmeyer, moved to Indianapolis, so that in all essential particulars he has been a lifelong resident of this city. John Henry Stuckmeyer was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, of very poor but industrious parents. To add to the difficulties of his early childhood his father died when the son was small and the widowed mother was left with the care and superintendence of a considerable family. When John Henry was about twelve years of age she brought her household to the United States and settled in Cincinnati, where after finishing his education in the parochial schools he went to work as a cabinet maker. He developed great proficiency at that trade, and it was as a cabinet maker and carpenter that he developed a business which enabled him to provide for his family. In September, 1850, he

brought his family to Indianapolis, and here he paid \$250 for a lot at the corner of Alabama and Maryland streets, on which the family had their first home. This lot is now occupied by the county jail. About the beginning of the Civil war he sold this property and bought some lots on Virginia Avenue, between Cedar and Norwood streets, and there put up a home and also a business building. A few years before his death the family moved to 810 Buchanan Street. For a long period of years John Henry Stuckmeyer was a carpenter and contractor and built many of the better homes of the city and also taught and trained three of his sons to become expert house builders. The wife of John Henry Stuckmeyer was a small child when her parents came from Germany and located in Cincinnati, and a number of her relatives in the Nordman family afterward settled in and around Jonesville, Indiana. John H. Stuckmeyer and wife were members of the Lutheran Church and in politics he was a democrat. They had six children: John H., who died at the age of thirty-five; August G., who died in 1913; William H., a farmer living at Moulton, Alabama; Edward and Mrs. William Sirp, both residents of Indianapolis; and Charles H.

Charles H. Stuckmeyer was reared and educated in Indianapolis, attending both parochial and public schools. As a boy he gained a thorough knowledge of the carpenter's trade in his father's shop, and followed that vocation almost entirely until he was about nineteen, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and found employment as clerk in a grocery store. Eighteen months later he returned to Indianapolis and with his brother August formed a partnership and embarked in the butcher business at McCarty Street and Virginia Avenue. This firm did a flourishing trade there for many years and gradually their enterprise developed into a small chain of stores, including one at Georgia and Noble streets and another at Pine and English streets. The basis of their success as merchants was due to hard work, cordial treatment of their customers, and fair and practical dealings throughout.

In 1902 Mr. Stuckmeyer, associated with his son-in-law, Fred A. Behrent, engaged in the coal business at Lexington Avenue and the Big Four tracks. Among various

other interests which he now controls he is vice president of the Fountain Square Bank.

He has always been interested in the success of the democratic party and served two terms as a member of the city council, and during the Taggart administration was city clerk of Indianapolis two terms. He and his family are members of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and Mr. Stuckmeyer has always been devoted to the interests of his family and his home.

October 26, 1871, he married Mary E. Enners, daughter of Philip and Wilhelmina Enners. She was born on Massachusetts Avenue in Indianapolis. Harry, second child of their marriage, died in childhood; Clara is the wife of Fred A. Behrent, a native of Indianapolis and now associated with Mr. Stuckmeyer in the coal business; Albert is a resident of Indianapolis; Dr. W. E. Stuckmeyer, of Indianapolis; and Arthur G., who is employed in the coal business.

WILLIAM NACKENHORST is president of the Fountain Square State Bank of Indianapolis. This institution was organized in March, 1908, and its doors opened for business July 8th of that year. George G. Robinson was the first president, and Mr. White the first cashier. The bank began with a capital of \$25,000, all paid up, and the capital has remained fixed at that figure, though now a surplus of \$25,000 has been accumulated, and the institution has steadily grown in patronage and service and its deposits now aggregate about \$500,000. In 1910 Mr. Robinson was succeeded as president by William Nackenhorst, and the present cashier is H. J. Budens.

All his adult life Mr. William Nackenhorst has spent in the Fountain Square section of Indianapolis. His has been a busy and successful career, and as president of the bank he enjoys a high place in the financial community of Indianapolis.

His father was John Frederick Nackenhorst, who was born at Osnabrueck, Germany, August 2, 1827. While a youth he served three years in the German army. In 1850 he emigrated to America, landing in New York City, and from there went to Pittsburg, where he found employment in a local gas plant. While in Pittsburg

he married Lizzie Otte. In 1873 John F. Nackenhorst came to Indianapolis and spent his active years in labor. He was an honest, industrious, thrifty citizen and reared his children to lives of usefulness and honor, giving them all the education within his means and leaving a name to be respected by them and by all who knew him during his lifetime. He was a member of the Lutheran Church and in politics a republican. He died in October, 1911, and his wife in February, 1901. Their three children were: John Fredrick; Mary, Mrs. Valentine Schneider, and William.

Mr. William Nackenhorst was born at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1863, began his education in that city, and from the age of ten attended the public schools of Indianapolis. When a boy he found employment as clerk in a grocery store, and for eleven years applied himself steadily to his duties, to learning the business, and to providing his own support. Finally he had the modest capital which enabled him to engage in the grocery business himself, and for many years he conducted the leading store of that kind in the Fountain Square neighborhood. Since 1911 he has been in the retail coal business, and is president of the William Nackenhorst Coal and Coke Company. He took stock in the Fountain Square State Bank when it was organized, and gradually assumed closer connections with the institution until he was elected its president in 1910.

Mr. Nackenhorst is a democrat in politics, is a Royal Arch Mason, has served as jury commissioner, but otherwise has never wanted nor has he been willing to accept political office. In 1903 he married Trede Leonard, of Wabash, Indiana. Their one daughter is Helen Nackenhorst.

THEODORE WEINSHANK is senior member of Weinshank & Fenstermaker, mechanical, heating and ventilating engineers, with offices in the Hume-Mansur Building at Indianapolis. Long years of service and experience have brought Mr. Weinshank an enviable reputation in engineering circles, particularly as an authority on subjects connected with heating and ventilating.

Aside from his prominence in his profession his career has been of more than ordinary interest because of his experience

and achievements in promoting himself in the face of many difficulties. A more thorough American it would be difficult to find. He was born and reared in Russia, and from the standpoint of his early life he probably appreciates more of the real spirit of American democracy than many native born. He was born in the City of Bobruisk, Province of Minsk, Russia, August 15, 1865. His birth occurred at an interesting time in Russian history. Several days previously the Czar Alexander II had ended a revolutionary struggle in Russia and had abolished serfdom or slavery throughout the empire.

Mr. Weinshank is a son of Benedict and Liebe Weinshank. Both parents were of Holland ancestry. Their great-grandparents had moved from Holland to Russia about 1750. The name Weinshank as originally spelled in Holland was Vonshank, but as the result of changes which frequently occurred in the pronunciation and spelling of names the present form was acquired.

At an early age Theodore Weinshank's studies were directed toward a career in the ministry. He had considerable technical education in religious subjects. At the age of fourteen he was entered at the Gymnasium, where his chief subjects were in medicine.

All his own plans and those of his parents were changed by a great national event in 1882, the assassination of Czar Alexander II. Mr. Weinshank was then seventeen years of age. There soon followed the persecution of everyone connected with any school or university, and on the advice of his parents Theodore left for America. He arrived in New York in April, 1882. Almost his first experience was being fleeced of all his money by bunco men. This put him on his own resources, and there were many hard experiences during the years following before he became established in his profession.

With a number of Russian immigrants he left for South Dakota, then part of the Territory of Dakota. After attaining his majority he took up a homestead and tried farming there for five years. The hardships of life on the frontier and the Dakotas have been frequently described. Mr. Weinshank hardly missed any of these hardships. One time he had a piece of land where water could not be obtained. There



Theo Weinstaur M.E.

occurred three successive failures of crops on account of hailstorms. While he lost none of the real courage and determination of life by these circumstances, he did become convinced that his fortune was not to be made in the West, and therefore sought means of returning east to finish his education.

While in Dakota Mr. Weinshank married his step-niece, Sophia Shapiro, or as she was then called Sophia Weinshank, being the step-daughter of his older brother. Mr. Weinshank was not able to realize enough from his experiences in the Dakotas to return east and therefore worked in the northern pineries of Wisconsin as a lumber jack, for a time in a coal mine at Fort Dodge, Iowa, and eventually reached Chicago. There he went to work as a conductor on a street car. During the following eighteen months he saved enough from his earnings to study evenings and pass the examination for admission to the University of Illinois in 1892. He was not only a man of experience but a man of family when he entered the university, having two children, Anna, then two years old, and Will, aged six months. Entering the University of Illinois with limited funds, Mr. Weinshank worked his way through by many shifts and economies. Friday nights he substituted the fireman at the water works. All day Saturday he was employed at upholstering in a furniture store. Saturday night he hauled ice from cans at the ice plant. Sunday was then devoted to study and sleep. This work, together with what he managed to save during the summer by working at steam-fitting, enabled him to graduate from the university in 1896 with the degree Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. While writing his thesis he obtained some data on heating which had not been previously published, and this research enabled him to procure a position the day after he graduated and helped build the foundation for his later success.

In the twenty years since then Mr. Weinshank's reputation has steadily grown, and during his many years at Indianapolis he has ranked first and foremost in all the technical problems involved in heating, ventilation and air conditioning. His professional work as consulting engineer on these subjects has called him into many states. Early in his career as a mechani-

cal engineer he paid special attention to the ventilation of public buildings. He read a number of papers before engineering societies on the subject. The papers were the foundation for the appointment of committees on research to bring out forcibly the practical methods of cooling buildings in the summer time as well as thorough ventilation of theaters and public buildings at all times.

For the past seventeen years Mr. Weinshank has paid special attention to the utilization of exhaust steam from engines for heating purposes. The installations that have been made under his supervision and from his plans have been invariably successful.

As this brief record indicates Mr. Weinshank is thoroughly a man of the people, a democrat in the essential meaning of that term. In fact it was the root meaning of the word democrat that resulted in his first formal partisan affiliations in politics in America. He cast his first vote in 1892 for Grover Cleveland for president. In those years he was not familiar with American politics. He knew no difference between the republican and democratic parties, and made his choice of one of them from the origin of the two words. Democrat is made up of the Greek word "Demos" meaning people, and "Crates" meaning rule. The word republican on the other hand is a Latin combination, "Res" meaning business, and "publicus" meaning public. His sympathy with any government that seemed to be based on the rule of the people caused his choice of party affiliations. In later years, however, he studied and learned the differences in political principles and practices and has voted accordingly.

Since graduation from university Mr. Weinshank has become a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, National Association of Stationary Engineers, National District Heating Association, the Travelers Protective Association and the United Commercial Travelers. Being busily engaged at all times with his professional work, he never held an office, preferring to remain in the rank and file. He has also been a member of the Athenaeum of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Athletic

Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois.

For all this worthy record Mr. Weinshank probably has more pride in his three children than any other one fact of his life. His oldest daughter, Anna, is now Mrs. S. P. Pearson of Chicago, the son William Theodore is now in the United States army fighting for the principles with which his father is so much in sympathy. The son Harry Theodore is in an officers training school at Fortress Monroe, Virginia.

CHARLES MAJOR, author, was born at Indianapolis, July 25, 1856. His father, Judge Stephen Major, who was Circuit judge of the Marion County Circuit at the time, was born at Granard, County Longford, Ireland, March 25, 1811. He attended the local schools at Granard and Edgeworthstown and in 1829 emigrated to America. He located in Shelby County, Indiana, read law with Philip Switzer, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. He was well known as a lawyer and judge in Indiana. On April 9, 1840, he married Phoebe Gaskill, a woman of superior intellect, daughter of Dr. George Gaskill. She was a native of Dearborn County, Indiana.

In 1869 Judge Major removed to Shelbyville, where Charles completed his common school education, graduating in 1872. He then attended Michigan University until 1875, after which he read law with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, was a partner of H. S. Downey, 1881-4; elected city clerk of Shelbyville in 1885; elected state representative in 1886. In 1883 he married Miss Alice Shaw, of Shelby County.

In 1898 Indiana, and soon the whole country, was taken by storm by a new romance, "When Knighthood Was in Flower," over the name "Edwin Caskoden," who was soon identified as Charles Major. The book attracted the attention of Julia Marlowe, then at the height of her popularity, and at her solicitation it was dramatized for her, and presented on the stage with great success. It was followed by other books of Mr. Major, "Bears of Blue River," (1900); "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," (1902); "A Forest Hearth," (1903); "Yolanda, Maid of Burgundy," (1905); "Uncle Tom Andy Bill,"

(1908); "A Gentle Knight of Old Brandenburg," (1909); and "The Little King," (1910).

Mr. Major also contributed to various magazines. He died at his home at Shelbyville, February 13, 1913.

BENJAMIN F. HETHERINGTON was one of the sterling characters of the older Indianapolis who had much to do with the present prosperity of the city. He was a man of many strong and lovable characteristics of mind and heart, and impressed his character upon the spirit of the material business prosperity of Indianapolis.

He was born October 30, 1828, at Carlisle, England, a son of John and Ann (Wilson) Hetherington, being the youngest of twelve children. His father dying when he was twelve years of age, he came with his widowed mother to the United States a year later, and his first employment was in a cotton factory at Webster, Massachusetts. He possessed a natural aptitude for mechanics. It was this aptitude, subsequently highly developed, which made him a successful business builder.

At nineteen he was apprenticed to the machinist's trade. In the early '50s he came West, to Cincinnati, and in 1852 to Indianapolis. Here he worked several years at his trade for Deloss Root and Hassellman & Vinton. For ten years he was an employe of the old Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville Railroad.

He left the railroad shops to open in a small way a machine shop. This business expanded and prospered and later Frederick Berner, Sr., of Cincinnati, and Joseph Kindel were admitted as partners. With the influx of additional capital and assistance new shops were built on South Pennsylvania Street, now known as the Ewald Over Plant. Six years later Mr. Hetherington disposed of his interests and for a number of years thereafter was a stockholder and assistant manager for the Sinker & Davis Company.

He had been with this concern about two years when he rejoined his former partner, Frederick Berner, Sr., and they bought property and erected a shop on South Street over Pogue's Run, immediately south of the present Union Station. This business grew until it ranked as one of the principal industries of Indianapolis.

With the passing of time Frederick A. Hetherington and Frederick Berner, Jr., sons of the proprietors, were admitted as members of the firm, now changed to an incorporated company, and of these Frederick A. Hetherington is the only survivor at present. Eventually the business outgrew its environment, and in 1910 four acres were purchased at Kentucky Avenue and White River, large and commodious buildings were erected, and modern facilities installed. It is now one of the large manufacturing houses of Indianapolis, gives employment to many hands, and has capital and surplus of approximately \$400,000. The original owners are long since deceased, but the second and third generations of the Hetheringtons and Berners conduct the business founded by their forbears at a time when Indianapolis was little more than a village. The present officers are: Frederick A. Hetherington, son of Benjamin F., president; Lewis Berner, nephew of Frederick Berner, secretary; Robert Berner, vice president; Carl F. Hetherington, son of Frederick A., treasurer and chief mechanical engineer.

The above facts are such as are often found in the history of a typically American business brought up from small beginnings to success and prosperity. But of the personality and character of the late Benjamin F. Hetherington much remains to be said. In the broad acceptance of the term he was not a superior business man. His real forte was in mechanics, and in that he was a genius. He came to Indianapolis when the town was a prospective city rather than an accomplished fact, and was contemporaneous with Hasselman, Sinker, Vajen and others prominent at that period. It is claimed that Mr. Hetherington built and helped devise the first machine gun ever constructed. This gun was constructed for Doctor Gatling, whose name it has ever since borne. Benjamin F. Hetherington was a remarkable character, possessed many admirable qualities that endeared him to his friends, and his impress for good is indelibly left on the face of Indianapolis history.

At Webster, Massachusetts, he married Miss Jane Stephen, daughter of William and Diana Stephen. Of the six children born to their union but one is still living.

Frederick A. Hetherington was born

October 1, 1859, at Indianapolis, and was educated in the public schools. At an early age he began working in his father's shop and by self-application learned engineering. He undoubtedly inherited some of his mechanical genius from his father. For some ten years he was superintendent of the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company of New York City. At the solicitation of his father he returned to his native city in time to incorporate and reorganize the business. Mr. Hetherington has always manifested a keen interest in the field of applied science. At one time he invented a portable hand camera for taking pictures. This was at the beginning of the "kodak" business made famous later by the Eastman firm of Rochester. Probably the greatest of all his inventions was the railway asphalt paving plant—manufacturing all the different types of asphalt or bituminous pavement, established upon a steel car especially built for the purpose. It revolutionized asphalt paving in the United States, and because it destroyed a gigantic monopoly theretofore enjoyed the validity of the patent was bitterly contested in the courts. Mr. Hetherington was finally sustained.

He is a man of versatile talents. For three years, in addition to his regular shop work, he attended the original Indiana School of Art. He produced illustrations and cartoons for the old Indianapolis periodicals, Herald, People, and Scissors, and also illustrated for Indiana's greatest poet, James Whitcomb Riley, before Riley had become so famous.

November 3, 1880, Mr. Hetherington married Miss Emma Boardman. She died December 11, 1911, leaving three children: Carl F.; Rosalind, Mrs. Willard B. Botton of New York City; and Marian, Mrs. Harvey Marsh of Geneva, Illinois.

PARRY FAMILY. In the Parry Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis is found the chief business expression of the abilities and activities of a prominent and notable family of Indiana.

The founders of this business were David M. and Thomas H. Parry, brothers. It was established about 1886. These brothers were the sons of Thomas J. and Lydia (MacLean) Parry. Thomas J. Parry was a son of Henry Parry. The

latter, a native of Wales, learned the profession of civil engineer in that country and came to the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth century. He saw active service in the War of 1812, and afterward became a millwright and carpenter. Henry Parry married Sarah Cadwalader, daughter of General John Cadwalader, who gained distinction in the Revolutionary war and had an active part in laying out and founding the original Pittsburg. Through his wife, Henry Parry became owner of considerable property at Pittsburg, and both of them spent the rest of their days there. They were the parents of twelve children.

Thomas J. Parry, youngest of these children, was born September 24, 1822. He became a farmer and followed that occupation through most of his life. In 1853 he came West, to Indiana, locating on a farm near Laurel in Franklin County. He was distinguished by the depth and sincerity of his convictions, and from his forebears he inherited sterling honesty and uprightness of conduct. At first he was an ardent whig and later a republican, and he embraced the doctrines of this party with such enthusiasm that it was impossible for him to countenance any other political faith. In religious matters he was equally single minded and gave complete adherence to the Presbyterian Church. He never held any political office, his time being entirely required by insuring a livelihood for himself and family. His death occurred September 21, 1899. He and his wife had five children: Edward R., David M., Jennie, Mrs. O. P. Griffith, Thomas H. and St. Clair. The two oldest were born in Pennsylvania and the rest in Indiana.

David M. and Thomas H. Parry engaged in the manufacture of buggies at Rushville about 1883. In order to get additional facilities and capital they moved to Indianapolis in 1886, thus founding the present business of the Parry Manufacturing Company. In 1888 St. Clair Parry and in 1890 Edward R. Parry became partners in the business. It was an industry started on a small scale but grew rapidly and was incorporated in 1888 as the Parry Manufacturing Company. The original capital was \$35,000, but in 1891 this was increased to \$500,000 common stock and \$700,000 preferred. At present

all the stock has been retired except the half a million of common.

St. Clair Parry was born on a farm in Franklin County, Indiana, February 19, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of Connersville. He clerked in that town several years in a hardware store, and then became clerk in the Citizens Bank, owned by J. N. Huston, a distinguished Indiana financier who was treasurer of the United States under President Benjamin Harrison.

From the bank St. Clair Parry engaged in the hardware business for himself, but in 1888 joined his brothers as a vehicle manufacturer at Indianapolis. The capital city has been his home for the past thirty years. He was secretary and treasurer of the company until 1909, at which date he was elected president, a position he still occupies.

Mr. Parry is a republican, is a Royal Arch and thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, belongs to the Columbia Club, the Country Club, the Woodstock Club, the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church.

June 5, 1895, he married Margaret Guffin, of Rushville, daughter of George Guffin. They have one son, George Thomas.

ARTHUR E. BRADSHAW, of Indianapolis, is one of that large army of citizens who in an unostentatious way are carrying the real and heavy burdens of commercial and civic life and are satisfied with performance of duty even if they do not win the shoulder straps of conspicuous activity.

His grandfather, Rev. Samuel Bradshaw, was a native of England and a minister of the Episcopal Church. He came to America, thus establishing the family in the United States. William Bradshaw, father of the Indianapolis business man, was born in the State of Michigan, and in 1838 moved to Delphi, Indiana, where he engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business. At Delphi he married Georgiana Sampson, and they spent the greater part of their lives in that city.

Arthur E. Bradshaw was born at Delphi, the oldest of a family of three children. His boyhood days were spent in the public schools and in such other pursuits as were customary for the youth of his time and locality. He early learned the watch-

maker's trade from his father, and followed that as a means of earning his living for about fifteen years. In the meantime with other parties he organized the Indianapolis Mortar and Fuel Company. The growth of this business necessitated his removal to Indianapolis in 1902, and since that year he has been president and directing head of the corporation. The concern, established in a modest way, has expanded until it is now one of the largest businesses of its kind in Indiana. While its principal work is the handling of a general line of building material and of coal, it is known in several states for its special line of manufacture, the "Hoosier" brand of plaster.

Mr. Bradshaw belongs to that class of men who live their lives in a well-ordered manner, always support movements affecting the community welfare, and possesses that quiet efficiency which gets things done in any undertaking with which he is connected. Mr. Bradshaw is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Columbia, Marion, Rotary and Canoe clubs, the Turnverein and is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1885 he married Miss Jennie Jackson. Three daughters were born to their marriage. One of them died at the age of thirteen, and the two living are Jessie and Mary.

FRANK M. HAY. With a record as a Union soldier that merits all the distinctive honor now paid the survivors of the Civil war, Frank M. Hay is one of the older members of the Indianapolis bar, and has practiced his profession in that city thirty years or more.

He represents a notable ancestry connected with the earliest territorial period of Indiana. The Hay family originated in Scotland. His great-grandfather, James Hay, participated in the expedition which captured Vincennes in the eighteenth century, and he was the first sheriff of the territory of Indiana. Later he joined General Clark's expedition to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Hay's grandfather, James, Jr., was born in Indiana and served as a soldier with General Harrison at the Battle of Tippecanoe, where he was wounded. He spent his last days in Clark County, Indiana.

Frank M. Hay was born in Clark County, October 17, 1844, a son of John Milton and Sarah J. (Boggis) Hay. His father was born in Clark County, this state, in 1816, the year Indiana was admitted to the Union, and died in 1877. He was a man of many brilliant parts, though self educated. For over ten years he was a draftsman in the shipyards at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and was skilled in every detail of steamboat construction and equipment. In his early life he taught school. In 1872, he removed to Windfall, Tipton County, Indiana, and was a carpenter and farmer there the rest of his life. He began voting as a whig, took up republican principles in the '50s, but in 1864 deviated from that allegiance to support George B. McClellan for the presidency. He had served as a lieutenant-colonel of the state militia. He and his wife had nine children, five of whom are still living.

Frank M. Hay, fourth in age among his father's children, began his active career at the age of sixteen as a laborer on a farm and as a carpenter's apprentice. This occupation he did not follow long. On August 19, 1861, he enlisted in the Seventh Indiana Infantry, in Company F, as a private. His active military service was included in a period of four years, three months and twenty-three days. He received his honorable discharge in 1864, but in the meantime had fought in thirty-six battles, including Gettysburg, Wilderness, Antietam and many others. Toward the close of his service and while on the skirmish line he was captured by the Confederates, August 19, 1864, and was sent as a prisoner to Libby Prison, but made his escape. After his honorable discharge Mr. Hay returned to Johnson County, Indiana, and took up the study of law, and also lived a short time in Illinois. After following several different vocations he resumed the study of law and began the practice of the profession in Illinois. He later removed to Indianapolis, and combined the law with the brokerage business. In 1886 he was elected a justice of the peace and filled that office four years. Since the close of his term he has steadily practiced law, and has also specialized in selective work. Mr. Hay is a strong republican, is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of George H. Chapin Post

No. 209, Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Marion Club of Indianapolis.

August 8, 1869, at Mattoon, Illinois, Mr. Hay married Miss Martha S. Payne. Of their two children the only one now living is Thomas J. Hay, who to thousands of Indianans as well as in his home city of Chicago represents the culminating success and ability of automobile salesmanship.

Thomas J. Hay was educated in the common schools and in a business college at Indianapolis, and for three years also studied law in his father's office. A few years ago an automobile trade journal referred to Thomas J. Hay as occupying "a peculiar and commanding position in the national automobile field. During the past eight years fifteen thousand automobiles have been purchased in Chicago and vicinity through this one man. Tom J. Hay knows automobiles as do few other men in the field. Prior to engaging in the automobile trade in Chicago he spent six years in an automobile factory helping to perfect and design one of America's leading gas cars. No man in the retail automobile business has earned such a high reputation for honest service, square dealing and authoritative knowledge."

JOHN P. VAN KIRK is one of the veteran building contractors of LaPorte, where he has been in business over forty-five years. He has put a tremendous amount of energy into all his undertakings, and for that reason early overcame certain handicaps due to lack of educational opportunities as a boy and the necessity of earning his own living when most youths of his age were in school.

He was born in Logansport, Indiana. His father, John Van Kirk, was a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. The grandfather, also John Van Kirk, was a distiller at Pittsburg and spent all his life in Pennsylvania. He was lineally descended from a John Van Kirk, who was born in America, about 1661, and a resident of New Amsterdam. Tradition says that he was associated with the Van Dike brothers who were banished from Holland. John Van Kirk, father of the LaPorte contractor, was reared and married in Pennsylvania, and in 1846 moved to Indiana, living for a time in Logans-

port, later at Pulaski, and finally taking up a farm in Marshall County, where he lived until his death at the age of sixty-four. He married Mary Coalter. She was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, daughter of Philip Coalter, a native of Prussia, and on coming to America, lived in Pennsylvania some years and later in Ohio. Mrs. John Van Kirk died at the age of eighty-three, having reared four sons and four daughters.

John P. Van Kirk made the best of his opportunities to obtain an education, but at the age of thirteen he left home and from that time forward was self-supporting. He earned his living at any legitimate work that offered and in 1864 came to LaPorte and was apprenticed to learn the trade of brick making. At the end of a year his employer died and after that he worked as a journeyman. Having acquired a thorough skill and having thriftily saved his earnings he used his independent ability to set up a business of his own as a contractor in 1871, and from that time forward has been one of the leading men in his line in LaPorte. Much of his present prosperity is represented in real estate investments, both in the city and in suburban property. Much of this has been improved by him. In 1871 he built the home where he and his wife have since resided, at 1006 Monroe Street.

In 1869, at the age of twenty, Mr. Van Kirk married Miss Mahala E. Wise. She was born on a farm in Suffield Township of Portage County, Ohio, a daughter of Jacob S. and Mary (Harsh) Wise. Her grandfather, Siebold Wise, was a life long resident of Pennsylvania. Jacob Wise on leaving Pennsylvania lived for several years in Ohio and later in Indiana in Starke County and finally in Marshall County, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Van Kirk have two children, James and Minnie. James married Agnes Murray. They have one son, Royal Van Kirk, who during the war was a sergeant in the American Army stationed at Camp Beauregard, Louisiana. Minnie Van Kirk was first married to Charles Wright, and had two sons, Charles and Howard Wright. Charles Wright married and his three children are Evelyn May, Helen and Orland (deceased). Minnie Van Kirk's second husband was Fred Shoaf.

Mr. Van Kirk is affiliated with LaPorte



Robert F. Miller

Lodge No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment No. 23 and Canton No. 12 of that order. He and his wife are both members of Rose Rebekah Lodge No. 405. Mrs. Van Kirk is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. NORMAN F. WOLFE, a former member of the Legislature, has been a successful lawyer in the City of LaPorte for over twenty years, and has also been prominent in the democratic party in that section of the state.

Mr. Wolfe had a log cabin as his birthplace, where he was born December 16, 1875. This log cabin stood in LaGrange County, close to the line of Noble County. His grandfather, George Wolfe, was a native of Pennsylvania and of early English ancestry. From Pennsylvania he went to Ohio, to Shelby County, where he was a farmer, and lived there until his death. He married a woman of German ancestry. Frederick Wolfe, father of the LaPorte lawyer, was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, about 1844. He grew up on a farm and in 1861, at the age of seventeen, enlisted in Company I of the Ninety-Ninth Ohio Infantry. He was with that regiment in its various battles and campaigns until the close of the war, and received an honorable discharge. A few years after the war he came from Ohio to Indiana and located in LaGrange County. He began as a renter, and continued farming in that locality until his death, December 23, 1875. He married Sarah E. Emmitt. She was born near Washington, Illinois, a daughter of George and Sarah (Lee) Emmitt. They both came from Hampshire County, Virginia, and Sarah Lee was a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. From Virginia the Emmitt family moved to Illinois, but spent their last years near Ligonier, Indiana. Mrs. Frederick Wolfe married, for her second husband, William Galbreath, and in 1882 they moved to LaPorte County, where she and her husband spent their last years. They had a son, Harry Galbreath.

Norman F. Wolfe was one of his father's three children. He attended the common schools of La Porte County, was a student in high school at LaPorte and had a business college training. In 1894 he took up the study of law in the office of John H. Bradley, and continued his studies until

admitted to the bar in 1897. He practiced in association with Mr. Bradley until the latter's death in 1900, and has since commanded a large individual practice. He was city attorney of LaPorte from 1906 to 1910, and in 1912 was elected on the democratic ticket to represent the county in the State Legislature. He has also served as a member of the County Executive Committee and Central Committee. He cast his first presidential vote for William J. Bryan in 1896. Mr. Wolfe is affiliated with Excelsior Lodge of Masons at LaPorte, with the Royal Arch Chapter, the Council and also the LaPorte Lodge of Odd Fellows. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1907 Mr. Wolfe married Miss Minnie Bosserman, a native of LaPorte County and a daughter of S. S. and Margaret Bosserman. Mrs. Wolfe is now a member of the LaPorte City School Board.

ROBERT F. MILLER. Considering the responsibilities involved one of the most important public offices in the state is that of sheriff of Marion County, and a man was elected to that office on November 5, 1917, who had all the qualifications to measure up to the responsibilities of his job. Robert F. Miller, better known in Indianapolis and among a host of associates outside of the city as "Bob" Miller, was never before a candidate for public office. However, he has been doing some quiet and effective work and has been one of the influential leaders in the republican party of the county and state, and people generally have accepted his election as a most encouraging sign of a new spirit actuating government affairs when he took the office of sheriff January 1, 1918.

Mr. Miller was born at Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana, September 16, 1868, son of Robert and Sarah E. (Bratton) Miller. His father had a long and very interesting career that brought him into touch with events and affairs outside the range of an ordinary man's life. Robert Miller, Sr., who died in 1902, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, and moved to Greencastle in the '50s. For several years he was connected with the Van Amburg Circus, one of the famous organizations of its kind of early years, as many of the old timers will remember. With this circus he was in the East when the Civil

war broke out. At Philadelphia in 1861 he volunteered in the Seventy-second Zouaves, a Pennsylvania organization, and was soon in active service in the South. After eleven months and ten days he was captured, and was sent to Andersonville prison, where he was confined until near the close of the war. Stories of that stockade have been told for half a century, and there were practically none of the horrors of the prison which Robert Miller did not experience. After the war he returned to Putnam County and in 1888 moved with his family to Indianapolis. He was the father of thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters. The youngest of the sons is now a captain in the United States army, Capt. Harry B. Miller. Captain Miller was born in Greencastle, was educated in the Manual Training School in Indianapolis, and in 1911 enlisted as a private in the regular United States army. He was at first attached to the Twenty-third Regiment under Colonel Glenn in Texas. In 1914 he was assigned to duty at the Panama Canal, and has remained in service there to the present time. By meritorious work and application he has risen through the various grades of non-commissioned and commissioned officer to captain.

Robert F. Miller attended school at Greencastle, and early in life started out to make his own way in the world without special influence or capital. For twenty-seven years, until the latter part of 1918, he was connected with the Indianapolis Gas Company. During the last few years he served as superintendent of the Majestic Building owned by the gas company.

While he was thus immersed in his duties as a quiet and effective business man Mr. Miller was gaining increased prestige and influence as a leader in the republican party in Indianapolis and Marion County. Through his own personal popularity and leadership he has been the means of putting many prominent men in office. The success of his efforts in politics is due to the fact that he has always been a stickler for clean politics, for absolute honesty in his dealings with the public, so that his word is recognized as good as his bond. He can always be depended upon to do exactly as he promises to do. Moreover Bob Miller is a man of genial nature, has the gift of making friends among high and low, rich and poor, and it is therefore not

difficult to understand the power he now exercises in Indiana politics. He has been through some of the hardest fought battles of recent campaigns.

His record in connection with office seeking, however, is as brief as it is successful. Not until 1917 did he become a candidate. He then received the republican nomination for sheriff and in the election was chosen over his opponent by an overwhelming majority, being one of the leaders on the ticket. Particularly in the south section of Indianapolis, where his home is, he ran far ahead of his ticket.

Mr. Miller is affiliated with Lodge No. 465 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with Star Lodge No. 7, Knights of Pythias. He married Miss Ida M. Koffel, a native of Ohio.

DAVID DEMAREE BANTA, lawyer, was born May 23, 1833, in the western part of Johnson County, Indiana, in what is known as "the Shiloh neighborhood." It is so called because a number of the early settlers, who were zealous Presbyterians, built a church there and named it Shiloh. On his father's side he was descended from a Frisian family that emigrated from Holland in 1659, and settled at Harlem, New York. On his mother's side he was descended from a French Huguenot family, which fled from Picardy into Holland during the French persecutions, and emigrated to America in 1674, settling near Hackensack, New Jersey. Their original name was Des Marests, which is now made Demarest by one branch of the family in America, and Demaree by the other. Shortly before the Revolutionary war, a number of New York and New Jersey Dutch and French families started west to establish a colony in the wilderness of Kentucky, but stopped in the vicinity of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, until the close of the war, when they resumed their journey, reaching Harrod's Station in the winter of 1779-80, and establishing their colony near that place. Jacob Banta, the grandson of one of these colonists, and Sarah (Demaree) Banta, his wife, granddaughter of another, the parents of Judge Banta, moved from Henry County, Kentucky, to Johnson County, Indiana, in the fall of 1832, and began life in that wilderness. The father died a few years later, but his widow, who was joined by her

mother and a maiden sister, remained on the farm, and here David grew to manhood. The settlers established a school as well as a church, and young Banta was one of its first and most constant attendants until he reached the age of seventeen. He was also an eager reader of all the books he could find, but these were not numerous. He taught school for a few terms, and then, having an impulse to see something of the world, he went with a young friend to the new state of Iowa, where he spent several months, cutting wood, working in a saw-mill, and tramping through the country. In the fall of 1852, he entered a law office in the Town of Fairfield, and began reading Blackstone. He says: "The time spent in this office was not wholly wasted. It fixed me in my determination to make the study of law a serious business, and it opened my eyes to the fact that I needed further preparation for it."

Early in the spring of the following year he returned to Indiana and became a student at Franklin College, where he remained until fall, of the same year, when he went to Bloomington and entered the State University. Here he completed the course in letters, and entered the law school, which was then presided over by Judge James Hughes. He took his degree in law in the spring of 1857; and graduated from the single life a year earlier, marrying a widow, Mrs. M. E. Perrin, the daughter of James Riddle, of Covington, Kentucky. In the fall of 1857 he began the practice at Franklin, or at least opened an office, for getting practice just before, and in the earlier years of the Civil war, was a rather slow process in Indiana. Fortunately the law did not then forbid an attorney to engage in other occupations. He obtained a position as deputy in the office of the county recorder, and served in that capacity for two years. He served a term as district attorney of the Common Pleas Court, an office which was not very remunerative, but afforded a large amount of experience. He served for two years as a division assessor of the United States Internal Revenue Department, which was more profitable. In connection with his service in these capacities he was also for a time county school examiner, and trustee of the city schools. These occupations left him an abundance of time for reading, of which he availed himself to the fullest ex-

tent. But, more than all, he devoted himself to the collection and record of local history. He had seen the region develop from an unbroken forest to a region of civilization, with well-cultivated farms, good roads, and the conveniences of life. It was a matter of intense interest to him, and he had the faculty of putting it in interesting form for others. He interviewed old settlers and took down the stories of their experiences. He formed the habit of writing of these things for the newspapers; and in later years he wrote a "History of Johnson County," which presents the best pictures of the manners and customs of the early settlers of Indiana that is accessible. In the course of all this he was making friends, and that is the making of the young lawyer.

As the war progressed his business increased rapidly, and he was notably successful in getting verdicts. He used, in explanation of this, to tell of a member of the regular panel of jurors, who met him one day on the courthouse steps, and, after glancing around to see that no one was in hearing, confidentially said: "Stand up to them old lawyers Davy; stand up to 'em. The jury is standing up to you." His life was now that of the prosperous lawyer until 1870, when he was nominated on the democratic ticket for judge of the Twenty-Eighth Judicial Circuit, then composed of Johnson, Shelby, Bartholomew and Brown counties, and was elected without opposition. He held this position until 1876, but his service was interrupted in 1871 by a virulent attack of fever which brought him almost to death's door, and left him with a shattered nervous system. Under the advice of physicians he went to the pine woods of Michigan, and camped for several weeks, which restored his health. It also opened a new world to him, and he returned to it thereafter for his yearly outing, both for the benefit of his health and for the joy of the touch with nature. On retiring from the bench, Judge Banta formed a partnership with Thomas W. Woollen, later attorney general of the state, which continued for thirteen years, and was prosperous financially. In 1877 Judge Banta was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the State University, and held this position for eleven years, in seven of which he was president of the board. The law school of the

university had been discontinued in 1877, and years passed before it seemed advisable to revive it. In 1889 the attempt was made, and Judge Banta was made professor of law and dean of the law school. No better man could have been found, for he had a talent for teaching, and enjoyed it more than the practice. Under his care the department grew steadily in strength and repute, and he remained at its head until his death, on April 9, 1896. The degree of LL. D. which was held by Judge Banta, was conferred by Franklin College, in 1888.

CAPT. ABRAM PIATT ANDREW, the veteran LaPorte banker, is a member of that family than whom none has been more prominently and closely identified with the history of Northern Indiana and particularly of LaPorte County in the City of LaPorte from the earliest pioneer days to the present. Two of the men most conspicuous in founding the City of LaPorte were Capt. A. P. Andrew and James Andrew. The family has ever since been numerously represented there, and some of the members have become prominent in other cities and states.

The ancestry of the LaPorte banker begins with James Andrew, probably a native of Scotland, who for a number of years lived on the north branch of the Raritan River in New Jersey. In 1744 he married Catherine Livingston, a member of the well-known family of that name in New Jersey and New York.

Among their children was Dr. John Andrew, who was born at Trenton, New Jersey, received a classical education, and practiced medicine for many years. During the Revolutionary war he served as assistant surgeon in the army under Washington, and was with that great leader at Valley Forge and continued in service until he witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After the war he returned home to New Jersey. He had married, for his first wife, Rachel Chamberlain, daughter of Lewis Chamberlain of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. While her husband was in the army this wife died and the children had become scattered. Doctor Andrew then removed to Penn Valley in Center County, Pennsylvania, where for many years he practiced medicine. He was a man about six feet

tall and of very commanding presence and address. For his second wife he married Elizabeth McConnell, daughter of John and Sarah McConnell.

James Andrew, grandfather of Abram Piatt Andrew, the LaPorte banker, was a son of Dr. John Andrew and his first wife. James was born in New Jersey, May 21, 1774. In 1795 he married Catherine Piatt, daughter of Captain Abram and Annabelle (Andrew) Piatt. Capt. Abram Piatt's father, John Piatt, lived in Somerset County, New Jersey, and was sheriff of the county in 1732, holding that office by a commission from the English Crown. His five sons, John, Abram, William, Daniel and Jacob, were all soldiers in the Colonial Army in the fight for independence, three of them being captains and one a major. Capt. Abram Piatt made his home in Center County, Pennsylvania, and died there November 13, 1791, leaving ten children.

Soon after his marriage James Andrew, with his brother-in-law, moved to the Northwest Territory to seek a home. They went down the Ohio to Fort Washington, at the present site of Cincinnati. James Andrew selected a tract of timber land a few miles north in what is now Hamilton County, and at once undertook to clear a space and erect a log cabin for the shelter of his family. The next spring Mrs. Piatt and her youngest son and Mrs. Andrew made the journey down the Ohio in a flatboat, Mr. Andrew being at the landing at Fort Washington to receive them. Under his guidance they arrived at the pioneer log cabin home. James Andrew subsequently devoted his time to further clearing the land and establishing himself as a pioneer agriculturist. Late in life he removed to LaPorte, where he spent his final years. He and his wife had seven children: John, who died in early manhood; James, Abraham, Jacob, Rachel, Lewis, and William.

Abraham Piatt Andrew, Jr., father of Capt. A. P. Andrew, and called junior to distinguish him from his father's half-brother, spent his early youth on the home farm in Southern Ohio and made the best of his opportunities to secure an education. When a youth he went to Cincinnati, clerking in his maternal uncle's bank. Going to Brookville, Indiana, at the age of sixteen he was employed as assistant cash-

ier in the branch of the Indiana State Bank there. Later the state required the services of a surveyor to survey some wild lands. He had no knowledge of surveying, but being attracted by the opportunity he secured some books and after nine days of application took the examination and was appointed to the responsibility. Later he took charge of the steamer Tecumseh, plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, and was commander of that steamboat five years. His title of captain was derived from this service.

In 1829 Captain Andrew with his brother James engaged in the mercantile business at Hartford, Indiana. On the first of April, 1830, the brothers took a contract to build fifteen miles of the Michigan road. This was a famous highway in the early history of Indiana, being planned to extend from Madison on the Ohio to Lake Michigan, and passing through what is now LaPorte County to Michigan City. The road was planned a hundred feet in width, the trees to be cleared for that width and the stumps taken out and the surface smoothed and graded thirty feet wide. Nearly two years later when the brothers had completed their contract they went to Indianapolis to secure their pay, and learned the state was without funds and they must accept land script. Taking this script, and with a half breed Indian, Joe Truckee, as a guide, they started on horseback for Northern Indiana. After three weeks of prospecting the brothers selected a tract of four square miles, part of which is included in the City of LaPorte. The Andrew brothers also bought several other land claims in that vicinity, and got their purchases approved in the land office at Logansport.

In April, 1832, Abraham Piatt Andrew, Jr., returned to this land and began improvements. In May of the same year his wife and niece joined him, and they had as their habitation a log cabin in an oak grove in that part of LaPorte known as Camp Colfax. Three weeks later a messenger arrived from Fort Dearborn, Chicago, having covered the intervening distance in five hours, to warn the settlers that Blackhawk and his Indian followers were on the war path in Illinois. It was feared that the Pottawatomies of Northern Indiana would join in this uprising, and consequently there was much fear

among all the scattered settlements. Captain Andrew, Jr., sent his wife east to Cincinnati at once, accompanied by Daniel Andrew, and the following day twenty-nine pioneers gathered and under the leadership of Captain Andrew and Peter LaBlanc undertook the building of a blockhouse and stockade. The Indian scare soon blew over and Captain Andrew, Jr., went to Cincinnati and brought back his wife.

Thenceforward he was one of the conspicuous citizens of LaPorte County. In 1836 he was a Harrison elector for his district. When in 1839 the thirteenth branch of the Indiana State Bank was organized at Michigan City he was elected one of its directors, and in the same year became cashier. He finally removed his residence to Michigan City and gave all his time to the affairs of the bank. In 1847 he returned to LaPorte. He had built some of the first county offices at LaPorte. He was also editor of the LaPorte Whig, which supported the election of Harrison in 1840. He and his brother William were also California gold hunters following the days of '49. He dealt extensively in land, and in 1869 became a banker at LaPorte under the firm name of A. P. Andrew, Jr., and Son. He died at LaPorte in 1887. He and his wife had five children: Marion and James, who died in Michigan City, Indiana; Viola, who married Warren Cochran and lived at Syracuse, New York; Abram Piatt; and Caradora, who married Dr. S. B. Collins.

Capt. Abram Piatt Andrew was born while his father lived at Michigan City. He attended private schools and also public schools and was a student at Wabash College. He left that old Indiana institution in 1862 to enlist in the Twenty-First Indiana Battery. A month after his enlistment he was commissioned a second lieutenant, later was promoted to first lieutenant and finally to captain. He was with his battery in all of its service until the close of the war.

In 1865 he returned home and in 1866 went south to Louisiana and spent one year as a cotton planter. In 1869 he was associated with his father in the establishment of A. P. Andrew, Jr., and Son, Bankers, and of that institution he has been manager now for half a century.

April 16, 1872, Captain Andrew married Miss Helen Merrell. She was born

in Geauga County, Ohio, a daughter of Nathan and Maria (Reynolds) Merrell. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew reared two children. The daughter, Helen, became the wife of Hon. Isaac Patch, of Gloucester, Massachusetts. Her three children are, Helen, Paula and Isaac, Jr. Captain Andrew is a member of Patten Camp, Grand Army of the Republic, a member of the Loyal Legion, and attends worship in the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a devout member.

The only son of Captain Andrew is A. Piatt Andrew, Jr., who for a number of years has been one of the distinguished financial authorities of America, and is now a lieutenant-colonel with the United States Army. His career deserves particular notice. He was born at LaPorte, February 12, 1873. He graduated A. B. from Princeton University in 1893, and during 1897-99 was abroad as a student in the universities of Halle, Berlin and Paris. He received his Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Harvard in 1900. From 1900 to 1909 he was instructor and assistant professor of economics in Harvard University. During 1908-11 he was expert assistant and editor of publications of the National Monetary Commission. In August, 1909, President Taft appointed him director of the United States Mint, an office he held from November until June, 1910. During 1910-12 he was assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of the fiscal bureau.

For years he has been a recognized authority and writer on money, banking and other financial subjects. In 1906 he was elected Officier d'Academie at Paris. Among his better known articles published in magazines and as special studies were "The Treasury and the Banks under Secretary Shaw" and "The United States Treasury and the Money Market," these being critical examinations of Mr. Shaw's method of relieving financial tension by the use of Government funds, both of which were published in 1907, at the time Mr. Shaw retired from the office of secretary of the treasury. He published several studies of the currency question in Oriental countries, including "Currency Problems of the Last Decade in British India," which appeared in the *Quarterly Journal of the Economics* in August, 1901; and "The End of the Mexican Dollar," in

the same periodical in May, 1904. His several articles on the subject of Financial Crises include "The Influence of the Crops upon Business," published in 1906; "Hoarding in the Panic of 1907," published in 1908; "Substitutes for Cash in the Crisis of 1907," published in 1908. He is the author of many addresses upon the need of plans for currency legislation, among which may be mentioned an address upon "What America can Learn from European Banking," delivered before the American Academy of Political and Social Science in December, 1910; an address upon the "Relation of Banking Reform to the Treasury," delivered before the American Bankers' Association in 1911; and "The Crux of the Currency Question" delivered at Yale University in May, 1913. Several of his articles concern monetary theory, notably "The Influence of Credit on the Value of Money," published in the proceedings of the American Economic Association in 1904.

From 1910 to 1912 Mr. Andrew was treasurer of the American Red Cross, and in the latter year was a delegate to the International Conference of the Red Cross. For a number of years his home has been in Massachusetts. Since December, 1914, he held the office of inspector general of the American Field Service with the army in France. With the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany in 1917 he was appointed to organize the American Volunteer Ambulance and Transport Field Service, and in September of that year was commissioned a major in the United States Army. He was awarded a Croix de Guerre and named Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur by the French Government in 1917. Lieutenant Colonel Andrew is a member of the Harvard clubs of New York and Boston, and the Metropolitan and Chevy Chase clubs of Washington.

JOHN LINE is present county treasurer of LaPorte County. For many years he has been in business at the City of LaPorte as a wholesale fruit dealer, and his election as county treasurer was but one of the many tributes paid him as a citizen and business man.

He was born at LaPorte, a son of John and Cevilla (Linard) Line. His father

was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and his mother was a native of Virginia. John Line acquired his education in the public schools of LaPorte and began his business career as clerk in a fruit store. After two years, having mastered the business in every detail, he entered the wholesale fruit business on his own account, and conducted it with an unusual amount of success. He has always been an active republican and was chosen county treasurer in 1918.

In 1908 he married Miss Nettie Stroble, also a native of LaPorte and a daughter of Michael Stroble. They have two children: Marjorie and Bernice. Mr. Line is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife is a Lutheran.

CARL F. PETERING, a LaPorte business man, has spent all his life in that city and has been identified with several of its important activities.

His father Frederick Petering, was born in Hanover, Germany, and was the only member of his family to come to America. After getting his education in Germany and learning the trade of cabinet maker he set out for the new world in 1868. Soon afterwards he located in LaPorte, and almost from the first was employed by the sash and door factory now operated as the LaPorte Sash and Door Company. He has been a resident of LaPorte half a century. He married Frederica Mutert, also a native of Germany and likewise the only member of her father's family to come to America. She died at the age of seventy-three years. Their six children were Lena, Louise, Fred, Carl F., George and Ella.

Carl F. Petering was born at LaPorte and attended the parochial schools to the age of fourteen. He then sought employment which would enable him to support himself and also contribute to the welfare of the family. For a year and a half he did some of the hardest manual labor. He then went with the LaPorte Journal and learned the printing trade. However, that did not furnish enough activity for a young man of his enterprise, and after a year and a half he secured work as a driver of a grocery wagon. That kept him busy for four years and in the meantime he had managed to accumulate from his

earnings about \$280. He used this modest capital to set up in business for himself as a grocery merchant at 1212 Lincoln Way. He soon built up a profitable trade, and continued until three years later his store was burned and practically all his investment swept away. He had good credit, however, and soon started again. After three years he sold out and engaged in the livery business. Six years later he added an undertaking department, and continued both for four years. In August, 1915, Mr. Petering bought a lot on Lincoln Way and there erected the Palace Garage, 82 by 115 feet, one of the most modern equipped establishments of its kind in Northern Indiana.

In May, 1903, he married Miss Louise A. Dettman. She was born at LaPorte, daughter of John and Mary (Gransow) Dettman. Mr. and Mrs. Petering have three children, Ruth, Donald and Lawrence. Mr. Petering is independent in politics, and he and his wife are members of the St. John's Evangelical Church.

JOHN W. LEROY is a miller of long and active experience, and for many years has been identified with the J. Street Milling Company at LaPorte. He is treasurer and manager of the company.

Mr. LeRoy is a native of the City of Rochester, New York. His father, William LeRoy, was born in Montreal, Canada, of French ancestry. When a young man he moved to the United States and located at Rochester, where for many years he was a trusted employe of the New York Central Railway. He lived at Rochester until his death. His wife, whose maiden name was Ann Peck, is still living in Rochester. Her father, Richard Peck, was a farmer near Swanton, Pennsylvania.

John W. LeRoy, only child of his parents, was educated in the public schools of Rochester. As a youth he began learning the trade of miller and served a complete apprenticeship which gave him a mastery of all the technical processes as well as the general business details of milling. Mr. LeRoy came to LaPorte in 1889, and for thirty years has been identified with the J. Street Milling Company, at first as an employe and now as the chief owner and treasurer and manager. This is one of the leading mills for the manufacture of flour

and other food stuffs in Northern Indiana, and possesses a complete modern equipment.

Mr. LeRoy married Helma Lindgren. She was born in LaPorte. Her father, Charles Lindgren, was a native of Sweden, where he learned the trade of cooper, and coming to America as a young man located at LaPorte and was in the cooperage business for a number of years. He spent his last years retired and died at the age of sixty-seven. He married Christina Lonn, also a native of Sweden and who is now living in LaPorte. There were four children in the Lindgren family. Helma, Charles W., Herman A. and John O.

Mrs. LeRoy is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. Mr. LeRoy takes an active part in Masonry, being affiliated with Excelsior Lodge No. 41, Free and Accepted Masons, LaPorte Council No. 32, Royal and Select Masters, LaPorte Chapter No. 15, Royal Arch Masons, LaPorte Commandery No. 12, Knights Templar, and Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Indianapolis.

JAMES MONROE HANNUM, who was born in La Porte County seventy years ago, has been a contributing factor in that section of Indiana for many years, as a farmer, land owner and latterly as a successful business man and banker at the City of LaPorte.

He was born at LaPorte in 1848. His grandfather, John Hannum, was according to the best information available, born in England, and on coming to America settled in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm and spent the rest of his days. James Hannum, his son, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, was reared and educated in the East, and in 1834 came West to join in the pioneer and frontier activities of Indiana. He made the journey by canal and lakes, and landed at Buffalo, Michigan, then probably the most important port on Lake Michigan. From there he traveled with wagon and team to the Town of LaPorte. He had learned the trade of cabinet maker and was one of the early mechanics in LaPorte city. He also worked as a carpenter and helped build some of the first private homes at LaPorte. Subsequently he bought land in Scipio Township and became a farmer. In 1849 he went West to Cali-

fornia, making the journey overland in a party that had forty-one wagons, most of them drawn by ox teams. They were ninety days in crossing the plains, which were covered by buffalo, and many hostile Indians beset the route. James Hannum was a gold miner and remained in California until 1851. On coming back to the States he made the trip around Cape Horn, being ninety days from San Francisco to New York. He invested his means in a farm in Scipio Township, but seven years later sold that place and bought a farm on the Kingsbury Road in Scipio Township, LaPorte County, where he lived until his death at the advanced age of eighty-four. James Hannum married Louisa Bartlett, who was born in Tuckerton, New Jersey, daughter of Nathan Bartlett, also a native of New Jersey and of English parentage. Nathan Bartlett was another pioneer in Northern Indiana, coming here in 1832, accompanied by his family. He also in the absence of other means of transportation traveled by canal and lakes and was several weeks en route. All of Northern Indiana was then practically a wilderness, and LaPorte and other surrounding counties had scarcely been organized. Nathan Bartlett located along what has since been called the Kingsbury Road in Pleasant Township, buying a tract of partially improved land at twelve dollars an acre. He was a general farmer a few years and then removing to LaPorte engaged in the mercantile business at what is now Lincoln Way and Linwood Street. He carried a stock of general merchandise for many years and lived in LaPorte until his death. Nathan Bartlett married Hannah Willitts. Mrs. James Hannum died at the age of seventy-four, being the mother of eight children: Hannah Sarah, James Monroe, Alice, Nellie, Nathan Bartlett, Mary Louisa, Johnanna and Edmund B.

James Monroe Hannum was six years of age when his parents removed to Scipio Township and he grew up on a farm there, having a training which brought out his habits of industry. He attended school and at the age of twenty-one commenced life with all his capital in his willingness and industry. He then took charge of his grandfather Bartlett's farm and managed it seven years. Ill health compelled him to retire, but after two years he bought a farm on Kingsbury Road in Union Town-

ship and was successfully identified with its management until 1891. In that year Mr. Hannum removed to LaPorte and the next two years were spent in settling up an estate. He then for eight years was in the farm implement business and since then has dealt on a large scale in real estate and has been a factor in business affairs generally. Mr. Hannum is a trustee of the LaPorte Savings Bank, of the LaPorte Loan and Trust Company, is a director in the LaPorte Improvement Society, and the LaPorte Building and Loan Association.

In 1877 he married Phebe A. Parker. She was born in New Jersey, a daughter of Willis and Phebe (Willits) Parker. Mrs. Hannum died February 20, 1914. In June, 1917, Mr. Hannum married Ada Mitchell. She was born in Albany, New York, daughter of William and Louisa M. (Taylor) Mitchell. She received most of her early education in Albany and was also a student in a private school and the Albany Female College. Mr. Hannum was reared a Quaker, but now worships in the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM FOSDICK has earned that enviable professional position due to forty years of labor and experience, and bears his honors gracefully as one of the oldest and most widely known members of the dental profession in Indiana. His father was a pioneer dentist, one of the first to follow dentistry as a separate profession.

Doctor Fosdick has an ancestry traced in unbroken generations back to the England of Queen Elizabeth's time. The first American ancestor was Stephen Fosdick, who was born in England in 1583. On coming to America he lived for a time at Charlestown, Massachusetts, but soon removed to Nantucket, where he was one of the first settlers. He married Sarah Withereil. Their son, John Fosdick, was born in 1626. He married Elizabeth Norton. The third generation was represented by Jonathan Fosdick, who was born in Nantucket in 1669 and married Catherine Phillips. The head of the fourth generation was Jonathan Fosdick, born at Nantucket in 1708. John Fosdick, of the fifth generation, was born at Nantucket, June 2, 1732.

Capt. William Fosdick, of the sixth generation, great-grandfather of Doctor Fosdick, was born on the Island of Nantucket,

Massachusetts, July 25, 1760. He early went to sea at the age of twelve years and subsequently was impressed into the English navy. He was taken aboard a man-of-war, but some time later when the vessel was along American shores he made his escape by swimming, and soon resumed his occupation as an American sailor. He finally became captain of a vessel named *Industry* and commanded it twenty years. Capt. William Fosdick married Mary Folger, daughter of Benjamin and Judith Folger, and a cousin of Benjamin Franklin. Several of their children removed to Campbell County, Virginia, one of them being George Washington Fosdick.

George Washington Fosdick, of the seventh generation, was born May 18, 1788, and on removing to Virginia settled near Lynchburg. He married there Mary Strong, daughter of a planter and slave holder. George W. Fosdick was a New Englander who could not adapt himself to southern institutions, and in 1830 he emigrated west and settled near Niles in the Territory of Michigan. On reaching free soil he liberated the slaves which his wife had inherited. Later he moved to Liberty, Union County, Indiana, and in 1836 became a pioneer in LaPorte County. He purchased land in Cool Springs Township, in the locality known as Hollenbeck Corners. Besides farming he also followed his trade as a blacksmith there, having a shop on his farm. About 1850 he retired and went to live in LaPorte, where his death occurred in 1867. His wife died in 1874.

Capt. John S. Fosdick, father of Doctor William, was born on a plantation near Lynchburg, Campbell County, Virginia, December 27, 1811. He was about twenty years of age when his parents moved west, and in the meantime he had acquired his education in the schools of Virginia. He learned the trade of blacksmith under his father and being a natural mechanic was soon expert. He went to California in 1848, following the Isthmus route and walking across the Isthmus. He landed at San Francisco without a cent. A mill was in process of construction and a machinist was wanted for certain parts of the iron work. He secured the job, but having no tools had to make some. After that was finished he went to the mines, but had practically no success as a gold miner.

Not long afterward he returned to LaPorte and took up the practice of dentistry. He had attended a college of medicine but did not become a doctor, preferring dentistry as a new art only then acquiring the standing of a profession. Captain Fosdick became known in dental circles all through the United States.

In 1861, though fifty years of age, he raised a company for service in the Union army. It was known as Company G of the Twenty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and he was commissioned captain by Governor Morton. He went south and commanded this company for eleven months, then resigning and returning home to resume his practice. Captain Fosdick invented a rapid fire gun that would fire a hundred shots in six seconds. However, it was not a self-loader. He intended to make improvements, but before he completed them the gatling gun was patented and thus he never earned fame to which his invention was entitled. He remained in active practice at LaPorte until his death in February, 1882, at the age of seventy-one.

In 1834 Captain Fosdick married Miss Rosetta S. Bailey, a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, who died in 1841. She was the mother of four children. For his second wife Captain Fosdick married Miss Emily S. Smith of New York State. She died March 28, 1894. Her father was Capt. John Smith and her maternal grandfather was Capt. Joshua Buel. Captain Fosdick by his second wife had five children, William, Samuel J., John S., Gilbert (deceased) and Albert K. Captain Fosdick was affiliated with the Quaker church and in politics was a republican.

Dr. William Fosdick was born at LaPorte June 6, 1849. He received a liberal education, attending a private school taught by Professor F. P. Cummings. He was in that school seven years and in the public school two years. He also learned the printer's trade and work at it three years, but in 1867 entered his father's office and for ten years studied and gained that experience which fitted him for the practice of dentistry. He was granted his license by the Indiana State Board in 1879. In the meantime, in 1877, Doctor Fosdick located at Michigan City and practiced there for thirteen years. In 1890 he returned to LaPorte, and has been a leader

of his profession in that city over a quarter of a century.

October 29, 1872, Doctor Fosdick married Miss Louisa Vennette Brewer, who was born in New York State in 1854. She became the mother of three children, Maude Vennette, Eleanor Genevieve and William Yale. In 1916 Doctor Fosdick married Julia Elizabeth Zeigler.

THOMAS B. MILLIKAN. It is not so much his long standing as a banker and cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Newcastle that gives Mr. Millikan his unique distinction in Henry County, but rather the extraordinary enterprise and public spirit which have brought him into movements and undertakings not directly in the line of his private business, or even indirectly a source of profit or advantage to him personally. In fact he has been well satisfied to see his efforts count chiefly and his measure of usefulness estimated by what he has been able to do to promote the general growth and prosperity of the city. His fellow citizens give him the larger share of personal credit for bringing some of the most monumental industries to Newcastle.

Mr. Millikan was a member of the committee which went east and after prolonged conferences with President Briscoe concluded the negotiations whereby the Maxwell Automobile Company established its plant at Newcastle. Another business which Mr. Millikan was instrumental in getting for Newcastle is the Chard Lathe Company. When the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Company moved its plant from Albany, Indiana, to Newcastle there arose a serious hitch in the plans whereby the company was to buy out an old plant at Newcastle. The important difference between the negotiating parties was a matter of considerable money asked by the old owner of the new company. As the easiest means out of the difficulty Mr. Millikan went out and in a few hours raised the sum from local business men. Newcastle also owes Mr. Millikan much credit for the fact that the Krell-French Piano Company established its large and prosperous plant at Newcastle.

Thomas B. Millikan, the fourth son of John R. and Martha (Koons) Millikan, was born on his father's farm in Liberty



Thomas B. Kiersey

Township, Henry County, Indiana, March 28, 1854. He obtained his early education in district school, and afterwards attended the public schools of Newcastle while they were under the efficient direction of Professor George W. Hufford. He also attended the Holbrook Normal School at Lebanon, Ohio.

His second days ended in 1874, and in September of the same year he entered the service of the Citizens State Bank of Newcastle as assistant cashier. At this writing he has the honor of being the oldest active banker in Henry County in point of continuous service.

In 1891, when James N. Huston of Connersville, Indiana, resigned the treasurership of the United States and Enos H. Nebecker, of Covington, Indiana, was appointed to succeed him, the latter selected Thomas B. Millikan as a representative with others to count the cash in the United States Treasury. This selection was highly complimentary to Mr. Millikan, who accepted the trust and spent the time from March 20 to July 1, 1891, in Washington, ascertaining the balance in the treasury. During that period he handled funds or their equivalent amounting to over \$614,000,000.

From 1894 to 1902, inclusive, Mr. Millikan served as state bank examiner of Indiana, the duties of this office, both onerous and responsible, involving a complete examination into the condition of each of the numerous state banks. Mr. Millikan discharged the duties of his office with such signal ability that during his eight years' incumbency only one or two institutions of the state failed in business.

It was his long familiarity and experience as a banker that gave him so much efficiency as a state bank examiner and enabled him to render the service above noted as personal representative of Mr. Nebecker in the counting of the funds of the United States Treasury. For all these other outside responsibilities Mr. Millikan retained his position with the Citizens State Bank, and counts forty-five years of continuous service with that institution. It means a great deal to be thus identified for so many years with a single business, especially when that business is a bank. The continued trust of the stockholders and depositors and the esteem of the general public have been uniformly extended to him

during that long period of time, and his best years have been given freely to the growth and prosperity of the institution. Mr. Millikan as a banker has achieved what he considers his life's monument, since many years ago he boasted that he would make the Citizens State Bank a \$2,000,000 institution, and his efforts have been fully rewarded and his ambitions realized. The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago appointed Mr. Millikan as director of sales for United States Treasury Anticipation Certificates for Henry County. The certificates are issued by the Government in anticipation of succeeding Liberty Loans. The banks throughout the county responded liberally and have taken care of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of these certificates.

Throughout his banking experience Mr. Millikan has always advised against the so-called "investment" offered to so many citizens by strangers, and has undoubtedly saved many people from loss by this conservative advice.

Ever since reaching his majority Mr. Millikan has been a staunch republican, active in support of the party, its principles and policies. In the Republican State Convention of 1902 he was a prominent candidate for the nomination for state treasurer. There were four candidates, and while he was unsuccessful he felt gratified to know that he stood next to the winner. He has been for twenty-nine years continuously a member of the Henry County Republican Central Committee. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1916, and was one of the enthusiastic members of the Indiana delegation supporting Charles W. Fairbanks for president. He firmly believes that had the choice of the republican party fallen upon that Indiana statesman the results of the election would have been completely different.

Mr. Millikan attends the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Cresceus Lodge No. 33, Knights of Pythias, of which he served several years as trustee; of Iroquois Tribe No. 97, Improved Order of Red Men; Newcastle Lodge No. 484, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

October 26, 1877, Mr. Millikan married Miss Alice Peed, daughter of James C. and Martha Jane (Boyd) Peed. They were

married by Elder William J. Howe of the Christian Church. To this happy union were born three children: John R., born September 8, 1884, now assistant cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Newcastle; Louise, born April 5, 1892; Martha Janet, born March 10, 1897. The son, John, married June 26, 1907, Irene Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Wilson. Louise was married August 23, 1913, to Claude Stanley, a son of Frank Stanley of Newcastle. Both the daughters are accomplished young women, and after the death of their mother Mr. Millikan gave them redoubled care in supervising their education and providing for their welfare. Mr. Millikan lost his first wife July 25, 1902. She had joined the Flat Rock Christian Church in 1870 and was educated in the country schools of Liberty Township, Henry County, and in the Newcastle High School. During 1874-75 she taught in the Boyd schoolhouse in Liberty Township. She was a woman of high character, very domestic in disposition, and throughout her married life was devoted to her home and family. In 1908 Mr. Millikan married Mrs. Maud (Bond) Woodruff. She is a daughter of Abner Bond of Greensfork, Wayne County, Indiana.

NEWTON BOOTH, eleventh governor of California, (1872-4), and United States Senator from California (1875-81), was born at Salem, Indiana, December 25, 1825. After attending the common schools, he entered Asbury University from which he graduated in 1846. He studied law at Terre Haute, and was admitted to the bar in 1850; but went to California in the same year. He located at Sacramento, and engaged in the wholesale grocery business until 1857, when he returned to Terre Haute, and resumed the practice of law. In 1860 he again returned to California, and opened a law office; soon becoming interested in politics. In 1863 he was elected to the state senate, as a republican. In 1871 he joined with Eugene Casserly in the fight against the railroads, and they two became the leaders of the triumphant anti-monopolists. Casserly was elected United States senator, and Booth governor. In 1874, Casserly having resigned from the Senate on account of failing health, and his term having been filled out by John S. Hager, Booth was elected to

the vacant senatorship. His service both as governor and as senator was marked by intelligence, ability and integrity. He died at Sacramento July 14, 1892. Senator Booth's sister Elizabeth married Judge John S. Tarkington, and was the mother of Booth Tarkington.

ELLSWORTH ELMER WEIR has been a prominent member of the LaPorte bar for over thirty years, formerly commanded a large general clientage, but in recent years has given all his time to service as counsel for one of the large manufacturing concerns in Northern Indiana.

Mr. Weir was born in the City of LaPorte in 1861, and his family has furnished some of the oldest and best known names in the history of that county. His grandfather, John Weir, was reared and married in New York State, and in 1836 started for the West. Putting his possessions in a wagon, he drove to Buffalo. There he and his family embarked on a steamer. This boat was wrecked and the passengers landed on the shores of Ohio. Thence the Weir family chose to proceed by wagon and team, and continued until they arrived at Washtenaw County, Michigan. John Weir bought land eighteen miles southwest of Ann Arbor and was a pioneer farmer there until his death in August, 1855. He married Anna Beckwith, a native of Elmira, New York. She survived her husband and spent her last years in LaPorte, where she died at the advanced age of eighty-three. She was the mother of ten children.

One of these was the late Hon. Morgan H. Weir, who was long a practicing attorney at LaPorte and who it is said impressed his personality on the county to a remarkable degree. He was born at Elmira, New York, March 31, 1829. Much of his education came as a result of his individual efforts. He attended school in Washtenaw County, Michigan, in the River Raisin Academy in Lenawee County, Michigan, went back to Elmira, New York, to attend Barber's Academy, and in the intervals of teaching winter terms of school studied law in the office of Colonel Hathaway at Elmira. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1852, and in November of the same year located in Michigan City, Indiana. He practiced there two years, after which he removed to LaPorte, and

was one of the honored lawyers of that city until his death, July 6, 1902, at the age of seventy-three. His activity as a lawyer covered a period of practically half a century. He was one of the original republicans of LaPorte County, and in 1854 was elected on that ticket to the office of prosecuting attorney. The LaPorte Circuit then comprised ten counties. He held that office two years and in 1856 was elected a member of the State Senate and served four years. In 1877 the democratic party elected him mayor of LaPorte, and he was re-elected in 1879. At one time he was also a candidate for Congress. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. A local historian has referred to him as "a man of great personal force, an easy and fluent speaker, kind to the poor and possessing many estimable traits."

July 12, 1854, at LaPorte, Morgan H. Weir married Henrietta E. Teeple. She was born on the island which is now included in the City of LaPorte, April 3, 1836, daughter of John and Hannah Teeple, who were among the pioneers of LaPorte County, settling there in 1834. John P. Teeple, her father, was born in Kentucky in 1805, and in early life removed to the southern part of Indiana. Later he came into Northern Indiana when it was a wilderness, and was the third or fourth permanent settler in what is now LaPorte County. He built a log cabin on a tract of land on the island above mentioned. This log cabin also had an underground cellar which was constructed primarily with a view to hiding in case of Indian uprising. John Teeple at one time kept an inn three and a half miles east of LaPorte, on what is now the James Anderson homestead on the Lincoln Highway. Later he moved into the town and was quite active in business, operating a grist mill, and store, and remained a resident of LaPorte until his death, in 1906, at the advanced age of one hundred one years. Late in life he fell from a house, breaking a leg, and was somewhat infirm physically, though strong mentally to the end. He married Hannah Weir, a native of Virginia, whose parents were early settlers in Southern Indiana. Hannah Teeple died at the age of eighty-seven. Mrs. Morgan H. Weir died in 1912, aged sev-

enty-six. She was the mother of two children: Ellsworth Elmer and Frederick Hamilton.

Ellsworth Elmer Weir grew up in LaPorte, attended the public schools and received much of his early training under his father. He entered the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated LL. B., in 1882, and in June of the same year was admitted to the bar and began practice at LaPorte. For a number of years Mr. Weir has been general counsel for the Great Western Manufacturing Company.

October 22, 1884, he married Miss Nellie K. Rogers. She was born in LaPorte County and also represents two of the pioneer families of that section. Her parents were Andrew J. and Louisa (Hall) Rogers. Her father was a son of Aquilla and Nancy (Arnold) Rogers, and her mother was a daughter of Jacob R. Hall. Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth have one daughter, Harriet Louise. This daughter is now the wife of William M. Warren. By a former marriage she has a daughter, Mary Jane Burns. Mr. Weir is affiliated with LaPorte Lodge No. 396, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and LaPorte Lodge No. 112, Knights of Pythias.

!
 WILLIAM NILES. Originally the Niles family were Welsh. The first American ancestor of whom there is record was John Niles, who came to America in 1630 and settled at Dedham, Massachusetts. In a later generation was Samuel Niles, also a native of Massachusetts, great-great-grandfather of William Niles. Samuel Niles graduated from Harvard College, in 1731, and gained distinction as a lawyer, serving as judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Suffolk County, Massachusetts. He was also one of the twenty-eight counsellors who exercised the functions of local government before the Constitution of the United States was framed.

In the next generation was Nathaniel Niles, who graduated from Princeton College and located at West Fairlee, Vermont, where he was lawyer, preacher and farmer. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of Dartmouth College, and later was a representative in the Continental Congress. His descendants have preserved an invitation which he received to dine with General Washington.

His son, William Niles, who was born at Fairlee, Orange County, Vermont, graduated from Dartmouth College and was an exception to most of the family in that he did not adopt a profession. He was a farmer and stock raiser at West Fairlee, Vermont. He married Relief Barron.

John B. Niles, father of William Niles, was one of the distinguished pioneers of the Northern Indiana bar and also one of the early settlers of the City of LaPorte. He was born at West Fairlee, Vermont, in September, 1808, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1830. After studying law and being admitted to the bar he came West on horseback in 1833. He afterward told that his purpose was to acquire a ten-acre lot in Chicago. On his way he stopped at LaPorte, and was so pleased with the country that his journey was never continued. He was one of the early lawyers of the city and became otherwise prominent in business and local affairs. In 1864 he helped organize the First National Bank of LaPorte, and he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the state in 1850. In many other ways his name is associated with the early history of that city. He died at LaPorte, July 6, 1879.

John B. Niles married Mary Polke. She was born at the historic City of Vincennes, Indiana, June 13, 1811, and her ancestry and family history are fully as noteworthy as that of the Niles family. The genealogy of the Polke family goes back to the middle ages of old England. There were a number of titled men named De Pollok, as the name was spelled for many generations. There is record of a Sir Robert De Pollok who joined the Scotch Covenanters in 1640. Robert Bruce Pollok, a son of Sir Robert, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1630, and in 1672 he and his wife, Magdalene, came to America and settled in Somerset County, Maryland, where he assumed the name of Robert Bruce Polke. In Maryland he secured patents to land from Lord Baltimore.

His son, William Polke, Sr., was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and was brought to America by his parents. He also bought land, and after his father's death had charge of the Polke estate in Maryland. Charles Polke, a son of William,

Sr., was a native of Somerset County, Maryland, and was father of Capt. Charles Polke. Capt. Charles Polke was born in Frederick County, Maryland, February 2, 1745. His father, who had been an Indian trader on the Maryland frontier, died in 1753. Charles Polke moved to West Virginia, in the Panhandle along the Ohio River, settling on Cross Creek near the present site of Wellsville, north of Wheeling. In 1780, with his wife and two children, he formed a colony, including his brothers, William, Edmond and Thomas and a sister, Piety, and removed to Kentucky on flatboats. They located in what is now Nelson County. The family for protection was established at Kincheloe's Station. Not long afterward Indians attacked and massacred the greater part of the garrison. Mrs. Charles Polke and four children were made captives, and were taken by the Indians to the British Garrison at Detroit. Mrs. Polke walked from the station to the Ohio River and from that point rode a horse to Detroit. Through the influence of a British trader she was ransomed, and allowed to write to her husband. Upon receipt of the letter he went to Detroit, and returned with the family to Kentucky. All these and many other interesting facts of the early generations of the Polke family in Kentucky are recounted in Collins' History of Kentucky.

The maiden name of this pioneer frontierswoman and wife of Capt. Charles Polke was Delilah Tyler. She was born in Virginia, February 10, 1755, daughter of Edward and Nancy (Langley) Tyler. She died in Shelby County, Kentucky, in 1797, at the age of forty-two. She was the mother of twelve children, one of whom was William Polke, maternal grandfather of Mr. William Niles.

William Polke was born in Brooke County, Virginia, now West Virginia, September 19, 1775. He was seven years of age when made a prisoner by the Indians, and often recounted many of the incidents of that tragedy. He acquired a fair education, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and removed to what is now Knox County, Indiana, in 1806. A few years later he enlisted and served in the volunteer army of frontiersmen under General Harrison, and was wounded at the Battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816, when

Indiana was admitted to the Union, he represented Knox County as a delegate to the First Constitutional Convention. In 1829, and for a number of years afterward, he was commissioner for the sale of the Michigan Road lands. In 1832 he established a farm where the Michigan Road crossed the Tippecanoe River, in Fulton County, his being the first frame house on that road north of the Wabash River, and widely known for many years to pioneers as the White House. In 1836 he had charge of the removal of the Pottawatomie Indians to the Indian Territory. He served as a member of the First State Senate, and was one of the commissioners in locating the state capitol at Coridon. His name was prominent in the early history of LaPorte County, since as an associate judge he opened the first court in that county. In 1841 he removed to Fort Wayne to accept the position from President Harrison as register of the land office. He died at Fort Wayne while fulfilling those duties April 26, 1843.

Such is a brief account of the ancestry of William Niles, who was born at LaPorte, September 25, 1835. As a boy he attended private schools in his native town, for one year was in Notre Dame University, and was also a student at the college at Urbana, Ohio. In 1857 he entered the junior class of Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1859. After returning home he took up the study of law under his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He practiced law for some years with his father, but gradually gave over that profession to devote his time to other affairs. He was one of the first stockholders in the First National Bank of LaPorte when it was organized in 1864, his father being one of the first directors. He has been identified with that institution continuously for over fifty years, and for many years has been its president. Mr. Niles was also one of the organizers of the LaPorte Wheel Company, which was subsequently reorganized as the Niles-Scott Company, with him as president for several years. Mr. Niles is one of the extensive land owners of Northern Indiana, having farms both in LaPorte and Lake counties, including some land which his father originally acquired from the state. Mr. Niles has always been a republican, and is one of the leading members of the

New Church (Swedenborgian) of LaPorte, and is president of its board of trustees.

Mr. Niles has two daughters, Mary N. and Sarah Isabelle. Mary is the wife of Harry M. Baum. The mother of these children was Judith King Anderson. She and Mr. Niles were married December 16, 1885. She was born in LaPorte County and died December 13, 1902. Her father, Robert Anderson, was a farmer in Scipio Township of LaPorte County, where Mrs. Niles was born February 28, 1849. She was a woman of liberal education, having attended the common schools, the Hanover High School and Monmouth College in Illinois, and spent two years in Europe in travel and study. Mrs. Niles was a much beloved woman of LaPorte. She used her culture and abundant means to sustain many interests in artistic affairs and in practical charity. She kept a very hospitable home, entertained many friends, and was a leader in musical circles. She was always faithful to the Presbyterian Church in which she was reared, but after her marriage she attended quite regularly with her husband the New or Swedenborgian Church.

ERNEST G. DUNN, JR., is a civil engineer by profession, is the present county surveyor of LaPorte County, and member of a family that has been identified with the lumber industry in Michigan and Northern Indiana for many years.

He was born at Muskegon, Michigan, which was then at the heart of the great lumber manufacturing industry of that state. His grandfather was James Dunn, born in or near Plymouth, England. One of his brothers came to the United States, but his subsequent experiences are not now known. At the age of nine years James Dunn ran away from home and went to sea. He became an able seaman and later was first mate of different vessels in the English merchant marine. He remained in that service until 1871, when he came to the United States and located at Chicago, was in several lines of work in that city, and in 1888 moved to Muskegon, Michigan, and from there, in 1896, transferred his home to Michigan City, Indiana, where he died in 1897, at the age of sixty-three. He married Emma Hockaday, a native of England. She died at Michigan City in 1917.

Ernest G. Dunn, Sr., was the only child of his parents. He was born at Torquay, England, and was eleven years old when brought to the United States. He attended school in England and also in Chicago, and his first business experience was as bookkeeper with the Hickson store, the largest retail grocery store in the West. In 1888 he became a stockholder in the Maxwell Lumber Company of Muskegon, removing to that city, and for a number of years was secretary of the company. In 1896 he removed his home to Michigan City, and in 1909 he and Mr. Maxwell bought the interests of the other stockholders and have since conducted one of the large retail lumber firms of Michigan City. E. G. Dunn, Sr., married Leonora Gray, a native of Brown County, Indiana. Her father, Ambrose Gray, was born in Connecticut of Mayflower ancestry, and was an early settler in Brown County, Indiana. He married Sallie R. Gray, a native of Brown County, her parents having come from North Carolina, first settling in Kentucky and later moving to Brown County, Indiana. Ambrose Gray served an apprenticeship at the spectacle making trade, and came to Indiana with his employer, who established a spectacle factory in Brown County. This was the first industry of its kind in the West, and it did not long continue. E. G. Dunn and wife had eight children: Emma, who died at the age of twenty-four, Eunice, Ernest G., Chester, Mabel, Howard, and Marion and Dorothy, twins.

Ernest G. Dunn, Jr., graduated from the Michigan City High School and then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. He took the course of civil engineering, and on leaving the university went West, to Portland, Oregon, and put in a year as a teacher. He returned to Indiana to become identified with the new City of Gary, and for three years was connected with the engineering department of that municipality, and helped in laying out and building some of the improvements which made that town notable among the cities of the Middle West. From Gary Mr. Dunn returned to Michigan City, and for four years served as city civil engineer. In October, 1918, he was appointed county surveyor to fill an unexpired term, and his appointment was

confirmed by popular election in November of the same year.

In 1911 he married Miss Clarriet Wilhelm, a native of LaPorte, and daughter of Frederick and Mary Wilhelm. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have one daughter, Leonora. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Episcopal Church, and member and past chancellor of Gary Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM ADAMS MARTIN during a long and active career has identified himself with many of the leading enterprises of LaPorte. He is a manufacturer and banker and an official in several public utility plants in the northern part of the state.

His early youth connected him with pioneer times in this part of the Middle West. An indication of this is that he was born in a log cabin in Three Oaks Township of Berrien County, Michigan. Nearly all the homes in that community at the time were log cabins, and a log house was by no means an indication of poverty.

His Martin ancestors were numbered among the first settlers of New Jersey. His grandfather, Isaac Webb Martin, was born near Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, January 14, 1781, and became a shoemaker. That was a very important trade at the time, since all shoes were made by hand and to order, and he also combined with skill at this art the weaving of fine linen. His account book dating from 1812 to 1837 is still carefully preserved by a granddaughter. From Middlesex County he moved to Succasunna, in Morris County, New Jersey, where he bought a farm, part of which is now included in the village. He lived there and raised a family of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, and then went out to join some of his children at Oxford, Ohio, where he died. The maiden name of his wife was Alice Adams. She was of the same family that gave this country two of its most distinguished presidents. Her father, Matthew Adams, fought as an American soldier in the Revolution. Isaac Webb Martin and wife had as stated eight sons and three daughters. Mrs. Martin moved with her son, Sherwood, to Berrien County, Michigan, where she died at the ripe age of ninety-one years.

Ebenezer Sherwood Martin was born in

Hunterdon County, New Jersey, January 11, 1816. He was reared and educated in his native state and served an apprenticeship to the mason's trade. In 1838, after his marriage, he moved out to Oxford, Ohio, and in 1846 made a further progress westward with his wife and three children, embarking his goods on a wagon and directing his team overland on the journey to Berrien County in the extreme southwest corner of Michigan. He made the journey with wagon and team in the absence of any other means of transportation, since no railroad was completed through this part of the Middle West for several years. He bought a tract of land in Three Oaks Township, near the Indiana state line. The only improvements on that land were a log cabin and a few acres of cleared ground and a small orchard. Here he resumed his trade and at the same time superintended the further improvement of his land. In 1896 he retired from his Michigan farm and came to LaPorte, where he died in 1903. On January 19, 1836, he married Miss Rachel Harland. She was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, September 7, 1815, daughter of Captain Stephen and Elizabeth (Heden) Harland. For many years her father commanded a boat engaged in the traffic up and down the Hudson River. This venerable river captain died at the age of ninety-six. E. Sherwood Martin and wife had the following children: Elizabeth, Alice, Isaac W., Stephen H., William Adams, Abram F. and John E.

William Adams Martin attended the rural schools near his father's farm in Southwestern Michigan and also had the benefit of attendance at Carlisle College. His training in early youth was sufficient to inculcate in him habits of industry and integrity and gave him the good constitution which has enabled him to maintain heavy business responsibilities for half a century or more.

Mr. Martin came to LaPorte in 1866. His first employment was as clerk in a clothing store. He continued that routine occupation for ten years. In 1876 he was made deputy county treasurer and held that office for eight years. In 1884 he was elected county treasurer, and served for two years. Since leaving public office Mr. Martin has been primarily identified with public utilities, particularly gas in-

dustries. He is now president of the LaPorte Gas and Electric Company, president of the Rochester Gas and Coke Company, president of the Greencastle Gas and Electric Company, president of the John Hilt Ice Company, and a director of the First National and the State Bank of LaPorte. In various ways his influence and means have been a contribution to the general welfare of his community. He is president of the Board of Trustees of the Old Ladies' Home at LaPorte, and he and his wife are active members of the Christian Church and he has served that church for several years as elder.

June 7, 1886, Mr. Martin married Rebecca Elizabeth Drummond. She was born at Rolling Prairie in LaPorte County, daughter of John and Orilda (Bowell) Drummond. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have an interesting family of children, John Gordon, Thomas Foster, Rachel Orilda and Ruth Drummond.

John Gordon, the oldest, was born November 25, 1887, graduated from the LaPorte High School and Cornell University, and is a practical engineer now superintendent of his father's gas plant and lives at Rochester. He married Mildred Pfeiffer, and has a son, John Gordon, Jr.

Thomas Foster Martin, born November 6, 1889, is a graduate of the LaPorte High School and of Michigan University, and is now secretary and treasurer of the John Hilt Ice Company. He married Aldyth Frederickson and has a daughter, Ada Elizabeth.

Rachel Martin, born February 20, 1891, after completing the course of the LaPorte High School, entered Wells College at Aurora, New York, of which she is a graduate. She is the wife of Kenneth Osborne of LaPorte.

Ruth Martin, born February 20, 1892, graduated from the LaPorte High School and from Barnard College, the woman's department of Columbia University, and is now using her talents and education in the service of the government.

CHARLES E. WELLER. Several of the most interesting as well as the most useful men identified with the citizenship of LaPorte has borne the name Weller. One of them was Rev. Henry Weller, who was a pioneer minister of the Swedenborgian faith in the Middle West and founded the

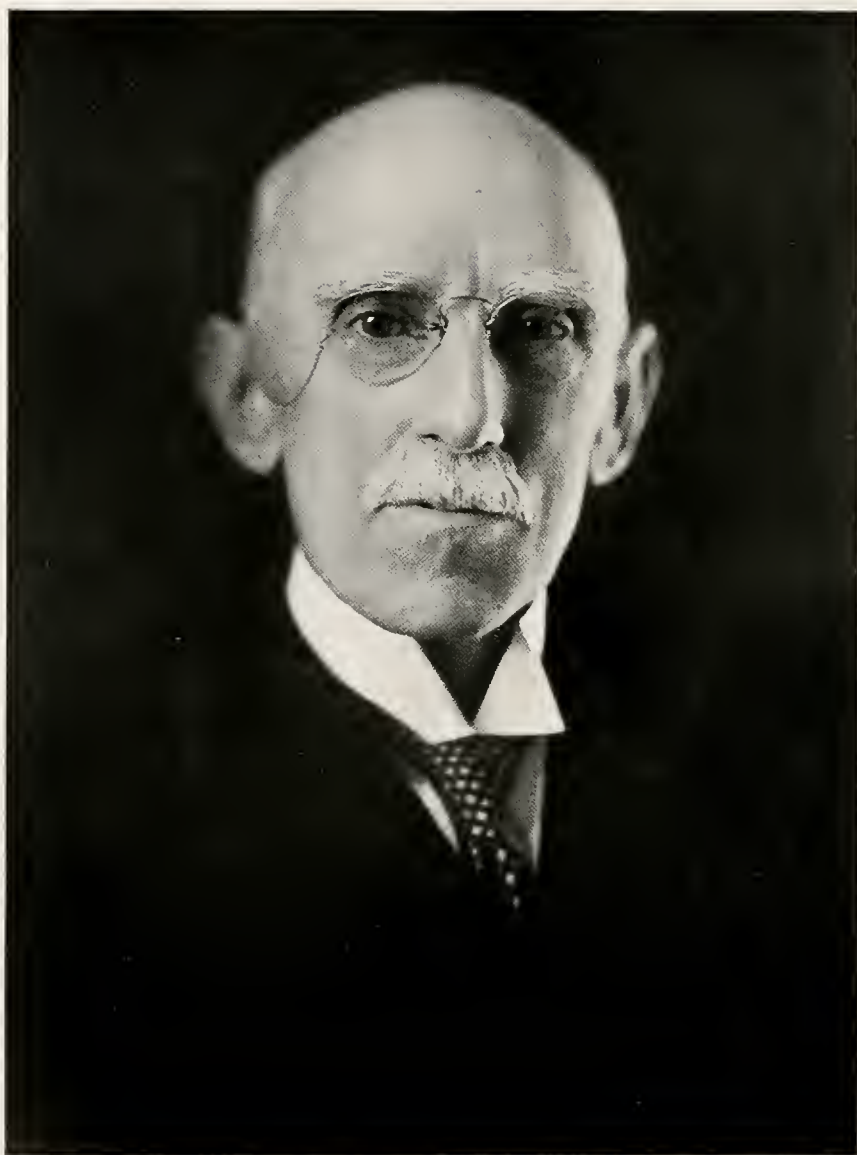
New Church at LaPorte. He was the father of four sons, all of whom have been eminent in some special line. One of them is Charles E. Weller, who learned telegraphy as a boy, and later was one of the first men in the Middle West to become an expert in the new art of phonography, better known now as stenography, and for many years was a successful court reporter in St. Louis. He is now living at LaPorte and is secretary of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association.

Rev. Henry Weller, his father, was born at Battle Abbey, England, in 1801. He had a good literary education and early became attracted to religious thought. He joined a society known as "Free Thinking Christians" and at the age of fifteen delivered his first religious discourse at Hastings, England. His brother, John, came to America and settled at New York City, and for some years operated a cafe on Broadway, which was patronized by many of the wealthy people of that city. His brother, Thomas, was a pioneer settler in Calhoun County, Michigan, improving a farm there and spending his last years retired at Marshall. A sister married Rev. Thomas Bricher, a Unitarian preacher, and lived at Newburyport, Massachusetts.

Rev. Henry Weller brought his family to America in 1837, and after two years in New York City removed to Marshall, Michigan, in 1839. That was still a pioneer community and he entered actively upon the task of making a home in the wilderness. He also preached at various localities. In 1840 he became attracted to the philosophy of Emanuel Swedenborg, and from that time until his death was an earnest expounder of the faith of the Church of the New Jerusalem. In 1850 he made his first visit to LaPorte, and began the formation of the New Church, being its first minister. He also built up a society of the same church at Grand Rapids, Michigan. From that city he brought his family to LaPorte in 1853. He also founded in that year a periodical called *The Crisis*, which was an ably edited magazine, published in the interests of the New Church. Later its name was changed to *The New Church Independent*, and it was moved to Chicago, where it enjoyed a prosperous existence for many years. Besides the great work he did as

a minister Rev. Henry Weller served during 1863-64 as chaplain of the Eighty-Seventh Indiana Infantry, and all the survivors of that regiment spoke kindly and had a grateful memory of the chaplain. Rev. Mr. Weller died June 7, 1868, from disease contracted in the army. His home for a number of years was on Stone Lake, about a mile north of LaPorte, a place since known as Weller's Grove. Rev. Henry Weller married at Hastings, England, September 20, 1826, Miss Caroline Stevens. She was born in Brighton, England, and was the only member of her father's family to come to America. Her two brothers were named David and William. She had a sister, Harriet, who married Charles Cade. Mrs. Caroline Weller died at Chicago. She was the mother of four sons: John S., William H., Alfred and Charles E. John S. became a prominent newspaper man at LaPorte and later was in business at Chicago until his death. William H. also learned the printer's trade, later became a telegrapher, and for a number of years served as chief train dispatcher on the western division of the Lake Shore Railroad. He died at LaPorte in 1900. Alfred also learned telegraphy, and had many responsible positions in that work, having been manager of the Western Union telegraph office for over forty years at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charles E. Weller, youngest son of Rev. Henry Weller, was born in a log house near Marshall, Michigan, in 1840. He attended the rural schools of Calhoun County, and at the age of twelve years began working in his father's printing office. A year later he became a telegraph messenger, and while thus employed at LaPorte learned the art of telegraphy. Subsequently he was assigned to open the railroad station of the Michigan Southern Railway at Coldwater, Michigan, and for three years had assignments in the railway service at Coldwater, South Bend, White Pigeon and Toledo. His last position in the railway service was in the office of Charles Minot, resident manager of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company at Chicago. In 1858, and following that, he was in the Western Union office at Milwaukee, of which his brother, Alfred, was manager. During the Civil war he had charge of the telegraph office at Madison, Wisconsin.



Matthias L. Haines.

In the meantime, as early as 1862, Mr. Weller had begun to learn the Pitman system of phonography or shorthand, and studied and practiced constantly with a view to becoming a law reporter. In 1867, resigning his work with the Western Union Company, he went to St. Louis and took with him what is claimed to be the first practical typewriter ever constructed. He was an intimate friend of its inventor, Christopher Sholes of Milwaukee. At St. Louis he became a court reporter, and afterwards with his son established the firm of Weller & Weller, law stenographers, and continued his professional work there until 1914. In that year Mr. Weller was elected secretary of the National Shorthand Reporters' Association, and at once selected LaPorte as his headquarters.

In 1866 Mr. Weller married Miss Margaret A. Watkins, a native of Philadelphia and a daughter of William Watkins, a native of Wales. Mrs. Weller died in 1911. She was the mother of two sons, William Edward and Frank.

William Edward Weller was educated in St. Louis, graduated in dentistry from Washington University, and is now practicing at Bonne Terre, Missouri. He married Miss Kate Walsh, and his five children are named Mona, Charles, Dorothy, Samuel and Frank.

Mr. Frank Weller was also educated at St. Louis, and early perfected himself in shorthand and became associated with his father as a court reporter. He still continues the business as official court reporter in Division No. 1 of the Circuit Court at Clayton, St. Louis County. He married Mary Brieter and has one daughter, Elsie.

Charles E. Weller is an active member of the New Church. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

EMIL DANIELSON, secretary and treasurer of the Larson-Danielson Construction Company of LaPorte, has been a contractor and builder all his active career, learning the business from his father, and his push and enterprise have extended the scope of his company's undertakings over many states, where substantial monuments to this organization are found in the shape of many private and public buildings.

Mr. Danielson is a native of LaPorte. His father, John Danielson, was born in Sweden, attended school there as a boy,

also began an apprenticeship at the mason's trade, and when still a young man started for America. He was the first and only member of his father's family to come to this country. In LaPorte he was employed at his trade as a journeyman and later became a contractor and builder and continued it until he retired a few years ago. He married Miss Swanson, also a native of Sweden. She was brought to America by her parents, who settled near Genoa, Illinois. She is now deceased. There were seven children, named Anna, Emil, Nathan, Theodore, Celius, Annetta and Elizabeth.

Emil Danielson was educated in the public schools of LaPorte. He was only fourteen when he began learning his trade with his father, and acquired a thorough knowledge of it both as a technical vocation and as a business. In 1908 Mr. Danielson organized the Larson-Danielson Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. This company has handled large and important contracts not alone in Indiana, but in many other states in all directions.

In 1899 Mr. Danielson married Miss Edwina Schweder, a native of LaPorte, daughter of August and Fredericka Schweder, who were natives of Germany. Mr. Danielson had one son, Marvin, now in the last year of his high school course. Mr. Danielson attends the Presbyterian Church and his wife the German Lutheran. Fraternally he is affiliated with Excelsior Lodge No. 41, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

REV. MATTHIAS LORING HAINES, D. D. Doctor Haines is one of the comparatively few natives of Indiana of his years whose parents were both natives of the state. The service that particularly distinguishes him among the native sons of Indiana has been rendered as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis for more than thirty years.

His American ancestry runs back to the period when Indiana was an uninhabited wilderness, for Deacon Samuel Haines, the founder of the American family, came over from England in 1635—fifteen years after the Iroquois claim to have expelled all the native tribes from Indiana. Deacon Samuel was born at Shrewsbury, England, in 1611, but was of Welsh descent. At the age of

fifteen he was apprenticed for ten years to John Cogswell, a cloth maker of Westbury, Wiltshire, and served with him until June 4, 1635, when Cogswell, with his family and apprentices, sailed for New England in the *Angel Gabriel*. This vessel, which Rev. Richard Mather says was "a strong ship and well furnished with fourteen or sixteen pieces of ordnance," was originally built for Sir Walter Raleigh's fleet, and this was her last voyage, for on August 14th, having crossed the ocean, she was anchored in the outer harbor of Pemaquid, and was struck by the "Great Hurricane" and dashed to pieces on the shore. Luckily most of the crew and passengers, including the Cogswells and Samuel Haines, escaped to the shore and also saved the greater part of their effects from the wreck. After a brief experience as castaways they were picked up by "Goodman Gallup's bark from Boston" and taken to Ipswich, Massachusetts, where Cogswell located, and Haines finished his apprenticeship. In 1638 he returned to England, and on April 1st of that year married Ellener Neate at Dilton, Wiltshire. The young couple returned to America the next year and located at Northam, New Hampshire, now known as Dover Point.

In 1650 they removed to what was then called Strawberry Bank, and three years later, the settlers having put themselves under the protection of Massachusetts, Samuel Haines joined in a petition to the General Court at Boston to change the name of the town to Portsmouth, which was done. The same year he was chosen one of the selectmen of Portsmouth, in which office he was continued for ten years. He was public spirited and sagacious—became a large land owner, interested in a sawmill and other enterprises. He was one of the founders of the old North Church in Portsmouth, and as soon as they had a settled pastor he was ordained deacon of the church by "the imposition of hands and prayer."

From him the Haines line spread through large families. His sixth son, Samuel, born in Dover in 1646, was married on January 9, 1673, to Mary Fifield, daughter of Giles and Mary (Perkins) Fifield of Hampton. Their fourth son, William, born January 7, 1679, married Mary Lewis of Casco Bay, January 4, 1705. Their eldest son, Matthias, born in Greenland, New Hampshire, March 17, 1713, married Abigail Sher-

burne. Their third son, Matthias, was born in Greenland, New Hampshire, October 11, 1744, married Sarah Hall of Chester, now Raymond, New Hampshire, in 1781. He served as a private in Capt. Josiah Dearborn's Company in 1776. Their son Matthias, born December 30, 1785, was the grandfather of Doctor Haines. He attended the common schools of Raymond, Vermont, and the Academy at Peacham, after which he read medicine with Dr. Shedd Peacham and took the medical course at Dartmouth College and began practicing his profession. In 1816 he and his twin brother Joshua came west and located at Rising Sun, Indiana. On October 22, 1822, he married Elizabeth Brouwer, daughter of Dr. Abram Brouwer, a New Yorker, who had located at Lawrenceburg in 1818. He had a large practice at Rising Sun and in the vicinity, and took an active interest in public matters, especially in education. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and an active lay member. He died at Rising Sun January 21, 1863.

Of his eleven children the eldest was Abram Brouwer Haines, who was born November 29, 1823, at Rising Sun. His early education was obtained at Rising Sun Academy, where he had as teachers among others Daniel D. Pratt, later United States senator, and Prof. Thomas Thomas. At sixteen he went to Miami University for two years and then read medicine with his father. In 1843-44 he attended lectures at Ohio Medical College, and then went to the Medical School at Western Reserve College at Cleveland, from which he graduated in the spring of 1846, and in the same year opened an office at Aurora, Indiana. On October 21, 1847, he married Julia P. Loring, daughter of Ezekiel Howe Loring, one of the early settlers of Ohio County, who came there from Sudbury, Massachusetts, near Boston. Julia P. Loring was born at Rising Sun November 25, 1824. Dr. Abram Brouwer Haines left a brilliant record as a skillful and devoted physician, notable especially for his self sacrifice during the cholera epidemic of 1848. In July, 1862, he was commissioned by Governor Morton assistant surgeon of the Nineteenth Indiana and was with this regiment, which was part of the First Division ("the Iron Brigade") of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac until Lee's surrender. He was made a prisoner at the second battle

of Bull Run, because he refused to leave the wounded on the field, and was captured a second time at Gettysburg. After Appomattox he was commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Indiana, and as mustered out with the regiment in September, 1865. Twenty years later he was appointed president of the Board of Examining Surgeons of the Pension Department for Southeastern Indiana, which office he held until his death July 20, 1887. He was one of the organizers of the Dearborn County Medical Society, and became a member of the State Medical Society in 1851. He was a devoted Presbyterian and an elder in that church. Of his seven children, the oldest son was Matthias Loring Haines.

Matthias Loring Haines was born at Aurora, Indiana, May 4, 1850. After primary education in the common schools of Rising Sun and the high school of Aurora, Indiana, he entered in 1867 Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1871. He then went to the Union Theological Seminary of New York City and graduated there in 1874. He was at once called to the pastorate of the Dutch Reformed Church at Astoria New York, then a suburb of Brooklyn, now included in Greater New York, where he served most acceptably for eleven years. In the spring of 1885 he was unanimously called to the First Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis, and began his work there on April 1st of that year. It was a position that put him to the test. The pulpit had just been vacated by the brilliant Myron B. Reed, and there were many who predicted that it would be "hard to fill his shoes." It was not long, however, until it was observed that the new pastor had shoes of his own that were to the satisfaction of his congregation and of the public.

He apparently felt a need for help at the outset, for he posted off to New York and on May 7, 1885, wedded Miss Sarah L. Kouwenhoven of Astoria, whose charm and tact added materially to his popularity in his new charge. She is one of the oldest of the Knickerbocker families, a daughter of Francis D. and Harriet Kouwenhoven. The Kouwenhoven ancestry came to America from Holland in 1630.

The First Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest in Indianapolis, being organized July 5, 1823, and though preceded in or-

ganization by the Methodists and the Baptists, had the first church building in the city—a one-story frame building that stood on the west side of Pennsylvania Street above Market, where the Vajen Block is now located. In 1843 the congregation removed to a more pretentious building at Monument Place and Market, the present site of the American Central Life Building. In 1866 they occupied a new building at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania and New York streets, and in 1903 came to the present church at Sixteenth and Delaware streets. Naturally it included many notables in its membership in its history, and during the pastorate of Doctor Haines there were Governors Baker and Mount, President Benjamin Harrison and Attorney General Miller, as well as many others of prominence and influence. Doctor Haines was the pastor of the humblest member of his flock as fully as to these. At one of the church socials President Harrison said: "I thank God for a pastor who preaches Christ crucified, and never says a foolish thing"; and John H. Holliday added to this, "and never does a foolish thing."

While Doctor Haines has given satisfaction as a preacher, it is his personality that has given him his hold on men, for his kindly and sympathetic nature attract all who come in contact with him. In the natural and spontaneous expression of these qualities he is an interesting example of the effect of Hoosier life on New England character. On Christmas Day, 1816, his grandfather and grand-uncle wrote from Rising Sun to their parents advising them of their safe arrival in their new home. They began the letter, "Honored Parents" and closed it "Your Obedient Sons." It is simply impossible to imagine Doctor Haines so wording a letter to anyone dear to him. Of course it is a matter of form, but it illustrates the contrast between the repression of New England and the vent to the emotions of the West, which are set forth as the distinguishing characteristics of the two in the chapter on Hoosier Character elsewhere in this publication. While holding closely to the proprieties in the pulpit, Doctor Haines gives rein to his genial humor on appropriate occasions; and is noted as a felicitous after-dinner speaker. He has reached the highest degree in amiability—the children love him.

During his pastorate of a third of a century, the longest in the history of the church, Doctor Haines has been called to broad service. He was for ten years a member of the Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies; a director of Lane Theological Seminary; a trustee of Wabash College; a member of the executive committee of Winona Technical Institute; a director of Winona Assembly. In the public activities of the city he succeeded Rev. Oscar C. McCulloch as president of the Indianapolis Benevolent Society and continued in that office for more than twenty-five years. He was the first president of the Indianapolis Summer Mission for Sick Children, and a member of the Board of the Free Kindergarten Society. He served as president of the Indianapolis Literary Society, and was a member of the committee of five from the Commercial Club that drafted the Park Law of 1899. His degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Wabash College in 1886.

Doctor and Mrs. Haines have two children: Lydia Rapelye, born September 9, 1886, and married on April 26, 1911, to William Pierson Biggs, of Tumansburg, New York; and Julia Loring, born January 24, 1889, and married on October 24, 1916, to Dr. John Alexander McDonald, of Indianapolis.

EBENEZER DUMONT, soldier and congressman, was born at Vevay, Indiana, November 23, 1814. His education was chiefly by his mother, the talented Julia L. Dumont; and he read law with his father, Gen. John Dumont. He engaged in practice in Dearborn County, but with some interruptions. He was the first principal of the old Marion County Seminary, in 1835-6; state representative in 1838; treasurer of Vevay 1839-45; lieutenant-colonel of volunteers in the Mexican war; state representative in 1850 and 1853; presidential elector on the Pierce ticket in 1852; president of the State Bank of Indiana, 1853-7. He volunteered at the outbreak of the Civil war, and was made colonel of the Seventh Indiana Regiment; promoted brigadier-general September 3, 1861; resigned February 28, 1863; elected as a unionist to the Thirty-Eighth and Thirty-Ninth Congresses (1863-7). He died at Indianapolis, April 16, 1871. Shortly before his death

he was appointed governor of Idaho, but did not serve.

General Dumont was a talented speaker, and a successful lawyer, especially effective before a jury. He was regarded as somewhat eccentric. On arriving at his majority, he publicly announced himself a democrat, much to the disgust of his father, who was a prominent whig. He maintained his party allegiance until the beginning of the Civil war. As a soldier he showed admirable qualities, but was forced to retire from active service on account of poor health.

ENRIQUE C. MILLER is president of the Miller-Baldwin Company, wholesale jewelers of Indianapolis. Mr. Miller has been a prominent business man of that city for over thirty years and is largely responsible for the extensive and honored connection of his firm with this and other states.

Mr. Miller has a very interesting lineage and family history. He was born in old Mexico, in Chihuahua, June 18, 1849. His father, Samuel Miller, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, was one of those hardy, adventurous spirits who found the best satisfactions of life in enduring the perils and roughness of the far west. When scarcely more than a boy he left comfort, home and friends and started west over the trackless wilds. In the Mississippi valley he joined a caravan bound for Santa Fe. He reached there after many troubles with the Indians and from there went to Chihuahua, where he became a merchant. In Mexico he married a lady of Spanish ancestry, Martina Avila. They lived in Chihuahua some years, but in 1859, owing to the lawless conditions which existed throughout the country largely as a result of the war between the United States and Mexico, Samuel Miller brought his family east and for some years lived in Logan and Champaign counties, Ohio. He had by no means satiated himself with the life of the West. It was in fact an intimate part of his character and after a few years he left the quiet and rather tame scenes of Ohio and returned to old Mexico in 1883. After that he was engaged in banking at Parral until his death in 1902.

Enrique C. Miller is one of the two surviving children of a family of six. He was reared in Ohio from the age of ten years and graduated from Kenyon College at

Cambrier in 1871. He was not of robust constitution, and therefore did not engage actively in business until 1876, when he came to Indianapolis. Here he worked as clerk in a bank until failing health caused his return to Ohio. While there he sought the employment of a farm and gradually gained that strength and constitution which has fortified him through more than thirty years of continuous activity in business affairs at Indianapolis.

In 1881 Mr. Miller married Miss Sallie M. Baldwin, daughter of Silas Baldwin of Toledo, Ohio. Two years later, with his father-in-law, Mr. Miller founded the firm of Baldwin, Miller & Company, out of which has been developed the present wholesale jewelry house of the Baldwin-Miller Company. Mr. Miller is now and for a number of years has been active head of this business.

He is a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of various civic and social organizations. Mrs. Miller is a woman of superior mental and artistic talent and is well known in select circles as a vocalist. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have two children, Marrian and LeRoy Baldwin Miller. The daughter married Randall Felix Geddes. They have two children, Randall Felix, Jr., and Marrian.

CHARLES M. CROSS, a resident of Indianapolis for thirty-five years, has had growing business relations with the city and for over twenty years has been a factor in real estate circles. He is head of the Charles M. Cross and Company, with offices on North Meridian Street.

Mr. Cross was born at Alexandria in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1857, son of Benjamin and Mary (Saner) Cross. His parents were both natives of Pennsylvania, his father being a carpenter and building contractor. He was a highly respected man in the community where he lived, and closely attached to friends and home. He was a member of the German Reformed Church, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a democratic voter. Of five children four are still living.

Charles M. Cross, next to the youngest among the children, was educated in the public schools of his native village, but

from the age of fifteen has depended upon his own resources and asked for nothing which he could not earn and which he did not deserve. While selling goods on the road he earned the money sufficient to study for two years at Mercersburg Academy, in Pennsylvania, and for another two years at Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Cross was a traveling salesman for a number of years and in 1882 moved his headquarters to Indianapolis. He represented a large wholesale cigar house and for several years had charge of the cigar department of Schnull and Company. He subsequently bought that business and conducted it successfully for three years.

In the meantime he had become associated with his old friend Alexander R. Shroyer in subdividing and selling a tract of thirty-four acres known as Charles M. Cross Trustee's Clifford Avenue Addition to the City of Indianapolis, and that was his first experience in real estate. Since that initial success Mr. Cross has been handling many parcels of valuable property in and around Indianapolis both for himself and others, and has perfected an organization that is one of the best in Indianapolis real estate circles.

Mr. Cross is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is an independent democrat. He met his wife at Heidelberg College in Tiffin, Ohio, of which institution she is a graduate. They were married at Tiffin April 24, 1883. Mrs. Cross before her marriage was Miss Laura Lott. To their union were born five children: Harry E., born in February, 1884, has attained the rank of major in the army in France; Jessie M., who became Mrs. Townsend and died in October, 1918; Charles M., who died while a young business man at Indianapolis; Helen Ida; and Donald Frederick, deceased.

ARTHUR T. WELLS. For about half a century the name Wells has had a significant place in the business history of Muncie, and its many honorable associations are the result of the enterprise of two generations.

It was in Muncie that Arthur T. Wells was born January 7, 1875. His birthplace was the site now occupied by his model and flourishing laundry business, the plant

of the American Laundry having been built where the old Wells homestead formerly stood. He is a son of Andrew Thomas and Eliza J. (Brunson) Wells, the former a native of Allen County, Indiana. Andrew T. Wells was a pioneer manufacturer of tinware at Muncie. He was in that business for over thirty-five years. From a small beginning he developed a very pretentious establishment, and after his death it was continued by his son. When he began manufacturing tinware it was customary for his goods to be placed in wagons and peddled over the country, the tinware being exchanged along the road for produce, poultry and other merchandise of all kinds. In this way the output of a shop contained in a single room was increased until the business became an important industrial establishment at Muncie. The late Mr. Wells was thus a factor in the growth of Muncie from a small village to a city of over 30,000. He was successful, and a man who enjoyed and well merited the esteem paid him. His prosperity enabled him to leave a small fortune to his children, two in number, a son and daughter, both now living in Muncie.

Arthur T. Wells attended the public schools to the age of sixteen and lived at home with his parents until he was nineteen. For several years he was associated with his father in the tinware business, and he is still operating that in connection with other interests. In 1900 he engaged in the laundry business, and that expanded so rapidly that he was compelled to remove to larger quarters. In 1905, therefore, he erected a large concrete building 45 by 120 feet on the site of the old homestead, and equipped it with the most modern and perfect machinery and facilities for laundry work. The American Laundry is no longer a merely local enterprise, and in connection with its dry cleaning and renovating department it has agencies all over the towns and communities tributary to Muncie both in Ohio and Indiana, and on the basis of a thoroughly reliable and appreciative service the business is growing every year.

Mr. Wells is a man of eminent public spirit, and has been identified with many of those movements which reflect the prosperity and progress of Muncie. Like his father he is an ardent democrat, and has helped his party whenever possible. He

served as a member of the City Council four years. He is a director of the Western Reserve Life Insurance Company, and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. May 4, 1904, Mr. Wells married Miss Minnie Adair, who is of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

JAMES CLAY BURTON is an Indiana business man, and recently became manager of the Fear-Campbell Company's plant at Elwood.

Mr. Burton was born at Ekin, Tipton County, Indiana, October 25, 1885, a son of Henry M. and Margaret (Scott) Burton. He is of Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather Burton having come from Ireland to this country in the early days.

James C. Burton attended school in the country and had one year in the Tipton High School. He filled in all the intervals not in school with work on the home farm, and for a time he followed agriculture as a regular vocation. His tendencies were toward a commercial line, and he found his early opportunities at Ekin, where he was employed with the firm of Joyce and Burton and later with A. L. Joyce. He was in business at Ekin for nine or ten years, and on October 22, 1917, came to Elwood as manager of the local business of the Fear-Campbell Company.

Mr. Burton is an energetic business man and has many warm friends in business and social circles. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, also the Daughters of Rebekah at Ekin, is a member of the First Christian Church and in politics is a democrat. In 1912 he married Miss Hazel D. Fox, daughter of Lewis and Frances (Scott) Fox of Ekin. They have one son, Edwin Ellesworth.

O. N. McCORMICK. One of the interesting industries of Indiana and a business that means much to the material welfare of the Town of Albany is the kitchen cabinet and household ware factory of the McCormick Brothers at that town.

The McCormicks as a family have long been identified with wood working and other lines of manufacture, and their enterprise has meant as much if not more than anything else to give Albany its industrial prominence. O. N. McCormick

was born at Fairbury, Illinois, January 21, 1865, a son of Robert B. and Amanda W. (Dixon) McCormick. Robert McCormick was born in Adams County, Ohio, and when two years of age accompanied his parents, James McCormick and wife, to Illinois. He grew up in that state and after his marriage bought a farm in McLean County, near Fairbury. That was the family home for seven years, and another seven years were spent on a farm five miles south of Bloomington. The family then moved to Champaign, Illinois, later to Kansas, but after a brief experience in the Sunflower state returned east and Robert McCormick was for fifteen years a farmer in Brown County, Ohio.

About that time Robert McCormick and other members of the family engaged in the manufacture of washboards under the name of the Standard Manufacturing Company. After about six years, attracted by cheap fuel furnished by the natural gas wells in Delaware County, Indiana, they moved all their equipment and machinery to Eaton, the pioneer gas town of the state. Under the same name they continued the business there until the exhaustion of natural gas, when the concern moved to Albany. Here McCormick & Sons continued manufacturing, and with the retirement of the father the name of the business was changed to McCormick Brothers Company. They have carried on an extensive manufacturing enterprise, especially in making kitchen cabinets. They also have in their present output ten novelty lines of manufacture for household use. Every month the firm ships several carloads of goods, and the distribution of their cabinets and other commodities have a wide range. How important the factory is to the Town of Albany is indicated by the fact that the weekly payroll is about \$2,100. The plant occupies an entire square of land, some of the buildings originally having been purchased by the company and moved to this location. By the installation of modern machinery and other up-to-date equipment the plant is now one of the most complete and best of its kind in the state.

Mr. O. N. McCormick is not only a good business man and manufacturer but a public spirited citizen of his home locality. He is affiliated with Anthony Lodge No. 171, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons,

is a member of the Christian Church, is an active temperance worker and a republican. October 2, 1902, in Elk County, Kansas, he married Miss Delia Young, daughter of Dr. B. F. Young of Kansas. Three children were born to their marriage, the two now living being Marsh D., born November 26, 1903, and Florence Alerie, born September 17, 1906.

ARTHUR FLETCHER HALL. Fort Wayne is the home of several industries and organizations of prominence, and not least among these is the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, of which Arthur Hall is vice president and general manager. Founded at Fort Wayne in 1905, the power of the organization represented in a great volume of assets, insurance in force, and modern liberal policies consistent with all the standards that have guaranteed the success and security of the best old line companies, all reflect the energy and progressiveness of Mr. Hall, who has been general manager of the company from the beginning and is also its first vice president. Mr. Hall belongs to a well known old Indianapolis family, though he was born at Baxter Springs, Kansas, May 11, 1872. His parents were Truman and Harriet (Beeler) Hall, the latter a native of Indiana and the former of New York State. Truman Hall was head of a wholesale millinery business in Indianapolis when the Civil war broke out, and he enlisted and served throughout that struggle. After the war he resumed his residence in Indiana, also lived a time in Wisconsin, and was one of the pioneers to enter the old Indian Reservation in Southeastern Kansas where Baxter Springs is located. He conducted a livery and storage coach business at Baxter Springs and died there when his son Arthur was ten months old.

The mother then returned to Indianapolis and Arthur Fletcher Hall grew up in that city. He attended the common and high schools, and at the age of seventeen went to work on the old Indianapolis Journal as a type setter. He filled all the places in the business office of that publication and in 1904, when the Journal suspended, he was the paper's business manager. For a short time he had a place on the business staff of the Chicago Tribune, and was also connected with the Bobbs-Merrill Company of Indianapolis.

Much of the success he has won in the insurance business has been due to the vigorous discipline and training he received as a newspaper man. Mr. Hall entered insurance work as an agent and became field supervisor in Indiana for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. In 1905 he located at Fort Wayne and organized the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. He is also a director of the Lincoln National Bank, a director in the Fort Wayne Morris Plan Bank, and many of his friends and associates have commented upon his energy and the enthusiasm which he takes into every enterprise with which he is connected. He is treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, vice chairman of the building committee and was also captain of one of the two sections that raised the \$300,000 fund for the erection of the new building for the Young Men's Christian Association. He was also vice chairman of the Third Liberty Loan Organization and chairman of the Fourth Liberty Loan Organization. Mr. Hall is a York and Scottish Rite Mason, and is past potentate of Mizpah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Fort Wayne. He is vice president of the Chamber of Commerce and also member of the Rotary Club, the Quest Club, a member and past president of the Fort Wayne Country Club, belongs to the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, and has served as a vestryman of the Trinity Episcopal Church. Politically he is a republican.

His home is known as Beechwood, one of the most attractive on the south side of Fort Wayne. June 5, 1897, Mr. Hall married Miss Una Fletcher, daughter of Dr. William B. and Agnes (O'Brien) Fletcher of Indianapolis. Doctor Fletcher was one of the most eminent physicians and surgeons that have distinguished the profession in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children: Arthur Fletcher, Jr., born in 1902; William B. F. Hall, born in 1905; and Aileen, born in 1913.

VIRGIL HOMER LOCKWOOD has been a member of the Indianapolis bar for over a quarter of a century, and is one of the oldest and easily one of the first patent and trade mark attorneys of Indiana. He is a native Indianan, and outside of his profession has done a great deal to promote charitable organizations and work, particu-

larly those movements looking toward the amelioration of conditions affecting the children of his home city and state.

Mr. Lockwood was born at Fort Branch in Gibson County, Indiana, May 6, 1860, a son of James T. and Juliett (Adams) Lockwood. The Lockwood ancestry goes back to England, and the Adams family is also of English lineage. James T. Lockwood was born in Westchester County, near New York City, and was an industrious farmer, an occupation he followed for many years at Fort Branch, Indiana, where he died in 1899. He was a Methodist, a republican and active in temperance movements. His wife died in 1873. They had seven children, six of whom are still living.

The oldest of the children is Virgil Homer Lockwood. As a boy he attended the little red schoolhouse of his native locality, graduated from the Fort Branch High School in 1876, and acquired a very liberal education and thorough training for his profession. In 1878 he attended Asbury, now DePauw, University of Greencastle, and the University of Virginia from 1882 to 1885, where he graduated in law. From 1886 to 1891 Mr. Lockwood was a general law practitioner at Detroit, Michigan. In 1891 he located at Indianapolis, and has since made a specialty of patents, trade marks and corporation law. He has never held a public office and has sought no honors outside his profession. He is a republican voter. Mr. Lockwood is a member of the Indianapolis, the Indiana and American Bar associations, and the Chicago Patent Law Association. He is also affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

The interest that has engaged him chiefly outside his profession and home has been that of public organized charity. He helped establish the Juvenile Court of Marion County and guide it during its first years. He also assisted in establishing the Children's Aid Association as an auxiliary of the Juvenile Court and was a director for a number of years. He also spent much time in alleviating the conditions affecting child labor and in promoting legislation to that end. For several years Mr. Lockwood has been a member of the committee on relief and charities of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, and for five years has been a member of the executive com-



Bertha Greenwood



W. H. Lockwood

mittee of the Church Federation of Indianapolis.

On July 2, 1889, Mr. Lockwood married Miss Bertha Greene, daughter of Charles P. and Nancy Greene of Indianapolis. Mrs. Lockwood, who died July 5, 1914, won a high place among Indiana's progressive and public spirited women. She was secretary of the Indiana Child Labor Committee for several years, and in that capacity exercised an influence that extended throughout the state. She assisted in obtaining better legislation for child labor and the enforcement of child labor laws; she was one of the founders of the Woman's Department Club and served as chairman of the Social Service Committee of that club and also of the Indiana Federation of Clubs for several years. She also helped organize the Public Health Nursing Association in Indianapolis. Governor Ralston appointed her a member of the Indiana Commission for Working Women, and through that medium she undertook a broad and important service which was only interrupted by her death. She was secretary of the commission, and largely through her instrumentality the Federal authorities furnished several expert investigators of labor conditions among women in Indiana, and their investigations were carried on under her supervision. Her broad interests were not confined alone to the sociological field. For many years she made a close study of Japanese art, gathered a fine collection of the work of Japanese artists and did much to popularize and increase the appreciation of this art by talks in different parts of the state. For several years she was a book reviewer for the Indianapolis Sentinel, and in 1893 represented the Indianapolis News during the World's Fair at Chicago. She was also author of many club papers, and wrote many articles that were published in the general press.

She was the mother of three children, all living, namely: Capt. Ralph G. Lockwood, born July 24, 1890; Ruth Greene Lockwood, born March 7, 1894; and Grace Greene Lockwood, born June 5, 1901.

On April 2, 1918, at Indianapolis, Mr. Lockwood married Mrs. Letitia B. Latham. Mrs. Lockwood was educated at Columbus, Ohio, and was a teacher in the Indiana School for the Deaf until her marriage to Charles Latham, now deceased. She has

for years been very prominent in the management of the Indianapolis Home for Aged Women, of the Woman's Department Club, the women's work of the First Presbyterian Church, assisted in starting the Public Health Nursing Association of Indianapolis, and the Indiana Women's Auxiliary of the World War Veterans.

Ralph G. Lockwood graduated from Princeton University and the Indiana Law School and entered the practice of law with his father in 1915. Ruth G. Lockwood graduated from Vassar College in 1915, and during the war was in the War Camp Community service of the United States. Capt. R. G. Lockwood served nearly two years in the World war, and was in France more than a year and at the front for more than six months with the One Hundred and Third Regiment of Field Artillery, Twenty-sixth Division. He was on the Chemin des Dames front, the St. Mihiel sector, where he was in several engagements, including the battle of Seicksprey, and was in the second battle of the Marne, starting at Chateau Thierry and continuing to the end for about three weeks.

MARY LOUISA CHITWOOD, poetess, was born near Mount Carmel, Franklin County, Indiana, October 29, 1832. Her literary art was natural, developed by her own study. Her education was wholly in the common schools, but she had for a time the advantage of an unusually good teacher in George A. Chase, an easterner who opened a school at Connersville. He recognized the girl's talent, and encouraged her efforts. Her first poem, published in a Connersville paper, attracted favorable comment; and in a comparatively short time she became familiar to literary America through the columns of the Louisville Journal, the Ladies Repository, the Temperance Wreath—of which she was one of the editors—and other papers.

The wide appreciation of her verse is evidenced by the tributes paid after her early death, December 19, 1855. In one from Coates Kinney, are the lines:

"Why dead?

Truth never dies,
And love lives long;
And the two were wed
In her life of song."

George D. Prentice wrote: "It seems a

mysterious dispensation of Providence, that the little amount of breath necessary to the life of a glorious young girl is withdrawn, while enough of wind for a blustering day is vouchsafed to the lungs and nostrils of the tens of thousands of the worthless and vile."

The best available sketch of Miss Chitwood is by Mrs. Sarah C. Harrell, in the *Indianapolis Star* of April 1, 1912.

HARRISON BURNS. It is safe to say that the works of Judge Burns are quoted more often than those of any other Indiana author, for the reason that for a quarter of a century his *Annotated Statutes of Indiana* have been in use almost exclusively—successive editions appearing in 1894, 1901, 1908, 1914 and 1918,—and without them it is impossible to transact legal business.

Judge Burns was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, December 11, 1836, of a union of two early Indiana families. His father, Maxa Monerief Burns, was a son of James Burns, a Virginian, who located in Jefferson County, on the site of the present village of Wirt, in 1814. His mother, Maria (Vawter) Burns, was the oldest daughter of William Vawter, who came to Indiana in 1806, with the first settlers of Jefferson County, and a niece of Colonel John Vawter, the Baptist elder who was the first United States marshal for Indiana. These early settlers were all Baptists, and were influential factors in the molding of Southern Indiana. Interesting details of their wide family connections and personal histories will be found in "The Vawter Family in America," by Grace Vawter Bicknell (Mrs. Ernest P. Bicknell).

Judge Burns lost his mother when he was ten years of age. The family was broken up for a time, and he lived with his Grandfather Vawter, near North Vernon, until his father married again in 1850, when he returned to the paternal home at Dupont, Indiana. He remained here until December, 1851, when, desiring to see something of the world, he ran away from home and went to Louisville. For the next eighteen months he had a varied experience with odd jobs, most of the time on steamboats, and in the spring of 1853 returned home and went to work with his father as a carpenter.

They built four houses at Dupont in 1853, and in 1854 went to Louisiana and built a house for a planter, dressing all the lumber by hand. On returning to Indiana they removed to Tipton County, where Judge Burns contracted a persistent case of ague, and finally left in disgust for a less malarial climate. He went back to the Ohio, and put in another year and a half steamboating. In 1857 he began reading law at Martinsville in the office of his elder brother, William V. Burns—later judge advocate and captain in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Regiment—continuing with him until 1859, when he was made a partner.

In January, 1860, he removed to Bloomfield, Indiana, where he soon made influential friends, and that year was nominated for prosecutor of the Common Pleas Court, without being a candidate, on the democratic ticket. The republicans carried the state, but Judge Burns was elected and entered on his legal career at Bloomfield, which continued for thirteen years, except for a detour to the gold mines of Virginia City in 1864-5. In 1868 he was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court for the Ninth District (Greene, Clay, Putnam and Owen counties), and was re-elected in 1872, continuing in office until the Common Pleas Courts were abolished in 1873.

In May, 1874, he removed to Indianapolis, where he was connected with the prosecutor's office in 1874-6, and in 1876 was nominated on the democratic ticket for judge of the Superior Court. In September of that year he was appointed to the Superior Court bench by Governor Hendricks to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Horatio Newcomb, and served out the term, but was defeated in the election by Judge Daniel Wait Howe, as was the remainder of the democratic ticket. In 1877 he removed to Vincennes, Indiana, for a stay of five years, and then for two years was at Winamac. In 1885 he went to New Mexico as an assistant to George W. Julian, who had been appointed surveyor general, and aided in working out the land grant frauds in that region.

On his return from New Mexico Judge Burns located at Indianapolis, and soon engaged in the work that has since occupied his time. While at Vincennes he had

prepared an Index of Indiana Reports which was published in 1878, with a second edition in 1882. In 1879 he had followed this with a Digest of Indiana Railroad Law and Decisions, and an Index-Digest of Indiana Reports, which proved very popular with the legal profession. The Bobbs-Merrill Company secured his services for editing the Statutes of Indiana, and he has since had exclusive charge of this work, beginning with the edition of 1894, as above stated.

In 1896 Judge Burns published his Annotated Code of Missouri; and this recalls that his first work as a legal author was in the preparation of the civil and criminal codes of Montana, which were adopted on the creation of the territory in 1865. His two law partners had been elected to the Legislature. During the session it was realized that they must have a code, and nobody had prepared one. A hurry-up call was made on Judge Burns, who made an adaptation of the Missouri code for them. As the session was far advanced it was adopted without amendment, and, with few changes, is still in force. In 1905 Judge Burns published his Digest of Supreme and Appellate Court Reports in two volumes, to which a third volume was added in 1915. In 1910 he published his Indiana Corporations.

On March 22, 1870, Judge Burns married Mary Constance Smydth, daughter of William C. and Lavinia (Carson) Smydth. She was born at Bloomfield, Indiana, July 18, 1847, and died September 24, 1882. To them was born one daughter, who died in infancy, and one son, Lee Burns (q. v.), who was born at Bloomfield April 19, 1872. Judge Burns has never lost his taste for travel, and usually takes a vacation from his quiet and confining labors by a trip to some of the southern states, where he studies history, geography and life at first hand.

LEE BURNS, president of the Burns Realty Company, was born at Bloomfield, Indiana, April 19, 1872, the son of Judge Harrison Burns (q. v.) and Mary Constance (Smydth) Burns. His education was in the common schools and as a special student at Butler College with the class of 1893. Before his stay at Butler he had entered the employ of Bowen, Stewart & Company, the historic book store of In-

dianapolis, and in his varied relations with that establishment and its adjuncts, notably The Hollenbeck Press, there was ample field for the development of his artistic and literary tastes.

He developed in particular a knowledge of theoretical and practical architecture, which led him, in 1910, to organize the Burns Realty Company and launch in the business of erecting artistic and livable homes. In this he has had notable success, as is evidenced by many of the most attractive homes in Indianapolis.

Politically Mr. Burns is an independent democrat. He served as a private in Company D of the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana Infantry in the Spanish-American war, and as accounting officer of the United States Fuel Administration for Indiana during the late European war. He is a member of the University Club, Rotary Club, Dramatic Club, Contemporary Club and Indianapolis Literary Club.

On June 5, 1907, Mr. Burns married Anna Ray Herzsch. They have two children, Betty, born June 6, 1909, and David, born May 10, 1911. Mr. Burns is the author of "The National Road in Indiana," which is published in Volume 7 of the Indiana Historical Society Publications.

JULIA HENDERSON LEVERING. This popular writer was born at Covington, Indiana, May 5, 1851. Her father, Albert Henderson, was also a native of Indiana, born at Connersville January 10, 1815. He was of Carolina Quaker stock, a son of John Henderson, who had been dropped "from meeting" for serving in the War of 1812. His mother was a descendant of Col. Robert Orr, of the Revolutionary army, her parents having moved to Indiana in 1811.

Albert Henderson was one of the active and earnest builders of the civic life of Indiana, and he was also a builder by trade, beginning his apprenticeship at the age of sixteen and following the occupation throughout his busy life. He had in his blood the lust of the frontier, and in early manhood removed to the newly founded Town of Covington and later to Lafayette. Wherever located his influence was thrown for the moral uplift of the community. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and an active worker in the causes of education, temperance, opposition to slavery and maintenance of the

Union in the dark days of the Civil war. An eloquent appreciation of his life will be found in his daughter's "Historic Indiana," chapter 16.

In 1844 Albert Henderson married Lorana Richmond, daughter of Dr. John Lambert Richmond, one of the most notable medical men of Central Indiana, and also a Baptist minister, of whom further mention is made in the medical chapter herein. He is reputed to have made the first Caesarian section in the United States. Both he and his wife were of old Revolutionary stock of New England and New York. Reared in a home of culture and education, Mrs. Lorana Henderson was a woman of superior social and intellectual character, and the fine traits of both her and her husband are shown in their children.

Notable among these was Charles Richmond Henderson, Mrs. Levering's older brother. He was born at Covington December 17, 1848; graduated at the University of Chicago in 1870, and the Baptist Union Theological Seminary in 1873. He received the degree of D. D. from this seminary in 1885, and the degree of Ph. D. from Leipzig in 1901. He entered the Baptist ministry with pastorates at Terre Haute, 1873-82, and Detroit, 1882-92, returning to the University of Chicago in 1892 as chaplain, recorder and professor of sociology, continuing until his death on March 29, 1915. He was editor of the *American Journal of Theology*, and the *American Journal of Sociology*, and took a prominent part in the work of American and foreign sociological organizations, serving as president of the National Conference of Charities in 1888-9, and commissioner on the International Prison Commission in 1909. He published a dozen works on sociological and religious subjects, the most notable being his "Social Elements," (1898), which was used as a text book in Great Britain, and was translated into Japanese.

Julia Henderson's school education stopped with graduation at the Lafayette High School, but her home education was practically unlimited, and it was only natural that she became known as a magazine writer on educational, philanthropic and sociological subjects. Her most popular work, however, is her "Historic Indiana," in which she escapes "dry-as-dust" history, and brings the romance and human

interest of the state's story into full light, without sacrificing the accuracy that is essential to all real history.

On October 2, 1872, Julia Henderson was married to Mortimer Levering, son of William H. Levering, a wealthy descendant of one of the oldest Philadelphia families, who removed to Lafayette in 1853. Mortimer was born at Philadelphia April 25, 1849, and was educated at Bedford and Molier's academies and Allen's Classical Institute. In 1873 his father retired from active business, putting Mortimer in charge of his interests, and devoted himself to religious and philanthropic work, among other services being president of the Indiana Sunday School Union for fifteen years. The large responsibilities thrown on young Mortimer Levering stimulated his business capacity, and he became well known through his active interest in the State Bankers Association, and in the financial problems of the nation. He also took great interest in stock-breeding, and served as an officer in half a dozen of the national organizations connected with that industry, his prominence in this connection causing him to be made a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture. He also found time to serve as president of the Commercial Club, the Humane Society, the Good Roads Club and the Home Hospital Association of Lafayette. A detailed account of his activities will be found in "Men of Progress," (Indianapolis, 1899). He died December 1, 1909.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Levering removed to the East and now resides at Pelham, New York, when not at her summer home of "Devon," at Amagansett, Long Island. Her interest in her native state, however, remains as strong and unselfish as in former years.

EDWARD G. HOFFMAN, of Fort Wayne, was born in Springfield Township of Allen County October 1, 1878. It is hardly possible therefore to say that he has rounded out his career. Yet his experience and achievements before reaching his fortieth birthday would do credit to a lifetime.

Most of his boyhood was spent on a farm or in the environment of a country village. He attended public schools in his native township and Maysville High

School, also studied at Valparaiso University, graduating in 1900 with the degrees Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts, and from there entered the law department of the University of Michigan. He received his degree LL. B. in 1903.

Mr. Hoffman began practice at Fort Wayne fifteen years ago in the firm of Ballou, Hoffman & Romberg. In February, 1914, he became a member of the firm Barrett, Morris & Hoffman, which in volume and importance of practice is one of the ablest general law firms of Indiana. Mr. Hoffman has also served as county attorney of Allen County since 1906, and is one of the successful business men as well as an able lawyer of Fort Wayne. He is secretary and treasurer of the Deister Machine Company, secretary and treasurer of the Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette Company, and a director of the Tri-State Loan and Trust Company and its vice president.

With all the substantial rewards that these relations in the law and business would indicate, Mr. Hoffman has had no incentive to enter politics beyond seeking an opportunity to serve and benefit his community and state. While he has not been a candidate for public office, his name is now associated with the leaders of the democratic party in the state and nation. From 1908 to 1916 he served as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, and in the latter year succeeded Senator Thomas Taggart as the Indiana representative on the Democratic National Committee. He is one of the youngest men ever so honored.

Mr. Hoffman is a son of George W. and Anna (Stabler) Hoffman. His father was born in Germany in 1844, and was seven years of age when his parents came to America. He was educated in American schools and spent his boyhood days on a farm. Later he was one of the first to develop the hardwood industry of North-eastern Indiana for the production of ship timbers, and for many years carried on a large sawmilling industry in Allen county. Later he was a farmer, and he died in 1906, having lived retired for the previous five years. His home was at Maysville, where his widow is still living. By his first wife he had one son, Dr. Gideon Hoffman. His second wife, whose maiden name was Anna Stabler, had also been previously married, and was the mother of one son,

Henry Weicker, an Allen County farmer. George W. Hoffman by his second wife had two children, Edward G. and John C., the latter also a Fort Wayne lawyer.

May 7, 1912, Edward G. Hoffman married Emily R. Hoffman, who was born and reared in Fort Wayne, a daughter of William Henry and Maizie (Evans) Hoffman, both now deceased. Mrs. Hoffman is a niece of Admiral Reynolds of the United States Navy and of General Reynolds who was killed while commanding a regiment in the Battle of Gettysburg. Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman have two children, Anne Katherine, born December 26, 1914, and Edward G., Jr., born August 30, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. He has attained the thirty-third supreme honorary degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Elks. He is a Sigma Nu College fraternity man, a member of the Indiana Society of Chicago, University Club of Fort Wayne, Fort Wayne Country Club, Quest Club and Fort Wayne Commercial Club. Mr. Hoffman has the bearing of the successful American business man, and it is evidenced that downright ability has been the chief factor in his advancement, though supplemented by a very winning personality and the qualifications of a true leader of men.

JAMES W. LILLY at the age of twenty-three, in 1885, became associated with Frank D. Stalnaker, another young man of Indianapolis, and as the firm of Lilly & Stalnaker they bought out the old-established retail hardware store of Vajen & New. That was the beginning of a business record of which the Indianapolis community is justly proud. Lilly & Stalnaker are still in business, though under widely different and increased conditions from those of thirty years ago. It is one of the largest Indiana houses of wholesale and retail dealers in hardware, and the reputation and fortunes of their house have grown and prospered in all the years of its history. Their place of business has always been in the same location, 114-116-118 East Washington Street, but from a few thousand square feet their business has grown and expanded to occupy an entire building, and the annual total of busi-

ness has increased from a few thousands to more than \$500,000 annually.

Mr. Lilly is a native of Indiana, born at Lafayette, November 10, 1862. He is of English ancestry. His great-grandfather, Rev. William Lilly, was a man of high intellectual attainments, was an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, and after coming to America, in 1794, was an active minister of the Episcopal Church, at first in Albany, New York, and later at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mr. Lilly's grandfather, also named William, was born in England in 1789. William Lilly married Catherine Day, and they became the parents of fourteen children, the following growing to maturity: Samuel, Benjamin, Phoebe Ann, Jane, Charlotte, William, John O. D. and James W. Of these children John O. D. Lilly became a prominent business man of Indianapolis.

The father of James W. Lilly was also named James W. and was born at Geneva, New York, November 10, 1832, just thirty years to a day before the birth of his son. When he was a child his parents removed to Perryville, Pennsylvania, where he grew up and received a common school education. At Reading, Pennsylvania, he learned the machinist's trade. In the meantime his brother, John O. D., had come to Indiana, in 1849, and became master mechanic of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, with home at Madison. James W. Lilly, Sr., joined his brother a few years later, was employed as a locomotive engineer, and in 1856 moved to Lafayette and became an engineer with the old Lafayette & Indianapolis Railroad, of which his brother John was then superintendent. In 1865 James W. Lilly, Sr., engaged in the railway supply business at Memphis, Tennessee. It was his intention to remove his family from Indianapolis to Memphis, but while he was in that southern city he contracted malaria fever and died at Indianapolis, January 19, 1866, in his thirty-fourth year. At Reading, Pennsylvania, he married Mary Kerper, who was born in that city July 17, 1835. She remained loyal to the memory of her husband for forty years, and died January 18, 1908, at the age of seventy-two. Both she and her husband were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children comprised two sons and one daughter, the latter dying in infancy.

James W. Lilly was four years of age when his father died and he grew up in the home of his widowed mother at Indianapolis. Besides the public schools he attended Butler College one year, and his first work was as a clerk in the Indianapolis offices of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the six years he remained with the company furnished him his business training and some of the modest capital with which, in 1885, he engaged in a business career of his own.

While the building up and executive direction of such a house as that of Lilly & Stalnaker have absorbed the most of his time and the best of his energies, Mr. Lilly is widely known in Indianapolis, not only as a business man, but as a public-spirited citizen. He has long been identified with the Indianapolis Board of Trade, is a member of the Commercial and Columbia clubs and the Country Club, is a republican, and without political aspirations has sought to make his presence and activities a means of betterment to his community. He is both a York and Scottish Rite Mason, is affiliated with Raper Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, with Indianapolis Consistory, and in 1907-09 was thrice potent master of Adoniram Lodge of Perfection. He also belongs to Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

October 15, 1889, Mr. Lilly married Miss Blanche Dollens. She is a native of Indiana, daughter of Robert W. and Nettie W. Dollens of Indianapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Lilly have two daughters: Julia M., born August 6, 1904; and Mary J., born October 8, 1906.

LEX J. KIRKPATRICK. Within the strict lines of his profession, and with no important public office except that of circuit judge, Lex J. Kirkpatrick has won many of the usual distinctions of the successful lawyer, and as such he is known far beyond the limits of his home community of Kokomo.

Judge Kirkpatrick was born in Rush County, Indiana, September 6, 1853. His remote forefathers were Scotch-Irish, but the Kirkpatricks have been domiciled in America so long as to retain few of their Scotch characteristics beyond the name itself. His great-grandfather, William Kirk-



Dr. C. H. Braley

patrick, was born June 8, 1776, and died July 13, 1860. John Kirkpatrick, grandfather of Lex J., was born in Kentucky, October 23, 1802. He was a pioneer settler of Rush County, Indiana, where Stephen Kirkpatrick, the Judge's father, was born February 10, 1832. Stephen Kirkpatrick was a farmer and horticulturist, and took up his residence in Howard County in 1854, and in 1871 retired to Kokomo. He married Rebecca J. Jackson September 9, 1852, who was born in Rush County February 14, 1834, daughter of Joseph Jackson, who was born in North Carolina March 1, 1794, and was another early farmer in Rush County. The Judge's father died December 20, 1911, and his mother died April 19, 1914.

Judge Kirkpatrick was the only son of three children, the other two having died in infancy. He attended the district schools near his father's farm in Taylor Township, Howard County, Indiana, and received his higher education by one year of study in Oskaloosa College in Iowa, in Howard College at Kokomo, during 1872-73, took up the study of law with Hendry & Elliott, at Kokomo, and graduated from the Central Law College of Indianapolis June 18, 1875. His work as an Indiana lawyer covers a period of over forty years. He was associated in practice with Judge J. F. Elliott, under the name of Elliott & Kirkpatrick, at Kokomo, until November, 1890. Judge Kirkpatrick is a democrat. Such was his personal popularity and his high standing in the legal profession that in 1890 he was elected judge of the Thirty-Sixth Judicial Circuit, overcoming heavy normal republican majorities in the counties of Howard and Tipton, then comprising that circuit. Judge Kirkpatrick presided with impartial dignity over his own court and as special judge in many trials outside his own circuit until November, 1896.

On retiring from the bench he became a member of the firm of Kirkpatrick, Morrison & McReynolds in December, 1896. This firm came to rank as one of the foremost in the state in volume of practice and the importance of its interests and clients. Judge Kirkpatrick was again called from the private walks of the profession in March, 1909, when, the Legislature having constituted Howard County the Sixty-Second Judicial Circuit, Gov-

ernor Thomas R. Marshall, now vice president of the United States, appointed Judge Kirkpatrick to preside over the new circuit. He filled the term until the regular election and retired from the bench and took up private practice again January 1, 1911, with Milton Bell, under the name of Bell & Kirkpatrick. Later Hon. W. R. Voorhis, now of New York City, and Judge W. C. Purdum became associated with the firm. The firm is now Bell, Kirkpatrick & Purdum.

Judge Kirkpatrick has long been prominent as a member and worker in the Christian Church, in the Young Men's Christian Association, and as an officer in the Christian Endeavor. He was president of the Indiana State Union of that organization from November, 1893, to November 1896, and also a vice president of the World's Christian Endeavor Union. For twenty-five years he was superintendent of the Kokomo Sunday School of his church, from July 1, 1883, to July 1, 1908, this school then ranking second in attendance of all the schools of such church in the United States.

September 22, 1881, he married Miss Emma Palmer, daughter of Stephen and Letitia (Saville) Palmer, of Adrian, Michigan, who has been a most valuable helpmate in his work. Her father was born in New York State January 29, 1824, and her mother in Wayne County, Indiana, in September, 1826. Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick in addition to their Kokomo home have a pleasant winter home near Bradentown, Florida, on the Manatee River, near the Gulf of Mexico.

Judge Kirkpatrick has for many years been vice president and general counsel of the Indiana Railways & Light Company, and is associated with and legal counsel for a number of public utilities and manufacturing industries of Kokomo. He contributed liberally of his time and means to advance the best interests of the community where he resides. He is a member of the Indiana State Bar Association and also of the American Bar Association. He takes an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce and other industrial organizations of his city.

C. H. BRALEY, an honored veteran of the Civil war, is an old resident of Indianapolis, and for nearly thirty years has

been the pioneer chiropodist and foot specialist of that city, rendering services that have been appreciated in corresponding degree to the length of his practice.

He was born in Chester, Warren County, New York, June 18, 1847, a son of Joseph and Melvina (Ellis) Braley. The Braley family is of colonial American descent, and traces its origin in this country back to Roger Braley, who was in Massachusetts as early as 1696. Joseph Braley was born at Chester, New York, September 23, 1822, and his wife was born August 9, 1822. They married October 4, 1846. Joseph Braley died May 2, 1849, when his son was only two years old.

The widowed mother afterward married again and took her only child by her first marriage to Prophetstown, Illinois, where her second husband became a farmer. C. H. Braley acquired part of his education in the common schools of Troy, New York, and later attended school at Prophetstown, Illinois. As a boy he began work as a farm laborer, and one time worked six months at wages of \$6 a month. In 1861, at the age of fourteen, Doctor Braley enlisted in Battery F of the First Illinois Light Artillery, and saw active service until the close of the war. He was in many battles, including Shiloh, Corinth, Lookout Mountain and the siege and operations around Vicksburg. At the conclusion of this service, a veteran soldier though still under age, he returned to his old home in Illinois. A few years later he and a great English traveler made a world's tour, visiting all the cities of Europe, and after his return to America Doctor Braley took up his residence at Indianapolis.

He has had almost a lifelong experience in the treatment of foot troubles, and was one of the men to give dignity and standing to the art of chiropody, and was one of its first practitioners in Indianapolis. People have come from far and near to secure his services. He maintains a high class establishment in the Saks Building.

Doctor Braley is a democrat, a member of the Indianapolis Democratic Club, and has done much to support his party. In 1892 he married Miss Mary Vess, of Indianapolis.

JONATHAN W. GORDON, lawyer, was born in 1820, in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch-Irish parentage.

The family removed to Ripley County, Indiana, when he was a lad of fourteen. He went through the common schools, attended Hanover College for one term, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. At the beginning of the Mexican war he volunteered, but was taken sick at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and sent home without seeing any service. He read medicine, attended lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1847-8, and began the practice of medicine which he continued for two years. Dissatisfied with this, he came to Indianapolis in 1852 and opened a law office. Not being overburdened with business, he indulged in newspaper work, and was engaged as editor of *The Temperance Chart*, which was under the patronage of the Sons of Temperance, at that time a very strong organization in Indiana. In 1853 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Marion County, but soon resigned to give attention to his growing practice. In 1856 and 1858 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the state, and in the latter year was speaker at both the regular and special sessions. In this period he wrote some fair poetry, good enough at least to be admitted to Coggshall's *Poets and Poetry of the West*. He was an omnivorous reader, and thereby attained quite a broad education. In later years, when troubled by insomnia, he used to keep a Greek Testament by his bedside, and pass his wakeful hours reading it.

In 1861 he was elected clerk of the House of Representatives, but when the news came of the firing on Fort Sumter he resigned, and at a great public meeting was the first to volunteer. After a short service in West Virginia, in the Ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, he was appointed by the President major in the Eleventh United States Infantry, and assigned to duties in Massachusetts and Indiana until September, 1863, when he was sent to the front with the Army of the Potomac. In the spring of the following year he resigned, on the ground that his salary was not sufficient for the support of his family. He resumed the practice of law, and was soon engaged in the most spectacular case of the period, commonly known as "the Treason Trials." A secret society known as the Knights of the Golden Circle had been formed in Indiana and other western states, and had developed

an "inner circle" with treasonable designs. Governor Morton had detectives in the organization from the start, who kept him informed of every move. In 1864 he had several of the leaders arrested and brought before a military commission for trial. Gordon was retained for the defense, and at once raised the point of no jurisdiction. The courts of the state were open and unobstructed, and if any offence had been committed the prosecution should be in the courts. This had no weight with the commission, which convicted the defendants, and sentenced part of them to death. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court of the United States, but there was not time for it to be heard before the day set for the execution. Gordon prepared a brief. The question was one that went to the very foundation of constitutional rights, and he went to the bottom of the English and American precedents. He went to Morton with his brief, and sought his aid in securing a postponement of the execution. Morton examined it and said: "By God, Gordon, you are right. It would be murder to execute these men." He assisted in getting a reprieve, and the case was heard by the Supreme Court, which ordered the release of the defendants. (Ex parte Milligan, 4 Wallace, p. 2.) Gordon's brief was the one used by General Garfield in his argument of the case in the Supreme Court. From that time on Gordon had employment in abundance. He was easily the foremost criminal lawyer of his day in Indiana. He was also strong before a jury in any case, skillful in examination, and a forcible speaker. He made money, but had no faculty for keeping it. He was generous to a fault, and very indulgent with his family. In consequence he was usually in debt and out of money. In his later years when broken in health, and too old to practice his profession he was offered the position of clerk of the Supreme Court by Governor Albert G. Porter (q. v.) who had been his class-mate at Hanover, and his life-long friend and accepted the position.

Gordon was an influential factor in the republican party, from an early date. He advocated the nomination of Lincoln in 1860, and was instrumental in securing the vote of the Indiana delegation for him. In 1872 he was a presidential elector on

the republican ticket, and a member of the electoral college that elected General Grant. In 1876 he was the republican candidate for attorney general, and was defeated with his party. In this campaign he attracted wide notice by publicly refusing to pay the campaign assessment made on him by the Republican State Central Committee. This was only an example of the resolute independence that he showed in everything. In his criminal practice he defended more than sixty persons charged with murder in the first degree, and only one of them was hanged. His success was in part due to his personal convictions concerning crime and punishment, which were not altogether in touch with ordinary American ideas. In 1856 he introduced a bill in the Legislature for "a system of criminal jurisprudence founded on the principle of compensation," but did not succeed in getting adopted. In 1882 he incurred much criticism by writing a public letter to the attorney general of the United States, urging, on purely legal grounds, that Guiteau was insane, and should not be executed for the assassination of President Garfield. Gordon died at Indianapolis on April 27, 1887.

WILLIAM G. SMITH has spent his active career at LaPorte, where the family was established nearly seventy years ago. For many years he has been in the ice business and is now an executive official in the leading industry of that kind at LaPorte.

Mr. Smith was born at LaPorte, son of Louis Smith. Louis Smith was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1825. His parents spent all their lives in Germany, where his father died at the advanced age of a hundred four and his mother still older, being a hundred five when death called her. Louis Smith and a brother who when last heard from was living in New York State were the only members of the family to come to America. He had a common school education in Germany and served an apprenticeship to the tailor's trade. In 1852 he came to the United States, where he was one of the early merchant tailors and conducted a successful business in that line for many years. He is still living at the venerable age of ninety-three, well preserved both mentally and physically. He married Sophie Hedder, who was born in Mecklen-

burg, Germany. Her father, Fred Hedder, was a native of the same locality, came to the United States in the early '50s and for a time was a farmer near LaPorte and later moved to the city and there became a carpenter. He died at LaPorte at the age of eighty-six and his wife when eighty-five. They had one daughter and two sons, the sons being Fred and John Hedder. Mrs. Louis Smith died at the age of forty-nine years, the mother of eight children, five of whom are living. Her son, Fred, is a resident of Whiting, Indiana, where he has been very successful in business, being one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Whiting, and on the official board ever since. He is also a director in several other banks and industrial institutions. Charles, another brother of William G., went to Mexico at the age of seventeen in order to restore his health. As soon as he was able to do anything he was given a position in the offices of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. In a few years he was promoted to assistant superintendent, later to superintendent of the company's extensive interests in Mexico, and has been a prominent factor in the Mexican oil industry ever since.

William G. Smith attended public school at LaPorte and at the age of fourteen started to make his own living as a farmer. Two years later he entered the employ of John Hilt, the well known LaPorte "ice man." He made himself generally useful in Mr. Hilt's employ in the ice business, and has shown a great capacity to conduct his affairs along successful lines. In 1902 with William Vogt he bought the plant, which had been incorporated as the John Hilt Ice Company, and has since been its superintendent and general manager.

In 1884 Mr. Smith married Jane Vernet Gage, a native of Salem, Michigan. She is a daughter of Joseph and Caroline Elizabeth (Holredge) Gage, both families being pioneers in Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children, named Norman Leroy, Zelma L., Marjorie and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are members of the Presbyterian Church.

HON. ELE STANSBURY. From his old home at Williamsport, where he had lived for over thirty years, had practiced law, and from which town his services had

radiated practically over the entire state as a campaign leader in republican ranks, and as a local and state official Mr. Stansbury was called to Indianapolis to the duties and responsibilities of the office of attorney-general after election on the state ticket in 1916.

General Stansbury is a fine type of the Indiana lawyer and public leader. He was born in McLean County, Illinois, February 8, 1861, his parents were people of moderate means, and after the death of his mother, when he was fifteen years of age, he went to work and took care of himself. Few men have won a harder fight for success and none by more honorable means, his career from beginning to present bearing inspection and investigation at every point. Out of his own earnings he paid for most of his education, which was finished in a literary sense in the Saybrook Academy.

Mr. Stansbury removed to Williamsport, Indiana, in 1883. He studied law in the office of John G. Pearson, and in 1890 began practice as a partner of J. Frank Hanly. He was admitted to the bar in 1887, and in the same year was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney under Will B. Reed of Attica, and subsequently filled a similar position under James Bingham, who later became attorney-general of Indiana. As deputy prosecutor he gained at an early stage in his career an experience that has proved invaluable to him in every successive stage of his advancement. In 1892 and 1894 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Fountain and Warren counties, and this was the first time that the prosecuting officer had been chosen from Warren County in a period of twenty-six years. The able and masterly manner in which he filled the office gave him the reputation of being one of the best prosecuting attorneys the circuit ever had.

During these and every subsequent year Mr. Stansbury has been going over his home county, his district, and latterly over the state at large, preaching the gospel of the republican party and working for its success and the election of his friends. Politics is a hard and difficult game. It requires unceasing loyalty not only to principle but to party associates and organization, and even then its devotees frequently fall by the wayside in defeat.

To these qualities Mr. Stansbury has added something more, the ability of the able lawyer and a willingness to work conscientiously and without regard to personal sacrifice for advantages and benefits that concern not so much himself as his party and the welfare of the people in general. That has constituted his strength, and it was such disinterested service that brought him to his present high honor.

In 1900 Mr. Stansbury was presidential elector for the Tenth District of Indiana and voted for McKinley and Roosevelt. In 1902 and 1904 he was elected a member of the General Assembly. During the 1903 session he was chairman of the fee and salary committee. That was during the famous raid for the increase of salaries. In 1903 he took a firm stand for right and a square deal for the taxpayers of Indiana. In 1905 he was chairman of the judiciary committee of the House, and that put him in the position of floor manager. He became author of several well-conceived acts of legislation.

In 1907 Mr. Stansbury was appointed by Governor Hanly as one of the trustees for the State School for the Deaf, and by reappointment from the democratic governor, Marshall, he served eight years, being president of the board for the last two years. He was also a member of the building commission to construct the Buildings for the State School for the Deaf at Indianapolis, and with his fellow associates gave five years to that work, which involved the expenditure of nearly \$800,000.

For eleven years Mr. Stansbury was employed by the Board of Commissioners of Warren County as county attorney, and in that capacity he prepared all the contracts and bonds and looked after the legal affairs connected with the building of the fine new courthouse and jail and equipment at Williamsport. The old courthouse was burned in 1907, and the new buildings were constructed and equipped at a cost to the taxpayers of less than \$105,000. It was a notable case of efficiency and economy in the expenditure of public funds.

In 1914 Mr. Stansbury was nominated on the republican ticket for the office of attorney-general, and was one of the leaders of a forlorn hope. As he had done for twenty-five years, he went into all

parts of the state, working and campaigning primarily for the party organization which he represented, and his personality and efforts were credited with a measure of the comparative success which gave the republican state ticket that year 100,000 more votes than in 1912. Then, in 1916, on the basis of real fitness and also a deserved political honor, he was nominated at the republican primaries and was elected attorney-general with an abundance of votes to spare. The first term of his administration has abundantly justified the confidence of the voters. In 1918 he was re-elected, with the largest majority of any candidate on the ticket. Mr. Stansbury is first and last a thorough lawyer, has for many years enjoyed a large practice and has handled important and involved cases in which his abilities have been pitted against those of many of the best known figures of the Indiana bar. He has practiced in many counties outside his home county of Warren, and has been entrusted with much litigation in Federal Courts, so that he brought to his office a mature experience that could not but be reflected in the best of service to the state and its people.

Mr. Stansbury is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, is a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis and is a man of great social charm and a wide range of interests. He possesses the gift of oratory, but his eloquence has only adorned solid personal convictions and an exceptional flow of ideas that have made him a popular and instructive speaker on many occasions outside of political meetings and the courtroom.

Mr. Stansbury married, in 1888, Miss Ella Fisher. She was before her marriage a teacher in the Williamsport schools. They have two children, a son and a daughter, both now married. His son is in the office with his father and the daughter is the wife of Frank T. Stockton, Dean of the University of South Dakota.

LEWIS E. FADELY. For about forty years the name Fadely has been a well known and honored one in the business district of Anderson, its chief associations being with the shoe business. A son of the founder of the business, Lewis E.

Fadely is now head of the firm Fadely & Ulmer, who have one of the eligible locations on the Public Square.

Mr. Fadely was born a few miles north of Anderson, at Alexandria, in 1879, son of J. F. and Sarah (Young) Fadely. He is of German and English ancestry, and the family first settled in Virginia. J. F. Fadely was born at Middletown, Indiana, on a farm and came to Anderson forty-two years ago. He worked in the shoe store of Levi Thomas for several years, then for a couple of years with R. H. Williams, and finally joined his modest capital and experience with that pioneer Anderson business man, Major Doxey, making the firm Fadely & Doxey, shoe merchants, at 832 Main Street on the Public Square. He continued in business with Major Doxey for six or seven years and then bought out his partner and was alone until his son Lewis reached his majority, when the firm became Fadely & Son.

Lewis E. Fadely grew up at Anderson and attended the grammar and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1896. He then entered Notre Dame University and was graduated in 1901, specializing in commercial law and general business courses. On returning to Anderson he entered his father's store, and the firm of Fadely & Son continued until February, 1917, when J. F. Fadely retired from business and was succeeded in the firm by Mr. Ulmer. Mr. Fadely has various other business interests at Anderson, is active in the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the First Presbyterian Church and is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 209, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In politics he is independent.

In 1902 Mr. Fadely married Louella Payton, who died in 1913, leaving one child, Sarah Jane, born in 1903. In 1915 Mr. Fadely married Gladys Hughes, daughter of J. M. Hughes.

ALVIN THOMAS KIRK, of Anderson, is probably known to every farm owner in Madison County as proprietor of one of the largest farm implement agencies in that part of the state. Mr. Kirk grew up on a farm in Madison County, and has always followed some mechanical line of occupation both in the country and in the city.

He was born on a farm in Lafayette

Township of Madison County, May 31, 1874, son of Sylvester and Mary A. (Thompson) Kirk. He is of English ancestry. The first American Kirks located in Virginia and Kentucky in pioneer times. William Kirk, grandfather of A. T. Kirk, was a soldier in the American Revolution. Sylvester Kirk was well known in Madison County as a successful breeder and raiser of horses, farmer and proprietor of a saw mill and fence factory at Florida Station in Lafayette Township. He died in 1912. Alvin T. Kirk, during the winter seasons up to the time he was thirteen, attended the old Free School near Florida Station. For six years he found ample employment during the summer assisting his father in running the engine for the sawmill and fence factory. Somewhat like a genius in the handling of machinery opened up an important and useful service to him and for fourteen years he operated a threshing machine, clover huller and fodder shredder all over that section of Madison County. Coming to Anderson, Mr. Kirk was for two years engineer under Charles Urban in the plant of the American Tin Plate Company. He had active charge of two immense 1,200-horse power Corliss engines. In the course of his work he met with an accident, one of his legs being broken. After recovering he joined the Ames Shovel & Tool Company at North Anderson, and was engineer for that plant seven years.

At the time of his father's death he left Anderson, returned to the country and for two years operated a portable sawmill, taking it from place to place about the country and sawing barn patterns and house patterns. He finally sold this outfit and in September, 1914, returning to Anderson, rented the site at 204 East Ninth Street, where he is today and opened up a stock of farming implements. He has done much to improve that location and from time to time has added new facilities and service. His main warehouse is 240 by 80 feet. Mr. Kirk handles the famous John Deere farm machinery, is local agent for the United Engine Company of Lansing, Michigan, and is agent for farm tractors manufactured by the Case & Waterloo Tractor Company. He also sells the Madison automobiles. His territory of business extends all over Madison County. Mr. Kirk also operates a harness factory,

and is a stockholder in the Madison Motor Works and Mentha Peps Company.

In 1895 he married Miss Florence O. Dunham, daughter of James and Elizabeth Dunham. Her people came originally from England to Virginia, and from there moved to Lafayette Township of Madison County in early days. Mr. Kirk is a democrat in politics. In 1917 he was candidate for the city council from the Third Ward, being defeated by fifty-four votes. He is affiliated with Anderson Lodge No. 131, Independent order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

TRACY W. PROPHET. Many of the brightest young business men of America have been attracted into some branch of the automobile industry, and nowhere is the competition keener and nowhere does success indicate better all around qualifications.

One of Anderson's representatives in this business is Tracy W. Prophet, proprietor of the Anderson Garage, operating day and night service for accessories and general repairs. Mr. Prophet was born at Mattoon, Illinois, May 20, 1887, son of John and Martha (Foster) Prophet. When he was seven years of age his mother died, and two years later his father removed to the vicinity of Kokomo, Indiana, establishing a home on a farm. On this farm Tracy W. Prophet spent his years working in proportion to his strength in the fields and in the house and attending county schools until he had finished the seventh grade. After that he began earning his own living. At Kokomo he found employment in a glass factory, starting as roustabout and finally was running the "layers, tempering glass." In 1906 he left the glass factory to become a general helper with the Haynes Automobile Company at Kokomo, and in order to learn the automobile trade he was willing to accept for a time wages of only fifty cents a day. He kept increasing his proficiency and for two years was assigned to the delicate and responsible position of repairing motors. Leaving Kokomo, he spent eight months with the automobile firm of the Rider Lewis Company at Muncie, and in 1909 came to Anderson and for two years was with the Buckeye Manufacturing Company, in charge of its mo-

tor department. After that for three years he was repair man for the Auto Inn Garage. All this time Mr. Prophet was laboring with a view to the future, had exercised the greatest thrift in handling his wages, and his capital finally enabled him to purchase the Anderson Garage, at 124 East Ninth Street. He bought this property on March 17, 1915, and in April, 1918, bought a home at 1224 West Ninth Street. He has been keeping the service of his garage up to the highest standard and improving the business in every department for the past three years. He now has seven men in his employ, and does the largest automobile repair business in the city. He also has the agency for the Hudson and Dort cars. Mr. Prophet is a stockholder in the Anderson Corporation, the Mentha Peps Company and the Madison Remedial Loan Association.

In 1908 he married Cecile McDaniel, daughter of Joseph and Hattie McDaniel of Kokomo. They have two children Mildred Rowena, born in 1912, and William Russell, born in 1915. Mr. Prophet is a democrat in politics, is affiliated with Kokomo Lodge No. 309, Improved Order of Red Men, and with the Masonic order, and is a man of genial social nature and everywhere recognized for his unusual push and ability in business.

FRANK R. BROWN has won a creditable position in business affairs at Anderson, where for many years he was one of the genial and capable officers in a local bank and where he is now sole proprietor of Brown's shoe store, a business which he has developed to large and important proportions as one of the principal supply centers for footwear in Madison County.

Mr. Brown was born at Anderson, December 11, 1865, a son of Henry C. and Minerva (Guisinger) Brown. He is of English and French ancestry. The Brown family has been in America for generations, and from their original settlement in Virginia they gradually came westward until they found permanent lodgment in Indiana. Henry C. Brown, who is now living retired at Anderson, was a dry goods merchant there for many years, served on the City Council and is now a member of the City Health Board. Politically he is a democrat.

Frank R. Brown was educated in the

public schools of Anderson, graduating from high school in 1885, and then after a course in Eastmans Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, returned home to take employment with the Citizens Bank at Anderson. He went into that institution as bookkeeper and remained there between sixteen and seventeen years, being promoted to paying teller and finally to cashier. In 1901 Mr. Brown left the bank to take up the shoe business with G. W. Hewitt, under the firm name of Brown & Hewitt. At that time they established their store at 21 East Ninth Street, and some of his first patrons still find Mr. Brown at that establishment, where he has been continuously in business for over fifteen years. In December, 1917, Mr. Brown acquired the interest of his partner and is now sole owner of a store which is largely patronized both by city and country trade.

In 1892 Mr. Brown married Marguerite Clark, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Berry) Clark, of Anderson. They have one son, Robert R., born in 1897, and now a bookkeeper in the Farmers Trust Company of Anderson.

Mr. Brown has made a successful career for himself, and altogether by hard and earnest work and relying upon his own resources and good judgment. He is one of the public spirited citizens of Anderson, is a democratic voter, is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

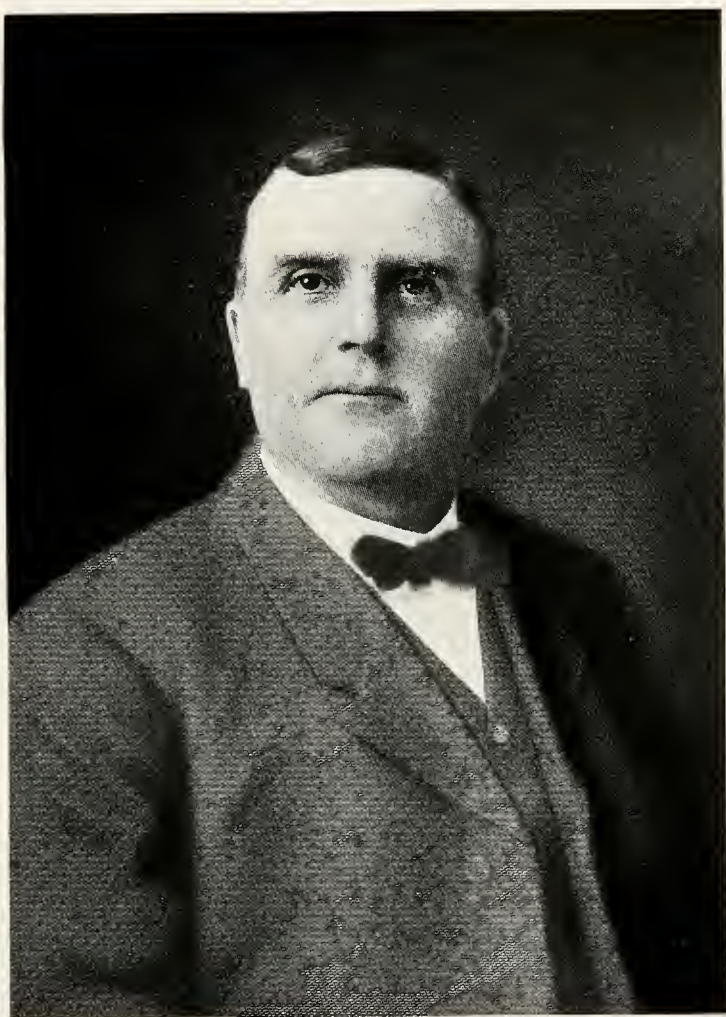
EDWIN D. LOGSDON, of Indianapolis, is one of the largest individual coal operators in the state. The concerns of which he is the head produce an average of 7,000 tons daily. Twenty years ago Mr. Logsdon was operating a small retail coal yard in Indianapolis.

His father, Lawrence Logsdon, who was for many years prominent in the life and affairs of the capital city of Indiana, was born in Kentucky March 15, 1832, and died on his eighty-fifth birthday in the spring of 1917. He was a great-grandson of William Logsdon, who came from Ireland in colonial times and settled in Virginia. Not long afterwards the family established a home in Kentucky, near the old haunts of Daniel Boone. There for generations the Logsdons lived and flourished, and many of them are still found in that section.

The late Lawrence Logsdon was one of the seventeen children of William Logsdon. He grew up in Kentucky, but came to Indiana in 1854 on account of family differences over politics, he being for the Union while the others were in active sympathy with the ideas of secession and state rights. On coming to Indiana he located in what is now a part of the City of Indianapolis. He split poplar rails and made fences at Beech Grove. When the old Madison and Indianapolis Railroad was built he became a sub-contractor in its construction and also helped build the Indianapolis division of what is now the Big Four Railroad. The means acquired by contracting enabled him to embark in brick manufacturing. Many public buildings and dwellings of Indianapolis contain material made in his brick yard. He was a very congenial spirit, and was everywhere known subsequently as "Larry" Logsdon. When a boy he had only limited educational advantages, but this defect he partly remedied in later years by extensive reading and close observation. Honest, sympathetic and thoroughly just, he became the adviser of many and the court of arbitrament in settling neighborhood differences. As is often the case his sympathetic disposition sometimes led to too much self sacrifice for his own good. He was a Baptist in religion and a republican in politics. Lawrence Logsdon married Catherine Denny at Indianapolis. Of their seven children two died in infancy and four are still living.

Edwin D. Logsdon was born at Indianapolis July 9, 1866, and acquired his education in the public schools of his native city. The first chapter in his business career was his work in aiding in the construction of the Belt Railroad. In 1894 he took up the manufacture of brooms, but ten years later started his retail coal business. This was the nucleus around which he concentrated his abilities, and with growing experience has risen from a small retailer to one of the chief producers of coal in Indiana.

Mr. Logsdon at the present time is president of the following corporations: People's Coal and Cement Company, Indian Creek Coal and Mining Company, S. W. Little Coal Company, Knox County Four-Vein Coal Company, Minshall Coal Company, and the Indianapolis Sand and Gravel Company.



Edwin O. Legsdor

Mr. Logsdon has rendered much valuable service in republican politics and in city affairs. In 1899, 1901 and 1903 he was chosen chairman of the republican committee for the City of Indianapolis. From 1901 to 1903 as a member of the Board of Public Works the city was indebted to him for the foresight and judgment he afforded in framing the present interurban railway franchises. Mr. Logsdon is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Columbia Club and the Maennerchor.

October 10, 1888, he married Miss Lillie B. Lynch. They have four daughters: Helen Lucile, Mrs. Ray Macy; Marie Virginia, Mrs. Earl W. Kurtze; Elizabeth, Mrs. James Hamlin; and Catherine.

CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, and first president-general of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was born at Oxford, Ohio, October 1, 1832, and was baptized Caroline Lavinia Scott. Her father, John Witherspoon Scott, was descended from John Scott, Laird of Arras, who came to America in the seventeenth century, and located in Pennsylvania, founding a family of Presbyterians and scholars. Dr. John Witherspoon Scott taught for fifty-seven years, at Washington College, Miami University, Belmont College, Oxford Female Seminary, Hanover College, etc. He married Miss Mary Neal, whose father, an Englishman, was connected with the old Moymen-sing Bank at Philadelphia.

Caroline was the second child of this marriage. She received an unusually good education for a girl of that period, and graduated at Oxford Seminary in 1852—the same year that Benjamin Harrison graduated at the university there. She taught music for a year at Carrollton, Kentucky, and, on October 20, 1853, they two were married. They removed to Indianapolis, where Mr. Harrison entered the practice of law, and Mrs. Harrison entered on the duties of home, church and charitable work of the city. She was for thirty-two years a member of the board of managers of the Indianapolis Orphan's Home.

Mrs. Harrison had an unostentatious but influential part in the social and literary life of the city, and throughout her husband's official life showed herself competent for the emergencies of all social posi-

tions; but never lost her interest in religious and charitable work. She died at Washington, October 25, 1892, worthy of James Whitcomb Riley's tribute to her:

"Yet with the faith she knew
We see her still,
Even as here she stood—
All that was pure and good
And sweet in womanhood—
God's will her will."

A memorial sketch of Mrs. Harrison was published in 1908, by Harriet McIntire Foster. See also sketch in National Encyclopedia of Biography, Vol. 1, p. 135.

CHARLES T. SANSBERRY. A foremost member of the Anderson bar is Charles T. Sansberry, who was born in this city in 1874. His parents were James W. and Margaret (Moore) Sansberry, old names in the United States. The Sansberrys were of French Huguenot ancestry and they took part in the Revolutionary war from North Carolina and Virginia, and later pioneer bearers of this honorable name carried it to the Northwest Territory.

James W. Sansberry, who became of great prominence in professional and public life in Indiana, came to Anderson in 1851. He was born in Ripley County, Ohio, in 1830, and died at Anderson in 1901. Possessing great legal talent, he soon became known in his profession and was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison County, and, an ardent democrat, was many times honored by his party and in an important political campaign was elected to the State Senate. He was a man of force and character, and his memory is preserved in the county and state with others whose life achievements have been notable.

Charles T. Sansberry attended the Anderson public schools, and later the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Michigan, and in 1893 matriculated at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. For some time afterward he was interested in newspaper work and then entered the Indiana Law School at Indianapolis, from which he was graduated in 1898.

Mr. Sansberry immediately entered into practice at Anderson and has remained here, and with the exception of assistance given his father at times has always been

alone in the profession. He has met with much success and has satisfactorily handled some of the most important cases before the courts in recent years.

In 1895 Mr. Sansberry was married to Miss Maud V. Mahorney, who is a daughter of Alexander C. and Elizabeth (Epperson) Mahorney, the former of whom is a merchant at Crawfordsville, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Sansberry have one son, James C., who was born in 1897. He was a student of the Massachusetts College of Technology at Cambridge, and at the entrance of the United States into war was commissioned and remained in service until peace was declared. In 1905 he graduated from a Virginia military school.

Mr. Sansberry has but little political ambition. He served as city attorney of Anderson from 1910 to 1914, but otherwise has devoted himself pretty closely to his professional and other important interests, one of which is his magnificent farm of 400 acres, on which he raises blooded stock, making a specialty of Black Angus cattle. Many men of wide reading and intellectual pursuits take special interest along certain lines, and the fortunate visitor who is permitted to see Mr. Sansberry's libraries and old records and look over his choice collection of relics and curiosities could easily be convinced that the pioneer history of this state gives him pleasant hours of study.

JESSE HICKMAN MELLETT. Within the last ten years the City of Anderson has enjoyed a remarkable period of growth and development. It will be recalled that Anderson's first great strides toward a front rank among Indiana cities were made closely following the natural gas boom of the '80s. After that subsided there was a period of more or less depression, but about the beginning of the present century there occurred not so much a revival as a permanent development so that in every successive year new industries have been added, and some of the best known industrial institutions of the middle west have their home at Anderson.

It has been regarded as a matter of peculiarly good fortune that the head of the municipal government during the past four years has been a man capable of utilizing and directing the resources and influences at work toward a municipal and

civic reconstruction of Anderson, corresponding in this department to the great industrial prosperity.

Mr. J. H. Mellett was nominated for mayor of Anderson in February, 1913. With a substantial majority he went into office for the four-year term, and while it would not be possible to enumerate in detail all the achievements of the municipality during these four years, a few should be mentioned as an appropriate mark of credit to Mr. Mellett personally. During his administration the municipal light plant and water plant were rebuilt at a cost of \$250,000. The capacity of these public utilities was doubled, and by the installation of a complete duplicate set of machinery the services practically guaranteed continuity and its adequacy for all needs and demands. The Anderson of today is not the Anderson of four or five years ago, as occasional visitors to the city at once recognize. One of the conspicuous improvements has been the creation of a general civic plan, many of the items of which have already been carried out. Seventy-five thousand dollars have been expended in developing the civic center idea, the remodeling and extension of city buildings, the lighting of the public streets with cluster light system, the establishment of tennis courts, gymnasium, playgrounds, and today the children of the city have four playgrounds in different parts of the city at their disposal. Mayor Mellett was directly responsible for creating the new city boulevard system, whereby Anderson now has ten miles of boulevard, connecting the business district with the outlying factory centers. During his administration the water system has been extended to the outskirts of the city. Besides the material achievements Mayor Mellett's administration has been distinguished by thorough though not radical or fanatical law enforcement program. He has cleaned up the city and kept it clean, though he has not and does not pose as a reformer, and his policy has not always satisfied the theoretical people who are committed to the carrying out of the present moral programs without regard to consistency or reason. On the whole his administration gave general satisfaction, and the best proof of this was that in 1917 he was renominated by a vote three times as large as that

given to his opponent in the rival party. Mayor Mellett is a practical business man, and he took the mayor's office at a personal sacrifice, and was by no means personally eager to accept a renomination, taking it from a sense of responsibility.

Mr. Mellett is a native of Madison County, Indiana, born in Pipe Creek Township in 1882, a son of Jesse and Margaret (Ring) Mellett. The Mellett family is of French ancestry, the first of the name settling in the Virginia colony. In the maternal line the Rings were of Revolutionary stock. Jesse Mellett, Sr., was for many years a successful school teacher, and was one of the early newspaper men of Elwood, where he acquired an interest in the Free Press and Leader and in 1892 issued the first daily edition of that paper. J. H. Mellett is one of seven brothers, and all except him have followed the newspaper profession and some have attained high places in journalism.

Mr. J. H. Mellett attended the common schools of Elwood, also the high school, and as a boy found a place in a bake shop at Elwood, where he served a thorough apprenticeship at the business. For several years he traveled about the country working as a journeyman, but at the age of twenty-one started a bakery of his own at Anderson. This business has steadily grown and prospered and today the J. H. Mellett wholesale bakery is the largest in the city and its goods and products are shipped all over the surrounding territory. Mr. Mellett is also a stockholder in various other local enterprises.

Politically he has always been identified with the democratic party. His first important office was as representative from the first ward in the City Council, to which he was elected in 1909 and served four years, going from that office into the chair of mayor.

Mr. Mellett has filled all the chairs and received the honors of the Anderson branches of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Anderson Club, the Anderson Country Club, the Rotary Club and Jovians Club. His popularity as a citizen has brought many honors within his reach, and recently he might have had the nomination for congressman from the

Eighth District, but he was emphatic in declining the opportunity.

In 1902 he married Miss Mary Wallace, daughter of Morris and Honoria Wallace of Anderson. They have one daughter, Margaret, born in 1903.

FRANK H. BROCK is sole proprietor of the Larrimore Furniture Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the City of Anderson. Mr. Brock began his business career in early life as a clerk, and by dint of much industry, careful study of business details and thrifty management of his own resources has achieved independence and a high place in the civic regard of this community though he is still a man under forty.

Mr. Brock was born on a farm near Springfield, Ohio, in 1879. He is of Scotch-English ancestry. His great-grandfather, William Brock, came from Lincolnshire, England, in 1830, and settled in North Carolina. Mr. Brock's grandparents drove from North Carolina to Greene County, Ohio, in the early days. Mr. Brock is a son of Joseph H. and Rachel E. (Hutslar) Brock, both of whom are now living retired in Fayette County, Ohio. His mother was born while her parents were on the road from their old home in Virginia to Greene County, Ohio. His ancestors acquired government land in Ohio, and the old homestead is still owned by the descendants. They were people of much enterprise and from clay on their own land made brick which entered into the construction of a home of colonial architecture.

Frank H. Brock was educated in local schools and in the high school at Jeffersonville, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1898. The next six months he spent working in a general store at Jeffersonville, and in 1899 came to Indiana and located at Warren, in Huntington County. Here for four years he was a salesman in the general store of W. B. Larrimore. In 1903 he came to Anderson and bought a half interest in the furniture house of W. B. Larrimore. He had made in the meantime good use of his opportunities to acquire a thorough knowledge of business and had also saved some capital. In 1911 he bought the interest of his partner and is now sole proprietor, but continues the business under the old title. He has a gen-

eral furniture house at 21-23 West Eleventh Street, his stock and display rooms using three floors of the building. Mr. Brock has also acquired some real estate interests in the city.

In 1902 he married Miss Helen Larimore, daughter of his old partner. They have two children, Esther Ann, aged fourteen, and Joseph Hidy aged nine. Mr. Brock is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

JOHN SHERMAN FRAZIER. One of Indiana's important industries now completely turned over to the service of the Government in the preparation of food stuffs for the armies in the field is the Frazier Packing Company of Elwood. This is a large and profitable business, built up from small beginnings, and at first was exclusively a tomato preserving plant, but has gradually been expanded in the course of twenty years to include various products.

The secretary and treasurer of the company is John Sherman Frazier, whose father, Oliver B. Frazier, was the founder of the business and now president of the company. Oliver B. Frazier married Josephine McMahon. The Fraziers are Scotch people who settled in Massachusetts, while the McMahons were early settlers in North Carolina.

John Sherman Frazier was born at Elwood in 1887, was educated in the public schools, and graduated from high school in 1906. In 1901 he had begun working for his father and learning the business of tomato canning and packing. The Frazier Packing Company was established in 1899. In 1907 John S. Frazier was elected secretary and treasurer of the company. Until 1907 the plant continued to can tomatoes, but since that year the production has been expanded and several well-known brands of foods have been made by the company, including the Frazier tomato catsup, chili sauce, soups and pork and beans. Since the plant was turned over to the Government facilities have been employed primarily for the canning of pork and beans. About 500 persons are employed during the busy season and the

plant extends over ground including some five or six acres.

In 1911 John S. Frazier married Ruby Morris, daughter of John H. and Rhoda (Wellman) Morris, of Rushville, Indiana. They have two children, Lydia, born in 1912, and John Oliver, born in 1914. Mr. Frazier is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Masonic Order at Elwood, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

The company has membership in the National Canners' Association, and Mr. John S. Frazier was elected chairman of the catsup section of the association, an office he fills at the present time.

WILLIAM A. FAUST is a merchant and business man of substantial connections and interests at Elwood, and for fourteen years has been junior partner in the well-known firm of Records & Faust of that city.

Mr. Faust was born on a farm August 21, 1879, at Shively Corners in Rush County, Indiana, a son of William Perry and Lucinda (Lee) Faust. He is of German Pennsylvania stock. He was reared on a farm, had a country school education, and developed both mind and muscle by the duties of the homestead until he was seventeen. He then started out to earn his own way in the world and without friends or money to back him has made steady progress until he might properly be said to have fulfilled those early ambitions. His first employment away from the farm was as a "gather boy" in glass factories, spending two years at Frankton and two years at Loogootee. He acquired mercantile experience by working as a clerk for two years in the house of R. L. Leeson & Son. About that time he suffered loss of health, and had to spend seven months recuperating at Los Angeles and vicinity. Returning to Elwood, he went to work for the clothing house of Beitman & Greathouse. He was with them three years, and then started in business for himself in 1904 as member of the firm Records & Faust at 119 South Anderson Street. These men have been successfully associated in business now for fourteen years and have the highest class men's haberdashery and clothing store in El-

wood, and have a trade from that city and surrounding country and even from adjoining counties.

Mr. Faust in the meantime has acquired other interests and is a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Elwood and owns a farm of 150 acres three miles from that town.

December 25, 1901, he married Julia Cline, daughter of William B. and Ivy (Perine) Cline of Lebanon, Ohio. They have three children: William Byron, born in 1903; Mary Louise, born in 1907; and Evelyn, born in 1917.

Mr. Faust has long been a leader in the local democratic party in Madison County. He served as township trustee four years from 1908 to 1912. He was also candidate for county treasurer on the democratic ticket and came within ninety-seven votes of being elected. In fraternal matters he is prominent, especially in the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He served as president of Aerie No. 201 at Elwood in 1917 and in 1918 was delegate to the National Convention of the order at Pittsburgh. He is also affiliated with Lodge No. 368, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Elwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and is past consul of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Faust is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM FORTUNE. It was twenty years ago in 1898 when a hundred citizens of Indianapolis, headed by the late Benjamin Harrison, presented William Fortune with a loving cup inscribed: "To William Fortune from citizens of Indianapolis in recognition of his services in promoting the general welfare of the city."

Considering the important services on which the presentation was based it is easy to understand the reason for such a public testimonial. The fact becomes the more noteworthy when it is recalled that William Fortune was at the time only thirty-five years of age. The young man who thus early was signally honored by his fellow citizens has continued during the subsequent twenty years to give the best of his energies and influence to the city and its institutions, and in the prime of his years William Fortune has a power and usefulness that without disparagement of others makes him one of the foremost Indianans of the present generation.

He is a native of Southern Indiana, born at Boonville, Warrick County, Indiana, May 27, 1863, son of William H. and Mary (St. Clair) Fortune. Through his mother he is of French and Scotch descent from the St. Clairs of Kentucky and Virginia. His great-grandfather was Raymond St. Clair and his grandfather Isaac St. Clair. In the paternal line the principal names are Shoemaker and Fortune of English and German origin. Many of the St. Clairs were slave owners, but the Kentucky branch of the family took the Union side. William H. Fortune was one of the first to enlist in Company A of the First Indiana Cavalry, and served throughout the war. In the summer of 1865 he located at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, but soon met business reverses which caused him to return North. The boyhood of William Fortune was spent at Paxton, Illinois, and Seymour, Shoals, Mitchell and Evansville in Indiana, and from the age of nine to eighteen at his native town of Boonville.

It was through the avenue of a printing office and newspaper work that William Fortune came into the larger arena of life's affairs. In 1876, at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed in the printing office of the Boonville Standard. M. B. Crawford, the editor, took much interest in training the boy as a writer. Before he was sixteen he was doing much of the editorial work of the paper. At the age of seventeen he wrote and published a history of his native county. From the profits of this he was able to provide for the family, which had become dependent upon him.

The capital city has known him since January, 1882, when he began work on the reporting staff of the Indianapolis Journal. Old time newspaper men say there was nothing perfunctory or routine like in William Fortune's reporting. There are many facts to substantiate this reputation. His reports of the sessions of the Indiana General Assembly in 1883-84 were the cause of several rather dramatic incidents, resulting finally in an attempt by the democratic majority to expel him on the last day of the session. Enough of the democratic senators voted on his side to make a tie, and the deciding vote of Lieutenant-Governor Manson was cast in his favor. A little later he succeeded

Harry S. New as city editor of the Journal, but resigned in the spring of 1888 on account of ill health. He then founded the Sunday Press, with Mrs. Emma Carleton as associate editor. The Press had a high literary quality with some of the best people of the state among its contributors, but the publication was discontinued at the end of three months.

The nomination of Harrison for president made Indiana the battle center of the campaign of 1888. As special representative of several leading newspapers, including the New York Tribune, Philadelphia Press and Chicago Tribune, Mr. Fortune did some notable work as political correspondent. A little later he declined an offer of the position of Washington correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. From 1888 to 1890 he was editorial writer of the Indianapolis News, then under the management of John H. Holliday.

The modern era of Indianapolis began about 1890. There is something of a direct relationship of cause and effect between this era and the activities of William Fortune. It was his destiny to become the leader in that new movement. With a keen and wide vision he saw what the city needed at the time, had the ability to express it through the columns of the paper he was serving, and after the proper enthusiasm and determination were aroused he was well equipped to marshal and lead the forces to ultimate victory. While so much of what followed is a vital part of Indianapolis history for that very reason it is worth while to recall it and also to indicate the reasons which caused the prominent citizens of Indianapolis to honor Mr. Fortune as mentioned in the first paragraph of this article.

Through several articles written for the News Mr. Fortune directed attention to the extreme conservatism which then hindered the physical improvement and commercial development of the city, urging incidentally the organization of the progressive citizens to overcome this obstacle. The writing came at an opportune moment, and elicited hearty response from a large circle of readers. Mr. Fortune had suggested that the proper organization to undertake the work was the Board of Trade. But when a resolution was brought before the board it was defeated. Colonel Eli Lilly was one of the few mem-

bers of the Board of Governors who supported the resolution.

The board having declined the splendid opportunity, Mr. Fortune hastily summoned a meeting of business men at the Bates House for the following day. The twenty-seven men who attended this meeting became the nucleus of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis. It was organized two days later with eighty charter members, and with Colonel Lilly as president and Mr. Fortune as secretary the membership within a month was a thousand. The important undertakings which marked the beginning of the new era for Indianapolis were projected while Colonel Lilly and William Fortune were officials of the club. Of course a description of those undertakings is outside the province of this article. Mr. Fortune was secretary of the club from 1890 to 1895, filled the office of vice president from 1895 to 1897, and was president in 1897-98.

From his active connection with the Commercial Club there resulted a number of other issues through which Mr. Fortune has been a factor in the upbuilding of Indianapolis and the state. In 1890 he had charge of the National Paving Exposition, the first exposition of the kind ever held. It convened in Indianapolis. It had been planned originally to interest the people of this city in good street pavements and to afford them the opportunity of complete information as to materials and methods. However, the enterprise attracted such wide attention throughout the country that delegates were present from many municipalities all over the United States. This exposition marked the beginning of modern paving in Indianapolis, not to mention any of its more extended benefits elsewhere.

Following this successful convention Mr. Fortune proposed, in 1891, that a systematic effort be made to bring large conventions and meetings to Indianapolis. The plan was adopted, a fund raised for the work, and since then Indianapolis has figured as one of the leading convention cities of the nation. He started a state-wide movement for good roads in 1892, as a result of which a Good Roads Congress assembled in Indianapolis with delegates from nearly every county, and out of this came the formation of the Indiana Highway Association. Mr. Fortune declined

the presidency of the congress, but his work in behalf of good roads was made the subject of a testimonial of the meeting. He took a prominent part in the Good Roads Congress at the World's Fair of 1893.

His executive ability was never more severely tested than in 1893, when he was elected executive director of the Grand Army National Encampment at Indianapolis. It was the year of the panic, and it was a difficult problem to raise money. The previous year the expenses of the Encampment at Washington had been nearly \$160,000. Of the \$120,000 raised in Indianapolis \$75,000 was appropriated by the city council. The Indianapolis Encampment was conducted on fully as large a scale as at Washington, while the accommodations for veterans were the best ever provided anywhere. At the close of the convention the total expenses footed up to only \$63,000, and more than \$42,000 of the city appropriation was returned and about \$12,000 of the amount raised by the Commercial Club was left in the treasury.

Mr. Fortune was a member of the committee of three that had charge of relief for more than 5,000 unemployed in Indianapolis during the winter of scarcity and hard times of 1894. Other members of the committee were H. H. Hanna and Colonel Eli Lilly. The "Indianapolis Plan," as adopted and successfully carried out by this committee, attracted wide attention among charity workers and became the subject of several magazine articles. It is described at length in a pamphlet entitled "Relief for the Unemployed." Food, fuel and clothing were provided for unemployed people in need under conditions which eliminated as far as practicable the pauperizing influences of charity. After worthiness had been established, credit was given at a store or market where supplies were obtained in proportion to the size of the family on credits earned by labor provided by the committee. A significant testimony to the value of the plan is that in the spring of 1894 there were fewer people than usual dependent upon the Charity Organization Society.

Another important distinction that belongs to Mr. Fortune is as originator of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, which he served as president in 1897,

1898 and 1899. He proposed and brought about this organization in 1894. The State Board was composed of commercial organizations of the various cities of Indiana, brought together for united action in advancing the public and commercial interests of the state. The State Board, under the leadership of Mr. Fortune, inaugurated a movement for reforms in county and township government by separating legislative and administrative functions and establishing county councils and township advisory boards to levy taxes and make appropriations. Those reforms were enacted by the Legislature, and official statistics showed that the first year of their operation saved the people of the state over \$3,000,000.

By appointment in 1894 Mr. Fortune became one of the original members of the Commercial Club Elevated Railroad Commission. Together with Colonel Lilly he spent many years in agitating the abolition of grade crossings, and became chairman of the commission in June, 1898, at the death of Colonel Lilly. It was in that year that the City of Indianapolis passed its first ordinance requiring track elevation. Then followed a long period of litigation, application of legislative measures and the arousing of public opinion in local campaigns before the railroad corporations finally yielded this improvement. Eventually the city charter was so amended as to provide for continued progress in the elevation of tracks. Mr. Fortune was chairman of the commission from 1898 to 1916.

In 1911 Mr. Fortune represented the State of Indiana and the City of Indianapolis in a tour of European cities for the purpose of studying municipal and commercial conditions.

He was chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of the celebration of James Whitcomb Riley's anniversary in 1916, an event which brought many distinguished persons from all over the country to do homage to the great Hoosier poet on his last birthday preceeding his death. Mr. Fortune was one of Mr. Riley's close friends, and they made a trip through Mexico together in 1906.

For many years Mr. Fortune found these varied public enterprises sufficient to absorb all his time and energy to the exclusion of newspaper work, which he aban-

done many years ago. However his connection with the National Paving Exposition in 1890 suggested to him the need of a publication devoted especially to municipal improvements. With William C. Bobbs as business manager he soon afterward founded "Paving and Municipal Engineering," as a sixteen page magazine. This afterward became the Municipal Engineering Magazine, the pioneer and recognized authority in that field in America. He was president of the company which owned the publication and for a number of years was its editor, but sold his interest in the publishing company in 1912.

During the past ten years his business interests have been chiefly in the telephone business. He is president of the Indianapolis Telephone Company, of the New Long Distance Telephone Company, and a number of other telephone companies, is a director and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Eli Lilly & Company, and in 1908-09 was president of the Inter-State Life Assurance Company.

In 1905 Mr. Fortune was decorated with the order of the Double Dragon by the Emperor of China, and at the same time the Mandarin rank was conferred upon him by the Chinese Emperor. With all his varied interests and activities it seems a far cry from Indianapolis to China, but this distinction was due to Mr. Fortune's personal relations with Won Kai Kah, the Chinese diplomat who established his home in Indianapolis while in America. Through this distinguished character of the Orient Prince Pu Lun was invited to become the guest of Indiana and Indianapolis for a week in 1904. Mr. Fortune was chairman of the general committee in charge of the entertainment of the Prince and his party, which was one of the most elaborate and interesting undertakings of the kind in the history of Indianapolis.

Through the Commercial Club, in 1902, Mr. Fortune offered a gold medal to the pupil of the public schools writing the best essay on the topic "Why we take pride in Indianapolis." This prize was afterwards awarded annually by the Commercial Club for a number of years. Mr. Fortune was the first president of the Indianapolis Press Club, organized in 1891, was one of the organizers of the Century Club and its president in 1892,

was for two years president of the Indiana Automobile Club from 1904 to 1906, and is a member of the University, Columbia, Contemporary, Country, Woodstock, Athenaeum and Economic clubs, and was president of the latter in 1917.

Mr. Fortune has been at the head of the Indianapolis Chapter of the American Red Cross since its organization in 1916, and had charge of the raising and expenditure of over \$600,000 in 1917 for war activities and relief purposes. In 1916 he was awarded the medal of merit by the National Council of the American Red Cross.

When the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce was reorganized in 1917 Mr. Fortune was by unanimous vote chosen as president. His acceptance was made conditional on the raising of a special fund of \$50,000 for new and constructive work. Nearly double the amount was raised. He continued as president throughout the war period, during which the chamber engaged largely in special war activities, embracing industrial training schools for soldiers and a war contract bureau that brought to Indiana a vast amount of war business amounting to many millions of dollars.

At a public meeting of officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, Merchants' Association, Clearing House, Rotary, Optimist and Kiwanis clubs in April, 1917, Mr. Fortune was by unanimous vote chosen to take the leadership in an organization to raise a great fund for war relief and local charitable and philanthropic purposes, and to have charge of the expenditures. This organization took the name of the War Chest Board of Indianapolis. In a campaign of a week in the following month, participated in by committees of nearly 4,000 citizens, subscriptions were secured for approximately \$3,000,000 from over 103,000 persons. Mr. Fortune has continued at the head of the War Chest Board. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the national organization of war chests, cities representing about \$70,000,000 of war relief funds.

He has been at the head of organized movements which have raised more money by donation for public purposes than any other citizen of Indianapolis. Under his leadership over \$4,000,000 was raised in Indianapolis for war relief and other pub-



Oren S. Lack.

lie purposes during the last three years of the great war. Among the notable events in the money-raising campaigns led by him he presided over the dinner at the Indianapolis Club in June, 1917, addressed by Stephen S. Wise of New York, where \$200,000 was subscribed for the Red Cross—the record event of this kind in Indianapolis.

One of the important undertakings initiated by Mr. Fortune as president of the Chamber of Commerce came in December, 1918, when he explained to the Board of Directors plans which had long been developing in his mind for stimulating greater community spirit. He was asked by the Board to take the lead in carrying out his ideas, and this resulted in the enactment by the Indiana Legislature of a law creating in Indianapolis the Community Welfare Board as an executive department of the city. This Board is composed of sixteen members who serve without pay and is vested with broad powers for doing anything for the health, education, safety, convenience, pleasure, welfare or benefit of the community, whenever the money therefor is provided by donation. Much interest has been evinced in other cities throughout the country in the development of the plans. The Board was organized in May, 1919, and Mr. Fortune was unanimously elected the first chairman.

November 25, 1884, Mr. Fortune married Miss May Knubbe, daughter of Frederick and Jerusha A. Knubbe, of Michigan City. Mrs. Fortune died September 28, 1898, leaving three children: Russell, Evelyn and Madeline. Evelyn is the wife of Eli Lilly, a grandson of Colonel Eli Lilly of Indianapolis, and Madeline is the wife of Captain Bowman Elder.

OREN S. HACK is one of the prominent members of the Indianapolis bar. With not more than the average opportunity, with qualifications that are the result of downright hard work and earnest purpose, Mr. Hack has acquired not only an enviable reputation in his profession but in the social and civic life of the chief city of Indiana.

He was born on a farm in Moral Township, Shelby County, Indiana, April 1, 1876. His grandfather and grandmother were natives of Germany and came to the United States about 1840, settling in But-

ler County, Ohio, soon after arriving. The father, John A. Hack, was born in Butler County, Ohio, and came to Indiana with his parents when about twelve years of age. He became a substantial farmer in Shelby County, and in that county he married Jane Smith, who was born there of an English family that came to Indiana from North Carolina.

It was in one of the almost backwoods districts of the state that Oren S. Hack spent his boyhood and early youth. The bread he ate when a boy was sweetened with the toil of the fields, and the meager opportunities he had in the district schools merely whetted his ambition for more learning. In order to complete his higher education he had to pay his own way. At the age of seventeen he was teaching a term in a district school and for four years he was a teacher in the high school of Boggs-town, Shelby County. In intervals of his teaching he attended the Indiana Central Normal College at Danville, where he graduated Bachelor of Science in 1896. Two years were spent in the law department of the same institution, and he completed the course and received the degree LL. B. in 1898. In that year he was admitted to the bar and in March, 1899, came to Indianapolis, where he had the good fortune to become associated with Judge Leonard J. Hackney, a former associate justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana and now vice president of the New York Central Railroad.

While at Danville Mr. Hack maintained and provided for a club of students, and that enabled him to support himself and pay his college expenses. After coming to Indianapolis he continued the study of law, and in 1901 received his legal degree from the University of Indianapolis. He was associated with Judge Hackney until 1903. On January 1, 1903, he formed a partnership with Elliott R. Hooten. The firm of Hooten & Hack for many years has represented some of the best ability and soundest learning of the Indianapolis bar and has enjoyed a generous share of the important legal business of the city.

Mr. Hack has also been active in public affairs, having served as deputy city attorney two years under the administration of Mayor Holtzman, and was deputy prosecuting attorney of Marion County from January 1, 1907, to January 17, 1910. Politically he is a democrat, was formerly

president of the Indiana Democratic Club, and has become one of the recognized state leaders of the city. Mr. Hack is a Knight Templar Mason, is also identified with the Scottish Rite and with Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He and his wife are active Presbyterians, and he has membership in the Contemporary Club and the Athenaeum.

June 16, 1908, Mr. Hack married Miss Elizabeth Miller, a prominent Indiana author whose career is told in a separate article. Mr. and Mrs. Hack have three children: Elizabeth Virginia, born in 1909, and died in 1916; John, born in 1910; and Eleanor Miller, born in 1913.

ELIZABETH MILLER HACK, of Indianapolis, better known to an ever widening circle of the readers and admirers of her literary productions under the pen name of "Elizabeth Miller," has a reputation already secured that places her high among Indiana authors, though hardly yet in the prime of her years, so that perhaps the best works from her pen are still to appear.

Mrs. Hack was born on a farm in Montgomery County, Indiana, near the little town of New Ross, August 17, 1878. Through her father she has a commingling of English, French and Dutch blood, while through her mother her ancestry is Scotch-Irish and Welsh. She might well lay claim to being of Indiana ancestry, since no non-Hoosier blood has been added to the family line in 100 years. Her first Hoosier ancestor was Henry Miller, who came to Indiana in 1803. Following him came in 1806 Dr. John George Pfrimmer. Doctor Pfrimmer was born in France and was a surgeon of De Grasse's flagship while that French officer was assisting the cause of the revolting colonies in the struggle for independence. Doctor Pfrimmer was a soldier, minister of the Gospel, doctor of laws and a physician. He was the first associate justice of Indiana and founded the first United Brethren Church and built the first chapel of that denomination in Indiana.

Mrs. Hack's parents were Timothy and Samantha (West) Miller. Her father was for thirty years connected with the railway mail service, and was a man noted for his kindly heart and generous hand. Her mother was one of the early newspaper women of Indiana. During her girlhood her parents farmed through the summer

and taught school during the winter. They cherished the old time reverence for professions and in 1883 they brought their young family to Indianapolis to give them the benefit of higher education.

Elizabeth Miller was then five years of age and was placed in St. Patrick's Parochial School until she was of school age. In 1897, after leaving the Manual Training High School, now the Emmerich School, she entered Butler College. It was while in Butler that she began writing. Her productions brought encouragement from editors and from more than one author of international reputation living at the time.

Although her work was mainly verse, she ventured upon a novel in 1901. This was published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company in 1904 under the title "The Yoke." The story proved popular and was followed in 1905 by "Saul of Tarsus." In 1907 she produced "The City of Delight." These three books established her as a writer of Biblical novels. These books have besides their merit of entertaining tales and of finished literary style a value as commentaries.

It was soon after the publication of the last work that she married in 1908 Mr. Oren S. Hack, one of the prominent members of the Indianapolis bar. Mrs. Hack is the mother of three children. She is domestic in tastes, lives simply, and has none of the traditional marks of the feminine blue stocking. She has been a devoted mother and outside of her books her favorite pastime is the cultivation of flowers. Her home is at 2239 Broadway, but she spends her summers in her typical Hoosier farmhouse on her husband's farm of several hundred acres in Shelby County.

In 1915 Mrs. Hack brought out another novel "Daybreak," issued from the house of Scribner. This is a story of the age of discovery, dealing with the voyage of Columbus. It has found especially high favor among educational circles, and "Daybreak" has already been incorporated in school supplementary reading in many parts of the United States.

Mrs. Hack is a member of the Contemporary Club, the Woman's Press Club of Indiana, Inter Nos, of which she is president; and the Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis and in politics, a republican.



Elizabeth Miller Hack

OMER MADISON KEM, congressman from Nebraska, was born in Wayne County, Indiana, November 13, 1855, and received his education in the common schools. In 1882 he removed to Custer County, Nebraska, where he engaged in farming. He joined the Independent Republican movement of that state in support of the free coinage of silver, and entered politics in 1890 as deputy treasurer of Custer County. In the same year he was elected to Congress, as a colleague of William Jennings Bryan, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1894. He was a forcible speaker, and frequently spoke in Congress on economic topics. After the free coinage defeat of 1896, he removed to a farm near Montrose, Colorado, and engaged in fruit-growing.

EDWARD ALVADOR DEMENT has been through all the branches and grades of responsibility in the clothing business, has held some important offices, and is now general manager of the Anderson branch of the Greenwald corporation, one of the largest houses specializing in men's and boys' clothing, hats and furnishing goods in the country. The Anderson store is located on the Public Square and has been one of the reliable establishments in this city for a number of years.

Mr. DeMent was born on a farm at West Union in Brown County, Ohio, in 1885, a son of Isaac and Anna (Liggett) DeMent. He is of English and French stock. His grandfather, Isaac DeMent, came to America from Marseilles, France, being accompanied by his brother Jacob. Isaac settled in Brown County, Ohio, where his pioneer industry cleared up a farm out of the woods.

Edward A. DeMent had his early training in a log cabin country school in Brown County, and only during a few months each winter. When he was nine years of age his parents moved to Cincinnati, and there he had the superior advantages of the city public schools. At the age of sixteen he got his first job in a drug store, helping around in different services for five years. He then went to clerk in the clothing store of Samuel Simmons Company at Cincinnati, and while there sold goods, trimmed windows, wrote cards and made himself generally useful for a year. His next location was at Dayton, Ohio, where he did similar work for Moses Cohen Company. With the Willners Brothers of

Dayton he was put in charge of the hat department, and after three weeks was promoted to window trimmer and floor manager, at the end of three months became assistant manager of the business, and was with that large firm for two years. He next became assistant manager for Elder, Johnson & Company, with whom he remained three years. Returning to Cincinnati, Mr. DeMent was manager and buyer for the men and boys' clothing and furnishings store in that city owned and operated by the H. B. Claffin syndicate of New York. A year and a half later he left Cincinnati and on December 1, 1917, became local manager of the Anderson branch of the Greenwald Outfitting Company.

Mr. DeMent married Florence Dankel, daughter of Fred and Mary (Eberhardt) Dankel, of Cincinnati. Her father was at one time a successful merchant in that city and was also prominent as a public official. He resided at Norwood, a suburban town of Cincinnati, and for eleven years was in the postal service and at the time of his death was superintendent of streets of Norwood. Mr. and Mrs. DeMent have two children: Russell William, born November 26, 1909, and Vera Jane, born April 29, 1912.

Mr. DeMent is independent in politics. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Cincinnati, is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles at Dayton, Ohio. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

REV. JOHN R. QUINLAN has been an organizing factor in the history of the Catholic Church in Northern Indiana for more than a quarter of a century, most of his activities centering around Fort Wayne, where he is now and for a number of years has been rector of the Cathedral.

He was born at Valparaiso, Indiana, April 19, 1858, son of Michael and Hannah (Shanahan) Quinlan. His parents were both born in Ireland and were brought to this country when children. They married in Valparaiso, and Michael Quinlan was for a number of years a foreman in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States regular army at Chicago, and as a soldier saw and participated in some of the hardest fighting of the war. He was in the battles of Shiloh,

Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain and many others. At the close of the war he received an honorable discharge, and soon returned to Valparaiso, where he married a second wife. He spent his last years as a farmer in Kansas, and died in that state in 1905, at the age of seventy-eight.

Father Quinlan was only two years of age when his mother died. He attended the parochial schools of Valparaiso, took his classical course in St. Francis Seminary near Milwaukee and graduated in 1890. He was ordained a priest June 22, 1890, said his first mass on the 29th of June, and on July 4th arrived at Fort Wayne, where he was appointed by Bishop Dwenger as assistant pastor of the Cathedral. He was busied with the duties of that office for eight years. In 1898 he was transferred to Huntington, Indiana, and there established St. Mary's Parish. His work at Huntington was thoroughly constructive. He built a brick church, school-house, a pastoral residence and Sisters' home, and did all this and kept the parish growing for a period of 3½ years. March 10, 1901, he was recalled to Fort Wayne and made rector of the Cathedral. But strenuous devotion to his duties had seriously undermined his health and after six months he suffered a complete breakdown and was given a temporary relief from duty. Later he returned to Huntington and remained in that city until July 6, 1910. At that date he resumed his duties as rector of the Cathedral at Fort Wayne, and is now in the ninth consecutive year of his service in that position.

JOHN MORRIS, who began practice at Fort Wayne thirty years ago, has helped further to honor the profession which in the person of his father, the late Judge John Morris, had one of its most distinguished members in Indiana.

Three years after Judge Morris located at Fort Wayne his son John was born, March 24, 1860. Mr. Morris spent his early years in the Fort Wayne public schools, and was a member of the class of 1883 of the University of Michigan. His law studies were largely directed by his father and Judge William H. Coombs for three years. In June, 1886, after his admission to the bar, he formed a partnership with Charles H. Worden and they were associated until May 22, 1893, when Mr. Morris and William P. Breen estab-

lished the firm of Breen & Morris, now one of the oldest as well as one of the strongest professional alliances in Fort Wayne. From 1889 to 1893 Mr. Morris was also deputy clerk of the United States Court. In 1904 Mr. Morris was chosen as delegate from Indiana to the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists at St. Louis. He is a director of the People's Trust & Savings Association and has many other interests that identify him with his home city and state.

Mr. Morris is a staunch republican. He is a member of the Allen County and Indiana Bar associations and the American Law Association. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, an Elk and a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis, the Fort Wayne Commercial Club and the Fort Wayne Country Club.

JUDGE JOHN MORRIS. Of Indiana lawyers who exemplified the rule that the law is a profession and not a trade, the late Judge John Morris so distinguished his practice and embodiment of the rule that his example might well be studied and emulated by every lawyer in the state.

Sixty years ago he located at Fort Wayne, and from that city his skill and abilities as an attorney and his lofty and high minded character spread its influence over all of Northern Indiana. His life was as long as it was noble. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 6, 1816, and died at Fort Wayne in 1905, at the age of eighty-eight. His life proved among other things the value of good inheritance. His ancestors were long lived, sturdy, upright stock, and most of them of the Quaker faith. His great-grandfather, Jenkins Morris, was a naval engineer, and during the latter part of the eighteenth century came from Wales and settled in Loudoun County, Virginia. He acquired large tracts of land, and lived by selling portions of it as his necessities required. His son John Morris accomplished one of those stages so familiar in the progress of the American people westward, and in 1801 moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, and became a farmer. Some of his original land is still owned by the family, and on the old farm were born his children and the children of his son Jonathan. Jonathan Morris was the father of Judge Morris. Jonathan Morris' mother, Sarah Triby, was in point of years

of long life the most notable of Judge Morris' ancestors. She was born May 9, 1744, and died April 15, 1846, when nearly 102 years of age. Judge Morris' maternal grandmother died in her ninety-sixth year. Jonathan Morris married Sarah Snider, who was of German descent, though the Sniders had come in 1799 to Columbiana County, Ohio.

John Morris, fourth in the family of twelve children, lived on his father's farm to the age of fifteen. During the winter months he attended the Quaker schools in the neighborhood and then went to Richmond, Indiana, and spent three years studying history, natural philosophy and mathematics at the Quaker Academy. The next three years were passed at New Lisbon in Columbiana County, where he worked at the trade of millwright with his friend, Dr. J. E. Hendricks, afterward a well known mathematician and author of the "Annalist," a mathematical work in ten volumes. While working he and his friend studied literature and mathematics under Abijah McClain and Jesse Underwood.

While teaching school in the winter months John Morris at the age of twenty-one began to study law under William D. Ewing, then one of the prominent members of the Ohio Bar. At twenty-four he was examined for admission to the bar by two judges of the Ohio Supreme Court and in the presence of many local and visiting lawyers at New Lisbon. One of those who assisted in conducting the examination was Edwin M. Stanton, afterward a member of Lincoln's cabinet, and still another was David Tod, afterward governor of Ohio. That his qualifications were above the ordinary is evident in the fact that immediately after his admission to the bar he was offered a partnership by Hiram Griswold, one of the defenders of John Brown. But he accepted this partnership for only a brief time, and in 1844 sought the superior opportunities of the new towns in Indiana and with his friend Hendricks began practice at Auburn, Indiana. Judge Morris in 1852 was candidate for judge of the Common Pleas Court for DeKalb and Steuben counties, and was elected over his democratic opponent in a strongly democratic district.

Judge Morris came to Fort Wayne in 1857, at the invitation of Charles Case, and entered the firm of Case, Morris & Withers. While at Auburn he had become

acquainted with James L. Worden, and theirs was a beautiful friendship lasting in singular purity and strength until the death of Mr. Worden. A few years later Charles Case was elected a member of Congress. In 1864, after Judge Worden had been defeated as democratic candidate for the Supreme Court, he and Judge Morris entered into the partnership of Worden & Morris, which continued until Worden was elected to the Supreme Bench in 1870. After that Judge Morris continued practice with Mr. Withers until 1873, and then entered the firm of Coombs, Morris & Bell.

In 1881 the Legislature provided for a commission for the relief of the Supreme Court. It was provided that the members of the Supreme Court should appoint five persons to serve as commissioners, each judge to select one commissioner from his judicial district. Judge Worden, though a democrat, selected Judge Morris, a republican, as member of this commission. His service as commissioner continued from April 27, 1881, to September 1, 1883. While on the commission he decided 175 cases, which are reported in Volumes 73 to 91 of the "Reports of the Supreme Court." His decisions are characterized by lucid style, sound logic and a strong sense of justice of equity, and they served to supplement the estimate that Judge Morris possessed the highest qualifications for judicial work.

On resigning from the commission Judge Morris began practice at Fort Wayne with Charles H. Aldrich and James M. Barrett under the name of Morris, Aldrich & Barrett. He was head of this firm until Mr. Aldrich removed to Chicago in 1886, after which he and Mr. Barrett were associated as Morris & Barrett until 1891. At that date they united with the firm of Bell & Morris under the same name Morris, Bell, Barrett & Morris. January 1, 1898, Mr. Bell retired, and the firm was then Morris, Barrett & Morris until Judge Morris accepted the position of referee in bankruptcy for the Fourteenth District, to which he had been appointed by Judge Baker. The clerical duties of this position proved uncongenial and he promptly resigned. He then resumed practice with his grandson, Edward J. Woodworth, and that association continued until he practically retired a short time before his death.

Concerning his character both as lawyer

and man it is fortunate that access can be had to an article written by a member of the bar published in the *Indiana Law Journal* in 1899, when Judge Morris was past fourscore and had practically perfected his record of usefulness, though still in active practice.

His contemporaries twenty years ago knew him as a man "of medium height, singularly erect in form, spry in movement, with handsome, regular features, indicative of strength, firmness and intelligence, and with hair and whiskers white as the purest snow." He is always affable, polite and genial. His manner is of the quiet, dignified type, not wanting in cordiality, but never drifting into extremes. With a keen sense of propriety and great regard for the feelings of others, his manners are always gentle and his demeanor towards all is kindness itself. His uniform courtesy and consideration for the rights and feelings of others are distinctive features of his character, and have won for him the warm friendship of all who know him. He is generous to a fault. His purse is always open to the unfortunate, even to those whose afflictions are self-imposed. His life has been an exemplification of the virtues and graces of a quiet, dignified, courteous gentleman."

Judge Morris was fond of the country, of domestic animals, and of all the varied life of the outdoors, and took the keenest pleasure always in his home garden and grounds. But all this was subsidiary to his life as a student. He was a lover of books, his mind was fashioned to study, industry and research, and the fact that he was a keen student of mathematics and delighted in complicated problems furnishes a strong hint as to the faculty which made him such a master of court and trial technique. Upon the law he concentrated all the resources of a good mind, a good character, and lifelong study and industry. He so completely mastered the formal technique of the law, including the definition of legal terms, and memorizing the volume and page containing leading cases, that it all became incorporated into his very being and left his mind and judgment free for the larger and broader issues. The law was in fact his one passion. It is said that no one could suggest to him a difficult legal proposition that he would not instantly begin a search of the books to find its solution. The writer already quoted

describes his methods and manners as a lawyer:

"He is indefatigable in the preparation of every case intrusted to him. Never content with the investigation of his client's side of the cause, he studied with almost equal care the side of his adversary. He learned the facts and decisions that would be used against him and was prepared to parry them. The lawyers who met him soon learned that they could not safely rely upon the slips of their adversary. He has always enjoyed the confidence of the courts and juries, and the respect, esteem and love of his professional associates. He usually addresses the court or jury in a quiet, common sense manner, in low and gentle tones, but when aroused by opposition the calm demeanor vanishes and his whole nature seems changed, with powerful voice, flashing eye, earnest mien and forceful argument. Always courteous to an opponent, he never wastes words in effusive or insincere compliments.

"He is a shrewd and skillful cross examiner, and possesses the rare faculty of knowing what questions not to ask. He never browbeats a witness, but treats him with respect and deference, thereby securing his good opinion and confidence. Although his examination of a reluctant or untruthful witness is always thorough and often severe, his methods are so suave that the witness does not seem to realize the fact.

"By hard labor, close attention to business, an indomitable will, an unimpeachable integrity and unswerving fidelity to his clients he soon reached the front rank of his profession and for fifty years he has enjoyed the distinction of being the recognized leader of the bar of northern Indiana. The members of the bar look to him for guidance, and his influence among them has been unmeasured. His time and knowledge were always freely at the disposal of other lawyers, and many have not hesitated to take advantage of his good nature beyond the limits of professional courtesy.

"His well merited reputation for extensive knowledge of the law, for untiring zeal in the cause of his client, and for absolute honesty, secured for him a large and extensive practice. For nearly half a century he has been interested in most of the important litigation of northeastern Indiana. Had he measured the value of his

services as highly as many lawyers of less ability and reputation he could have been rich. But his one fault, if fault it can be called, is his underestimate of the value of his own services. His charges were always far below those usually prevailing for like services. To the poor his advice and counsel were always free."

The inheritance of wealth would have meant little to such a man beside the inheritance of strong and virile qualities of manhood. He achieved success on his merit, and as a result of many years of hard and conscientious labor, and through his entire career there was never a breath of suspicion or any action that compromised his personal honor and integrity. He was in fact as he has been described "a man of spotless integrity, of earnest convictions upon all great questions, frank and outspoken, but as tender hearted as a woman. A better or more conscientious man has rarely lived. His ruling passion has been a noble ambition to leave as a heritage the record of an honest, well spent life."

Judge Morris was an ardent republican and one who thoroughly believed in the principles and policy of his party. But as this record shows, he was not a seeker for office and seldom accepted even appointment. The two great interests of his life were his profession and his home. On April 27, 1841, soon after his admission to the bar, he married Miss Theresa Jane Farr, and their companionship continued unbroken for fifty years.

"To all who knew him Judge Morris will be remembered as a plain, unassuming, honest man, an able lawyer, self reliant and self made, pure in public life and private conduct, of lofty ideals and high honor—the noblest type of American citizenship."

CALVIN FLETCHER was born in Ludlow, Vermont, February 4, 1798. The Town of Ludlow is in the County of Windsor, and is situated on the eastern slope of the Green Mountain range, midway between Rutland and Bellows Falls. A ridge of highlands separates the counties of Windsor and Rutland and forms the boundary between the towns of Ludlow and Mount Holly, the latter being in the County of Rutland. Mr. Fletcher was a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who was a native of one of the northern counties of England, probably Yorkshire, and settled in Con-

cord, Massachusetts, in 1630, where he died at the age of eighty-five April 3, 1677, leaving four sons, Francis, Luke, William and Samuel. Calvin's father, Jesse Fletcher, a son of Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Massachusetts, was born in that town November 9, 1763, and was preparing for college under his elder brother, the Rev. Elijah Fletcher of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, when the troubles of the Revolution arrested his progress. He joined the patriotic army at the age of sixteen and served in two campaigns of six or eight months each toward the close of the war. Jesse's brother Elijah was the pastor of the church in Hopkinton from January 23, 1773, until his death April 8, 1786. The second daughter of Rev. Elijah Fletcher was Grace, a most accomplished and attractive person, who became the first wife of the great American statesman and orator, Daniel Webster. Col. Fletcher Webster (who fell at the head of his regiment in the second battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862) received at his christening the family name of his mother. Calvin Fletcher and his oldest son, Rev. J. C. Fletcher, more than once talked with Daniel Webster concerning this cherished first wife, Grace. The daughter of Grace's brother (Timothy Fletcher) became the wife of Doctor Brown-Sequard, the famous specialist of Paris, France. Jesse married in 1781, when about eighteen years old, Lucy Keyes of Westford, who was born November 15, 1765, being therefore hardly sixteen when she became the bride of Jesse. The young couple migrated from Westford to Ludlow, Vermont, about the year 1783, and were among the first settlers of the place. From that time until the day of his death, in February, 1831, Jesse Fletcher lived on the same farm, a farm still in the possession of his descendants. He was the first town clerk of Ludlow, was a justice of the peace, and the second representative to the General Court from Ludlow. In that town all his fifteen children, except the eldest, were born. His widow, Lucy Keyes Fletcher died in 1846. Calvin was the eleventh of these fifteen children, most of whom lived to maturity.

Under the teachings of an excellent father and mother of more than ordinary ability, Calvin early learned those habits of industry and self-reliance and those principles of uprightness which uniformly characterized him in after life. While

performing all the duties exacted from a boy on a New England farm in those days he soon manifested a strong desire for classical education, which was stimulated both by his mother's advice and the success of his brother Elijah, who had a few years before completed his college course at Dartmouth College. In accordance with the prevailing custom of the early New England families, his parents had selected Elijah as the one best fitted by natural endowments and bent of mind to receive a college education. Such selection of but one member of a large family was indeed a matter of necessity in those days, when all were obliged to labor hard for the stern necessities of life. Through his own exertions Calvin earned money enough to pay the expenses of a brief course of instruction at the academies of Randolph and Royalton in Vermont, and afterwards at the rather famous classical academy of Westford, Massachusetts. His classical studies were interrupted by pecuniary difficulties at home. His father became financially embarrassed; the older sons and daughters had already gone out into the world, and Calvin obtained permission from his father to go also. His classical studies had proceeded as far as Virgil, and he had probably taken delight in reading of the wanderings of the pious Æneas. He determined to be a sailor, and in April, 1817, in his nineteenth year, he went to Boston and tried to obtain a berth on board an East Indiaman. He failed to get an engagement as a sailor before the mast, and thereupon turned his face toward the country west of the Alleghenies. He worked his way, mostly on foot, to Pennsylvania, where he engaged himself for a short time as a laborer in a brickyard. He had left home in a spirit of adventure, and had by no means laid aside his literary tastes. While working as a laborer he always carried with him a small edition of Pope's poems, which he read (particularly the translation of Homer's *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*) at each moment of leisure. But his brick-making came speedily to an end. His intelligence attracted the attention of a gentleman named Foote, by whom he was encouraged to travel further westward, to the State of Ohio. Mr. Fletcher has himself described this period of his life in a letter to Mr. John Ward Dean, corresponding secretary of the New England Historic

Genealogical Society, dated March 25, 1861, in which he says:

"In two months I worked my way, mostly on foot, to the western part of Ohio, and stopped at Urbana, then the frontier settlement of the state, and had no letters of introduction. I obtained labor as a hired-hand for a short time, and then a school. In the fall of 1817 I obtained a position in the law office of Hon. James Cooley, a gentleman of talents and fine education, one of a large class which graduated at Yale under Dr. Dwight. He was sent to Peru (as U. S. charge d'affaires) under John Quincy Adams' administration, and died there."

During the interval between his school teaching and entering upon the study of law at Mr. Cooley's office, he was for a time private tutor in the family of a Mr. Gwin, whose fine library gave him an excellent opportunity for reading. In 1819 he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of the Old Dominion. At one time he thought of settling in Virginia, but even then his strong love of freedom and respect for the right of man made him renounce his intention. He was an anti-slavery man from principle, and was one when it cost something to be one. No person who was not living thirty or forty years ago in the southern part of Ohio or Indiana can realize the bitter prejudice that then existed against the old-time abolitionists; he was considered an enemy of his country, and was subjected to both social and political ostracism. But this did not deter Mr. Fletcher nor cause him to alter his course. He once said to one of his sons, long after he had become celebrated as a lawyer in the new capital of the State of Indiana: "When I am in the court house, engaged in an important case, if the governor of the state should send in word that he wished to speak to me, I would reply that I could not go; but if a Quaker should touch me on the shoulder and say 'a colored man is out here in distress and fear,' I would leave the court house in a minute to see the man, for I feel that I would have to account at that last day when He shall ask me if I have visited the sick and those in prison or bondage, and fed the poor. The great of this world can take care of themselves, but God has made us stewards of the downtrodden, and we must account to Him." A man of this stamp could, of

course, find no abiding place at that time in Virginia, and Mr. Fletcher, renouncing his intention of settling there, returned to Urbana, where he became the law partner of Mr. Cooley in 1820. Quoting again from the autobiographical sketch embodied in his letter to Mr. Dean, we use Mr. Fletcher's own words in describing this period of his career:

"In the fall of 1820 I was admitted to the bar, and became the law partner of my worthy friend and patron, Mr. Cooley. In the summer of 1821 the Delaware Indians left the central part of Indiana, then a total wilderness, and the new state selected and laid off Indianapolis as its future capital, but did not make it such until by removal of the state archives and the transfer of all state offices thither in November, 1824, and by the meeting of the Legislature there on the 10th of January, 1825. I had married, and on my request, my worthy partner permitted me to leave him to take up my residence at the place designated as the seat of government of Indiana. In September of that year I left Urbana with a wagon, entered the wilderness, and after traveling fourteen days and camping out the same number of nights, reached Indianapolis, where there were a few newly erected cabins. No counties had been laid off in the newly acquired territory, but in a few years civil divisions were made. I commenced the practice of law, and traveled twice annually over nearly one-third of the northwestern part of the state, at first without roads, bridges or ferries. In 1825 I was appointed state's attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit, embracing some twelve of fifteen counties. This office I held about one year, when I was elected to the State Senate, served seven years, resigned, and gave up official positions, as I then supposed, for life. But in 1834 I was appointed by the Legislature one of four to organize a state bank, and to act as sinking-fund commissioner. I held this place also for seven years. From 1843 to 1859 I acted as president of the branch of the state bank at Indianapolis, until the charter expired."

The simple and unostentatious words in which Mr. Fletcher alludes to his connection with the state do not convey any idea of the struggle he had to go through in reference to its organization. As senator of the State of Indiana he gave great offense to some of his constituents by oppos-

ing the first charter proposed for the organization of a state bank. He resigned the senatorship, and the next year another charter was prepared which obviated the objections. This charter passed through the Legislature, and on the organization of the bank he became a director on the part of the state, and thenceforward gave banking and finance a large portion of his time and attention. Mr. Fletcher was the first prosecuting attorney as well as the first lawyer who practiced his profession in Indianapolis. His sterling honesty and strict attention to business soon gained for him a large and lucrative practice. Hon. Daniel D. Pratt, at one time United States senator from Indiana, was a student in his office, and has contributed his recollections of Mr. Fletcher in a letter written after his old law preceptor's death, in which he says:

"In the fall of 1833 I entered his office. He was then about thirty-five years of age, possessed of a large practice, in the Circuit and in the Supreme Court, standing by common consent at the head of the profession in central Indiana and commanding the unqualified confidence of the community. He fully deserved that confidence. Scrupulously honest, fair in his dealings with his clients, untiring in their interests, I do not think I have ever met a man in the legal profession of greater activity, energy, earnestness and application to business. He forgot nothing, neglected nothing necessary to be done. This was the great secret of his professional success. Mr. Fletcher was a strong man, physically, morally and intellectually. In the early stages of his pioneer life he had to meet men face to face, and at times with bodily force he had to resist those who attempted to deprive him of his rights. There were no courts at first in the infant settlement of Indiana to take cognizance of breaches of the peace, but each man had to be, as it were, 'a law unto himself.'"

He was equal to the emergency, and could defend himself. In the same spirit he stood ready also to befriend those who otherwise might have been injured. He had when young felt the pressure of poverty, and had learned life from actual contact with its difficulties, and while this gave additional force and edge to his good sense and acquainted him with the details of humble life, it also aroused his disposition to take the part of the poor, the helpless

and the oppressed. To them his services were often gratuitous or for meager compensation. His sympathies were always active, and he had the faculty of conferring great benefits, not so much by direct aid as by teaching them how to help themselves. Among those whom he thus befriended were many of the colored race, who in his early years were still in bondage and who were only admitted to citizenship in the closing years of his life. Several elements contributed to Mr. Fletcher's eminent success as a lawyer. One of his most serviceable powers was his remarkable memory, which seemed to hold all that was committed to it. In his law office it was he who kept in mind all the details and who watched all the points of danger. He was a shrewd and sagacious judge of men, and had the faculty of inferring character from circumstances generally overlooked. A local chronicler says: "When introduced to a stranger, he would for some minutes give him his exclusive attention. He would notice every remark and movement, every expression of feature, and even the minutiae of dress, yet he did all this without giving offense. He seemed to be ever under some controlling influence which led him to study character." He reviewed his cases dramatically, and realized them in actual life, then the legal aspects of the case were examined, authorities consulted, and the question involved settled after cautious deliberation. He was not oratorical in addressing juries, but was a clear and effective speaker. His most prominent talent was his insight into the motives of parties and witnesses, and he was especially strong in cross-examination. In one case a witness who was compelled by him on cross-examination to disclose facts which contradicted his evidence in chief, fainted, and his evidence was disregarded by the jury. During the process of making up his decisions on questions of law or policy he preserved entire impartiality, and was ready at any moment to abandon an untenable theory or opinion. He discouraged all unnecessary litigation, and had great success in adjusting cases by agreement of the parties. To this point in his character many well-to-do residents of Indianapolis have feelingly testified in recent years, and have said that to the good advice of Calvin Fletcher they owed all they possessed. His calm, just and effective method of reasoning with clients who came to him in the

flush of heated controversy and thirsting for revenge for real or fancied wrongs was like pouring oil on the troubled waters. "Settle out of court and save costs," was a favorite maxim of his that will be remembered until all who knew him have passed away.

Notwithstanding that his fees were moderate, his business was so extensive and his industry achieved so much that his income was large. His judicious investments and his plain and unostentatious mode of living led to the rapid accumulation of wealth. He was an example of temperance, avoiding the use of either liquor or tobacco, and never played cards, although that was a great pastime among the lawyers in his early days. The bar, judge and people were then thrown much together at country inns, and social and conversational talents were of great advantage to a lawyer. Here Mr. Fletcher was remarkably well endowed, hospitable to his friends, amiable to those in his office, and popular with all. Mr. Fletcher during his long career as a lawyer had several partners and they were friends to whom he was deeply attached, and the attachment was reciprocal; the prosperity of one was the prosperity of all. The two partners with whom he was the longest associated were Ovid Butler and Simon Yandes. Mr. Butler, after a prosperous career, founded what is now known as "Butler University," at Irvington, Indiana, which is one of the most flourishing educational institutions of the Christian denomination. Simon Yandes was a student with Messrs. Fletcher and Butler in 1837-38, after which he took a course at the law school of Harvard University, and became the partner of his old instructors—the firm of Fletcher, Butler & Yandes continuing until the senior partner retired in 1843.

In his autobiographical sketch from which we have already quoted, Mr. Fletcher says: "During the forty years I have resided in Indiana I have devoted much of my time to agriculture and societies for its promotion, and served seven years as trustee of our city schools. I have been favored with a large family, nine sons and two daughters. Three of the former have taken a regular course and graduated at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, and two a partial course at the same institution. I have written no books, but have assisted in compiling a law book."

In 1860 he became a corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to the secretary of which this letter was written. He was a great lover of nature, taking much interest in the study of ornithology, and making himself familiar with the habits, instincts and characteristics of birds. The domestic animal found in him a sympathizing friend. The works of Audubon had a prominent place in his library, which included a well selected collection of general literature, and an accumulation of local newspapers (which he had neatly bound), books, and magazines of inestimable value to the student of western history, which at his death was deposited in one of the institutions of the city of Indianapolis. Simon Yandes, Esq., his former partner, in testifying to the character of Mr. Fletcher, states that what Allibone in his "Dictionary of Authors" says of Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, is eminently true of Calvin Fletcher, viz.: "His habits were simple, temperate, abstemious; his labors incessant." There was much in common between the two men. Allibone's further description of Drake is that of Calvin Fletcher: "A philanthropist in the largest sense, he devoted himself freely and habitually to works of benevolence and measures for the amelioration of distress, the extension of religion and intelligence, the good of his fellow creatures, the honor and prosperity of his country." The fine tribute of Senator Pratt, from which we have already made a brief extract, concludes as follows:

"He was a very simple man in his tastes. Though possessed of ample means, no one could have inferred it from his manner of life. His family lived and dressed plainly. He was himself without a particle of ostentation; republican simplicity characterized every phase of his life, at home and abroad, in his dress, furniture, table and associations. He was fond of the society of plain, unpretentious people. The humblest man entered his house unabashed. He took pleasure in the society of aspiring young men and in aiding them by his counsel. He never tired in advising them; in setting before them motives for diligence and good conduct, and examples of excellence. He was fond of pointing to eminent men in the different walks of life, of tracing their history, and pointing out that the secret of their success lay in the virtues of diligence, continuous application to a spe-

cialty, strict integrity and temperance. Many young men of that period owe their formation of character to these teachings of Mr. Fletcher. He taught them to be honest and honorable, to be just, exact, prompt, diligent and temperate. He was himself a shining example of all these virtues. They formed the granite base of his character. Others will speak of the religious phase of his life. It was not common in those days to find men of the legal profession of deep religious convictions and illustrating those convictions in their every-day life and conversation. Mr. Fletcher belonged to this exceptional class. Religious exercises in his family were habitual. He was a constant attendant at church, and gave liberally to the support of the ministry. The success of his Master's Kingdom upon the earth lay very near his heart. He regarded religion as forming the only reliable basis for successful private and national life. In his death the world has lost a good man, who contributed largely in laying the foundations, not only of the city where he dwelt, but of the state itself. He was one of its pioneers and leading men. His voice and example were ever on the side of virtue, and he contributed largely in molding the public character."

No interest of Calvin Fletcher's life was greater than that which he showed towards the public school of Indianapolis. He was one of three who constituted the first board of school trustees. In recognition of this fact and because he labored for years in the interest of a system excelled by none in this country, the school on Virginia Avenue, No. 8, near his old home was named "The Calvin Fletcher School."

The code of rules and regulations prepared by Mr. Fletcher when free schools were opened in Indianapolis in 1853 constitutes the basis of the code in force in the public schools today.

Mr. Fletcher's death, which occurred on the 26th of May, 1866, the result of a fall from his horse a few weeks previous, caused much public sorrow. He had long made for himself an honorable record as a banker after his retirement from the practice of law, and the bankers of Indianapolis passed resolutions on the day after his death, in which they said:

"His devotion to every patriotic impulse; his vigilant and generous attention to every call of benevolence; his patient

care of all wholesome means of public improvement; his interest in the imperial claims of religion, morale and education, and his admirable success in securing the happiness and promoting the culture of a large family, show conclusively that whatever importance he attached to the acquisition of wealth he never lost sight of the responsibility to that Great Being who smiled so generously on his life and whose approbation made his closing hours serene and hopeful."

Among those who attended his funeral were a large number of colored people, whose friend he had always been, and who now testified their deep affection and veneration for him. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Crown Hill, Indianapolis.

Mr. Fletcher was twice married. His first wife, Sarah Hill, a descendant of the Randolphs of Virginia, was born near Maysville, Kentucky, in 1801, but her father, Joseph Hill, moved to Urbana, Ohio, when she was very young. This marriage, which took place in May, 1821, was a happy one in every respect. Mrs. Fletcher was a quiet, refined person, and one would judge from her delicate appearance that she would be unable to endure the rigors of a pioneer life, but she proved equal to the situation and not only made a happy home for her husband and eleven children, but her industry, economy and general good management aided her husband very greatly in laying the foundation for his fortune. He cherished her memory, and her children all held her in most grateful remembrance. The names of the children of Calvin and Sarah Hill Fletcher are here noted in the order of their birth: James Cooley, Elijah Timothy, Calvin, Miles Johnson, Stoughton Alphonso, Maria Antoinette Crawford, Ingram, William Baldwin, Stephen Keyes, Lucy Keyes and Albert Elliot. For his second wife Mr. Fletcher married Mrs. Keziah Price Lister. No children were born of this union.

STOUGHTON A. FLETCHER, JUNIOR, was one of the eleven children and the fifth of nine sons born to Calvin and Sarah (Hill) Fletcher. He was born at Indianapolis October 25, 1831, lived in the city continuously more than sixty-three years, and died in his beautiful home on Clifford

Avenue March 28, 1895. The simple record of his noble, unostentatious life is the most fitting eulogy that could be pronounced. In youth he enjoyed the benefit of wholesome discipline instituted by a broad-minded, practical Christian father to qualify his sons for self-support and useful citizenship. He had the educational advantage afforded by the best schools of Indiana, and a partial course in Brown University at Providence. He was trained on his father's farm in the actual work of husbandry, and manifested unusual aptitude for agricultural pursuits in boyhood. He studied telegraphy and became a practical operator at the age of nineteen. This was supplemented by a study of the operating department of railroads at an early day, and he was placed in charge as conductor of the first train that ran out of the Union Station at Indianapolis, on the old Bellefontaine Railroad, in June, 1853. He applied himself with such assiduity as to become conversant with the machinery employed and the methods of conducting railroad business. He could run a locomotive and understand its parts as well as the process of construction. His thoroughness naturally led to promotion and in two years he was superintendent of the road. After a valuable and successful experience of five years in railroad service he resigned in order to assume the duties of clerk and teller in the bank of his uncle, Stoughton A. Fletcher. With characteristic energy he applied himself to the task of learning all the details of banking. It was a matter of principle with him to know all that could be known of any business with which he was connected, whether it was farming, railroading, telegraphy, banking or manufacturing. Ultimately he became a partner in the bank, associated with F. M. Churchman. In 1868 he was elected president of the Indianapolis Gas Company, and held the position for a period of more than ten years. He acquired a thorough, practical knowledge of the process and the cost of making illuminating gas, managing the company's business with rare executive ability. Upon the reorganization of the Atlas Engine Works, in 1878, he was chosen president of the company and retained the position until his death. His name, his energy and varied experience combined to build up and establish a man-

ufactory of engines and boilers unequaled in extent and equipment by any similar concern west of the Alleghenies. A visitor at the works would readily discern that the eye of a master was upon every department and a trained financier of strong mental grasp was managing the business. It is creditable to his humanity that during the long season of depression he kept the works running at a loss in order to support the men who had served him long and faithfully. When impossible to employ the whole force at the same time it was the custom to divide the men, giving employment to some of them one week and others the week following. By this plan all the families dependent upon the works were maintained. He assisted in organizing the Indianapolis National Bank and served as one of its directors for many years. At various times he was connected with other institutions and enterprises of importance, always in such a manner as to preserve a high character for honor and integrity.

It was not alone in the domain of private business or commercial affairs that Stoughton A. Fletcher was conspicuously successful. He is entitled to higher honor for his spirit and unselfish devotion to the community interests and welfare. He was one of the earliest promoters of the project to establish a new cemetery, selected the site of Crown Hill himself, assisted in the organization of the company, and was chosen treasurer of the Cemetery Association upon its incorporation in 1863. From 1875 to 1877 he served as president of the association, and continued a member of the board for the remainder of his life. The beauty of that silent city is due very largely to his taste, enterprise and liberality. Under his superintendence the loveliness of a natural site, impossible to duplicate in all the surrounding country, was enhanced by skillful landscape-gardening. Mr. Fletcher was identified either actively or in sympathy with every enterprise of popular concern in the city. His counsel was sought and his support enlisted. He was at all times relieving want with open-handed liberality, but his benevolence was not exhausted by personal contributions to aid the suffering. He quietly assisted many a worthy young man in defraying expenses incident to acquiring an education. He also united

with others to form charitable associations whose beneficence extends to all deserving poor in the city. He was from the beginning a member of the Indiana State Board of Charities, giving much time and thought to its work. His philanthropy was comprehensive in scope and purpose, assuming other forms than contributions to relieve the destitute. He offered to the city the site of a magnificent park, as a gift conditioned only upon its improvement and maintenance for the public use stipulated in the conveyance. He endeavored to promote the welfare and reformation of the unfortunate and the criminal. He was president of the first board of trustees of the Indiana Reformatory for Women and Girls. As this was among the first institutions of its class established in the United States, its management afforded scope for the practical applications of his broad and wholesome views.

He was married first in 1856, to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Barrows, daughter of Elisha Barrows, Esq., of Augusta, Maine, whose life, treasured in the memory of her children, was one characterized by admirable wisdom in the management of affairs, by rare unselfishness and tender devotion to her husband and family. Mrs. Fletcher died in 1889. Two sons and two daughters were born of this marriage: Charles B. and Jesse, now deceased, were associated with their father in the business of manufacturing, and continued the management of the Atlas Engine Works after his death; Mrs. Edward F. Hodges, of Indianapolis; and Mrs. James R. Macfarlane, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In December, 1891, he was married to Miss Marie Louise Bright, daughter of the late Dr. John W. Bright of Lexington, Kentucky.

Even while most actively engaged in business Mr. Fletcher found time for travel and study. He had visited the countries of Europe and extended his journey leisurely into Egypt and Palestine, studying the physical condition of foreign countries and peoples sufficiently to make intelligent comparison and appreciate the institutions of his own country. During the last few years of his life he traveled much in the United States. His health was renewed and his life prolonged by travel. In many respects he was a remarkable man—remarkable for the equability

of his temper and the kindliness of his disposition; for the buoyancy of his nature and the adaptability of his powers; for his success in business and his clean, honorable methods; for his perennial courtesy and unfailing generosity. He was a lover of nature, a lover of art and a lover of books. His humanity was large. He had sympathy for his fellow-men and regard for the welfare of his neighbors. He admired the poems of Whittier, expressive of human sympathy and kindness. To a gentleness of manner, which invited social intercourse, was united a sturdy determination which never faltered and seldom failed of accomplishment. He lived in a pure atmosphere, above petty annoyances and contentions, patiently enduring misfortune and suffering, quietly enjoying prosperity and the better things of life. His home was filled with beautiful things, evidences of culture and refinement, which friends enjoyed with him and his family. His character was strong in its integrity, his friendships were sincere and constant. He attested the dignity of labor and exemplified the nobility of a Christian life. The following, quoted from an editorial article in one of the daily newspapers, fittingly closes this biographical sketch:

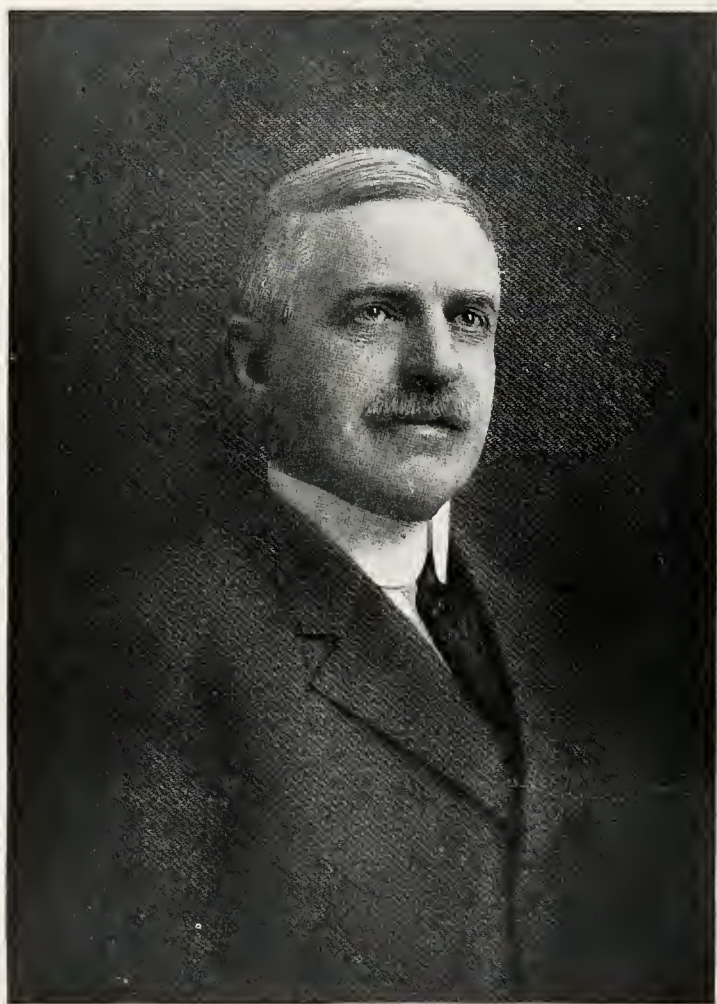
"By the death of Stoughton A. Fletcher, Indianapolis loses one of its oldest native-born citizens and one of its purest and best of any nativity. There are very few men living in the city who were born here as early as 1831, and none born here or elsewhere who better bore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman than Stoughton A. Fletcher. Some of the older citizens who knew his parents can easily understand from whence he derived the qualities that made him so manly and so true, so gentle and so tender, so admirable in all that goes to round out character. It is a great thing for a man to live in the same community sixty-three years, to die in the town where he was born and to leave behind him a record as conspicuously clean as that which marks the summing up of Mr. Fletcher's life. He would not have had his friends claim that he was a great man. He did not seek notoriety or power, he never held office and was not ambitious for distinction of any kind, except the love of his friends, the respect of his neighbors and the willing tribute of all to his absolute integrity and high sense

of commercial honor. A worthy son of a most worthy sire, he was true to his ancestry, true to his family and friends, true to all the demands of good citizenship and true to his own high standard of thinking and acting."

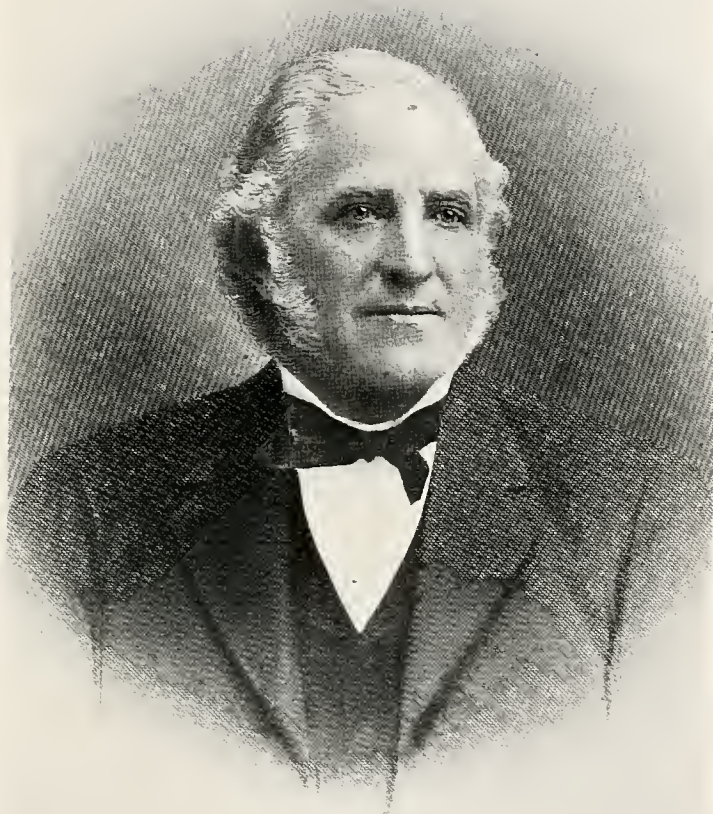
JOSEPH KINNE SHARPE. The relations of Joseph K. Sharpe with the business and industrial affairs of Indianapolis have been most prominent as one of the organizers and for many years an active executive official of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, under whose patents are manufactured practically all the wind stacking appliances used in threshing machinery around the globe.

Mr. Sharpe, who was born at Indianapolis, September 21, 1855, represents an old family of the capital. His parents were Joseph Kinne and Mary Ellen (Graydon) Sharpe. His paternal ancestor, Robert Sharpe, came to America from England in 1635, settling in Massachusetts, at Brookline. A bronze tablet today marks the site of his early home there. He was a man of force and played an important part in the early history of our country. He has always been called "Robert Sharpe of Brookline." He came from England in the ship *Abigail*. Mr. Sharpe's maternal grandfather, Alexander Graydon, was born and lived most of his life in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his father also lived before him. He was known as a man of learning and as a patriot and for his activities in the cause for the abolition of slavery. His own home on the Susquehanna became the meeting place for the leaders in this movement. John G. Whittier, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, William and Charles Burleigh, Lewis Tappan, Jonathan Blanchard—and others—and it was also one of the points of the celebrated "Underground Railway." The first of the Graydon line in this country was Alexander Graydon I, who was born in Longford, Ireland, in 1708 and in 1730 came to this country and settled in Philadelphia. He was a graduate of Dublin University, and was noted as a scholar and lawyer. He wrote several books on law—and was in nomination for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania at the time of his death in 1761.

Joseph Kinne Sharpe, Sr., was born in Pomfret, Windham County, Connecticut,



Joseph H. Sharpe Jr.



J. L. Shaupe

the village that was the home of many of the families of his connection, including the Sharpe, Trowbridge, Kinne, Grosvenor and Putnam families. The celebrated wolf den, where Gen. Israel Putnam killed the wolf, was on the old Sharpe farm. Joseph was the son of Abishai and Hannah Trowbridge Sharpe and the youngest of seven brothers.

At an early age he came west, settling first at Dayton, Ohio, in 1840, where he taught school. In 1844 he removed to Indianapolis. Various business undertakings engaged his attention in his early career, from which developed the wholesale leather industry and the operation of tanneries. Later he dealt largely in real estate in Indianapolis, and laid out part of North Indianapolis and Woodside Addition. He was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Ellen Graydon by Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Of their nine children the third in age is Joseph K. Sharpe. Four of the children are still living. Mr. Sharpe's parents were prominent in the religious and social affairs of Indianapolis, and were known for their activity and generosity in all church and philanthropic works. Mrs. Mary Ellen Sharpe was a woman of great culture. Her education was completed at Mount Joy Seminary near Philadelphia, where she was proficient in the languages and music, and at an early age became known as a writer of verse and prose. For many years she was a contributor to leading magazines, at one time writing much for children's periodicals. She published two books—"A Family Retrospect" (1912) and "As The Years Go By" (1913).

Joseph K. Sharpe, Jr., was educated in the public and private schools of Indianapolis and also at Wabash College. His education completed, he became assistant to his father and they were together in business until about 1885.

In 1891 Joseph Sharpe, Jr., became one of the organizers of the Indiana Manufacturing Company, and has been president of it since 1907. As above mentioned, this company was organized for the purpose of developing and selling what is known as a pneumatic or wind stacker, an attachment for threshing machines. The wind stacker has long been recognized as one of the greatest labor saving devices. The invention was owned and developed by the In-

diana Manufacturing Company, and from the first crude type it has been improved by many other inventions and the acquirement of other improvements until today there is not a threshing machine in use in the United States, Canada, and other foreign countries that does not employ the pneumatic stacker. Of late years the company has confined its business to the issuing of license contracts to manufacturers of threshing machinery in this and other countries on a royalty basis. The latest development of machinery by the Indiana Manufacturing Company is a grain saving device. Mr. Sharpe himself is the inventor of this grain saving device. It was perfected after some seven years of experimentation, and the basic patents were issued to him in May, 1916. The patent is now the property of the Indiana Manufacturing Company. This is a part of the wind stacker, and saves the waste of grain which heretofore has always been a feature of threshing on account of adverse conditions of material and weather and carelessness and ignorance of operators in handling threshing machinery. The stacker is universally used in the United States and Canada and was largely used before the war in the Argentine, South Africa, the Balkan countries and in Eastern Russia. The head offices of the company are at Indianapolis.

Mr. Sharpe has been interested in various other business institutions. As a citizen he is public spirited and generous. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, being a member of Oriental Lodge at Indianapolis. He belongs to the University and Country clubs of Indianapolis and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He has always been interested in athletics and is a golf enthusiast.

January 7, 1891, at Indianapolis, he married Miss Alberta S. Johnson, daughter of Dr. W. P. Johnson. Mrs. Sharpe died December 8, 1910, the mother of their one daughter, Joseph Parker Sharpe. She was married in 1915 to Mr. Charles Latham. They have one son, Charles Latham, Jr., born May 6, 1917.

SARAH HUTCHINS KILLIKELLY. In every well managed public library in the United States will be found a series of volumes entitled "Curious Questions in History,

Literature, Art and Social Life," by Sarah Hutchins Killikelly, who, for years conducted classes at Pittsburg, chiefly of women, in literature, history, foreign travel, Bible study, etc.; and who preserved in these volumes the information concerning unusual subjects of inquiry that was brought out in these classes. The result is a mine of information of a character not easily accessible elsewhere; and very frequently they furnish the best information to be had on the topics discussed.

Miss Killikelly was born at Vincennes, Indiana, January 1, 1840. Her father, Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D. D., was a missionary clergyman of the Episcopalian Church, who found at Vincennes a number of Episcopalian communicants with no church building, and undertook to provide one. William Henry Harrison donated a lot for the building, but raising funds for the building proved difficult, and Mr. Killikelly finally went to England for aid, where he met with more success. Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV, headed his subscription paper, followed by the Duke of Northumberland, the Archbishops of Armagh, Canterbury, and London, and many of the nobility and notables of England, including W. E. Gladstone, M. P., Rev. E. B. Pusey, and Rev. J. H. Newman. St. James Church was duly built, and is a source of pride to St. James parish.

The fortunes of a clergyman's family brought Miss Killikelly to Pittsburg, where her home became the center of the intellectual life of the city, through her classes; and her fame reached far beyond its bounds. She prepared the Nineteenth Century Book of Pittsburg and Allegheny, and wrote many magazine and other articles. She received the high honor of being made a Foundation Fellow of the Society of Science, Letters and Art, of London; and this society gave her its gold crown prize for an article on "The Victorian Era." She also received badges of the American Pen Women and the Pittsburg Press Club of Women. The recognition of her merit grew steadily until her death, May 14, 1912.

MISS JENNIE B. JESSUP, who since January 1, 1902, has been librarian of the LaPorte Public Library, represents one of the

first families to establish permanent homes in LaPorte County.

She is a granddaughter of Daniel Jessup, who in 1830 reached LaPorte County and established a home in Scipio Township. This branch of the Jessup family has been in America nearly two centuries. The first of the name was Stephen Jessup, concerning whom there is a definite record in this country from 1725 to 1728. Stephen Jessup was a native of England, and as a boy was apprenticed to learn the trade of weaver. He ran away from a hard master, and coming to America settled on Long Island and later moved to Deerfield Township, Cumberland County, New Jersey. He followed his trade as weaver and acquired considerable property. His son, John Jessup, moved from New Jersey to Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, and about 1793 went to the Northwest Territory, settling in what is now Hamilton County, Ohio. He spent the rest of his life there.

Daniel Jessup, a son of John, was born in Pennsylvania, and served as a soldier in the War of 1812. During one battle a bullet struck him in the knee, and he carried that bullet the rest of his days. He was in the vicinity of Detroit when General Hull surrendered. He owned and operated a farm in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Mount Healthy. In 1830 he came to Indiana on horseback prospecting, and the same year came to LaPorte County with his sons Irwin and Abiezer, selecting government land in what is New Durham Township. In 1832 he brought his family to LaPorte County, traveling with horses and ox teams. He built a log house on his land and after a few years reconstructed it on a larger scale. Daniel Jessup was a county commissioner for one term and was in office when LaPorte's first courthouse was erected. Daniel Jessup started a nursery soon after coming to LaPorte County, which was the first business of the kind and supplied the stock for most of the early orchards in that section. He continued the nursery business and farming the rest of his life.

Irwin Seward Jessup, one of the sons of Daniel Jessup, was born on a farm in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 7, 1818, and was about fourteen years old when brought to LaPorte County. Later he established the Lakeview Nursery on the

present site of Washington Park, and conducted that business successfully until his death in 1874. He was a prominent horticulturist, and among other achievements originated the Prolific Beauty, a choice apple which had a wide vogue throughout this part of the Middle West. Irwin S. Jessup married Elizabeth Taylor, also a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, and daughter of William Taylor. She died at the age of thirty-four, leaving two children, Alice M., now the wife of Ransom P. Goit and living at St. Paul, and Jennie Belle.

Jennie Belle Jessup has been a lifelong resident of LaPorte County. She went into library work in 1894, becoming librarian of the old LaPorte Library and Natural History Association. It was at her suggestion that the association donated its collection of books to the Public Library. In 1897 when the library was formally opened as a free library, Miss Jessup was one of those given credit for this important event in the city's cultural history. In 1898 Miss Jessup went to Idaho and organized the city library at Boise. Later she organized the public library at Greenfield, Indiana, and then in 1902 entered upon her present duties as librarian at LaPorte.

MAJ. ISAAC C. ELSTON, who was the founder of Michigan City and was hardly less prominent as a financier and business man and citizen in other sections of the state, was born in New Jersey in 1794. The family moved soon afterwards to Onondaga County, New York, where he lived until 1818.

He then came to the new State of Indiana, locating at Vincennes, where he was a merchant for several years. In 1823 he moved to Terre Haute, and in the same year established the first store at Crawfordsville, then the northernmost white settlement in the state. At that time there were less than a dozen families in a radius of fifty miles. He was also the first postmaster of Crawfordsville, having been appointed by President Jackson.

In 1825 he and two other men bought the site of Lafayette for \$240. He founded the Rock River Mills at Crawfordsville, and was also the first president of the Crawfordsville and Wabash Railroad,

afterwards merged with the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad.

In 1831 Major Elston bought the land for the original site of Michigan City at the sale of the Michigan road lands at Lafayette, paying \$1.25 an acre. In October, 1832, he had the land platted, and the plat was filed in October, 1835. He laid out the city wisely and made generous provisions for schools and churches, and he lived to see and realize all his anticipations for the city's prosperity. Major Elston never became a resident of Michigan City, and lived at Crawfordsville until his death in 1867. In 1853 he established the banking house of Elston & Company at Crawfordsville, and was its manager until his death. One of his daughters became the wife of Gen. Lew Wallace.

JOHN H. BALL. The first permanent settlers arrived at LaPorte about 1830 and the county was formally organized in 1832. These statements give significance to the fact that the oldest living native son of LaPorte is John H. Ball, who was born there eighty-four years ago, December 14, 1834. His life has been as interesting and varied as it has been long, and there are many facts which connect him permanently with the history of his native town.

His parents were Willard Newell and Nancy (Thomas) Ball. His maternal grandfather was George Thomas, a prominent figure in the early history of LaPorte County. He was born at Newsoms Mills, Virginia, a son of Reinyer and Elizabeth (Newsom) Thomas. George Thomas came to Indiana in 1828, and soon afterward settled in LaPorte County. He was a man of education and of good clerical ability, and when the county was organized in 1832 he helped run some of the survey lines and was elected the first clerk and recorder, and was also the first postmaster of LaPorte. He died while still filling these official duties in 1835. The first house in LaPorte was built for him, it being a double log house located upon the site now occupied by the Lake Shore Railroad Station. In that house the first court was held. His widow survived him until 1863, and they reared a family of five daughters and two sons.

Willard Newell Ball was born in New York State, son of Abraham Ball, who

was probably a native of Boylston, Massachusetts, and descended from one of five brothers who came from Ireland in colonial times. Abraham Ball moved from Massachusetts to New York State, later to Kentucky and from there to Liberty, Indiana, and was also numbered among the very early settlers of LaPorte County. He was a brickmaker by trade and probably established the brick yard just north of LaPorte in which was made the first brick in LaPorte County. Later he removed to Paw Paw, Michigan, and continued brick manufacture there until his death. Willard Newell Ball when a young man went to Cincinnati, and learned the trade of cabinet maker. Later he went to Liberty, Indiana, and thence to LaPorte, and was the first cabinet maker to ply his trade in that locality. He was also an undertaker, and in his shop made the coffins used in that service. He continued an honored resident of LaPorte until his death at the age of seventy-two. His wife, Nancy Thomas, was born in Virginia in 1814 and died at LaPorte in 1907. They had four children, Thomas, John H., Theodore and Mary.

John H. Ball has some interesting reminiscences of LaPorte when it was a pioneer village. He attended school in LaPorte, his principal teacher being Rev. Abner Dwelly. In 1852 he took up the trade of bricklayer, and two years later he started on a journey which brought him into touch with the most romantic scenes and incidents of American life in that decade. He hired out as a driver to Jerry Ridgeway and James Lemon, who were taking a herd of 400 cattle across the plains to California. There was much hard work, danger, excitement and monotonous toil connected with the trip, and Mr. Ball is one of the few men still living who had that rare experience. The drive began in March, and they took their cattle across the Mississippi River at Burlington, Iowa, crossed the Missouri at St. Joseph, and reached California in November, after nearly eight months of travel. On the way they encountered many Indians, but none who were disposed to be very hostile, and they saw vast herds of buffalo, deer and antelope. Arriving in California, Mr. Ball found employment at his trade in Sacramento, and he also spent some time among the mines.

At San Francisco on October 10, 1861, he volunteered his services to the Union as a member of Company H of the Second California Cavalry. This regiment was employed chiefly on the plains in guarding the highways of travel and scattered settlements against Indian hostilities. The first winter was spent in Nevada, and in the spring of 1862 he and his comrades were sent to Salt Lake City. He remained in Utah until October 20, 1864. He was discharged from the service on October 9th of that year, on account of the expiration of his term, and a few days later he started east, again making the overland journey and arriving at LaPorte just before Christmas.

After this ten years of absence he resumed civil life in LaPorte as a business associate with his father and his brother, Thomas, and later he succeeded to the undertaking business and conducted it for many years. He is now living retired.

In 1865 Mr. Ball married for his first wife Miss Martin, a native of LaPorte, who died in 1872. For his second wife he married Elizabeth Fitzgerald. She was born in England, a daughter of Edmond Fitzgerald. Mr. and Mrs. Ball had the following children: Mary, Edmond, John, William, Timothy, Inez, James, Elizabeth and Margaret. The sons Edmond and Timothy were both soldiers in the Spanish-American war. Edmond N. enlisted in Company F, First Illinois Infantry, and while in the South contracted yellow fever and died soon after his return home. Mr. J. H. Ball is an honored member of Patton Post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROBERT P. KIZER. The business of handling real estate, loans and insurance in a large city with rich surrounding territory and advantages that attract capital is apt to be of much importance, and especially so when it is honorably conducted by men of solid reputation and ripened experience. A firm so engaged at South Bend that was held to be trustworthy in every particular, was that of Kizer & Woolverton, of which Robert P. Kizer was manager until 1918 and at that time he and his son, Lloyd T., Kizer took over the business.

Robert P. Kizer was born in German Township, St. Joseph County, Indiana,

May 19, 1852. His parents were Ebenezer F. and Susanna (Ward) Kizer, both of whom died at South Bend, the father in 1879 and the mother five years earlier. Ebenezer F. Kizer was born in 1815, and before coming to Indiana married and resided in Ohio, where three children were born. After locating on a farm in German Township, St. Joseph County, he improved his place and in 1856 built a house that yet remains on the farm. When no longer active he retired to South Bend, and he was a devout member and a generous supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church in his neighborhood. He was a democrat in politics but accepted no political office. He married Susanna Ward, who was born in 1813, and they had eight children, as follows: George, who died at South Bend in 1914, was a retired farmer; Peter, who died on his farm in German Township, St. Joseph County, in 1913; William L., who died in South Bend in 1917; Ebenezer F., who died in Niles, Michigan in 1918; James, who is a farmer in German Township, St. Joseph County, Indiana; Jacob B., who is a farmer in St. Joseph County, Indiana; Robert P.; and Sarah M., who died at Detroit, Michigan, in 1875, was the wife of the late Orlando J. Ryan, a farmer, who died in Clay Township, St. Joseph County, Indiana.

William L. Kizer, the third in order of birth in the above family, was born in Ohio in 1844. He was reared on his father's farm in German Township, St. Joseph County, and completed his education in an academy at South Bend. He was one of the founders of the real estate, loan and insurance firm of Kizer & Woolverton, of which his brother, Robert P. Kizer, was manager. William L. Kizer was president of the Malleable Steel Range Company at South Bend, was a director in the St. Joseph Loan & Trust Company, and was secretary of the New Jersey, Indiana & Illinois Railroad Company. In politics he was a republican, and he was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

William L. Kizer married Miss Elizabeth Brick, who was born in Warren Township, St. Joseph County, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Mrs. Willomine Kizer Morrison.

Robert P. Kizer attended the country schools in German township and then spent two years in the high school at South

Bend. In 1876 he became connected with the real estate and insurance firm of Kizer & Woolverton, and was so identified until 1918, being manager of the same. Since that date the business has been conducted under the name of Robert P. Kizer and Son. A large business is done and the firm has high commercial rating. The offices are in the J. M. Studebaker Building.

Robert P. Kizer was married in 1884, at South Bend, to Miss Ada M. Fellows, who is a daughter of the late William and Anna (Thurston) Fellows, and they have had four children: Ralph W., who died at the age of twelve years; Hazel A., whom they lost in early womanhood; Verna M., who is the wife of Foster W. Riddick, owner and publisher of the Winamac Republican at Winamac, Indiana; and Lloyd T., who is in partnership with his father. He was graduated from the South Bend High School in 1910, and then took a course in the Montana State School of Mines covering two years.

Mr. Kizer owns his residence at No. 718 Cushing Street, which was built by his father, and several other dwellings at South Bend, and also has a very fine farm in German Township of 180 acres. In politics he is a republican, but in matters that concern the general welfare he permits no partisan feeling to govern his actions. He is a member of and an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian Church at South Bend.

LINTON A. COX has been a member of the Indianapolis bar since 1890, and his experience and abilities have brought him many varied and prominent relationships with his profession and with the life of his home city and state.

He was born at Azalia, Indiana, September 2, 1868, completed his literary education at Earlham College at Richmond in 1888, and in 1890 graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan with the degree LL. B. He soon afterward came to Indianapolis and engaged in a practice that has been steadily growing in subsequent years.

The part of his record which is of special interest to the state was his service during the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth General Assemblies as state senator from Marion County. He was identified as the leader in all phases of the passage of the

measure through both Houses of the Legislature which fixed the price of gas at Indianapolis at sixty cents per thousand. He was also a factor in establishing the system of depositories for public funds, under which all public funds are held in official depositories under ample security and yield interest to the public.

Mr. Cox married Elizabeth Harvey, daughter of Dr. Thomas Harvey of Indianapolis.

OLIVER J. GRONENDYKE, M. D. It is not merely for his individual services as a successful physician and surgeon at Newcastle that the name of Doctor Gronendyke commands some space in this publication. The Gronendyke family has been identified with Henry County for a century. Two generations have been represented by capable physicians. The Gronendykes are of Holland Dutch ancestry, and the first of the name in America were identified with the founding of Manhattan. There have been Gronendykes engaged in every important war of our nation's history, and Doctor Gronendyke's own children are not unrepresented in the present great war struggle.

For several generations the home of this branch of the family was in New Jersey. Thomas H. Gronendyke, grandfather of Doctor Gronendyke, was born in that state, and his wife, Nancy, was a native of Tennessee. Both of them came to Indiana about 1818, when young people and here they married and lived in Henry, Delaware and other counties.

In Delaware County, Indiana, Thomas W. Gronendyke, father of Dr. O. J. Gronendyke, was born October 2, 1839. At the age of twenty he began teaching in the public schools of Delaware County, and in the spring of 1861 took up the study of medicine with Dr. William R. Swain of Delaware County. Later he pursued his studies under Dr. J. Weeks of Mechanicsburg, Henry County, but in July, 1862, abandoned his professional preparations to enlist as a private in Company H of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry. At the end of eight months' service he was discharged on account of physical disability. He then resumed the study of medicine under Doctor Weeks, and completed his course in the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati. He began practice in Randolph

County, Indiana, but becoming dissatisfied with the Physio-Medical system he took up the regular school, and after three years in Randolph County moved to Mount Summit, Henry County, where he had his home eight years, and in November, 1879, moved to Newcastle, where for many years he was not only a successful physician but a member of the County Board of Health, of the Board of Town Trustees, and was identified with various fraternal organizations, including the Grand Army.

In August, 1863, Thomas W. Gronendyke married Miss Jennie Swain, daughter of Dr. William R. Swain, under whom he had begun the study of medicine.

Thus Oliver J. Gronendyke, only child of his parents, had the example of his honored father and of his maternal grandfather to guide him into his present profession. Dr. O. J. Gronendyke was born in Delaware County, Indiana, May 30, 1864, and during his boyhood lived in the various localities where his father practiced. He graduated from the Newcastle High School in 1881, and for two years taught at the Elliott School House in Henry township. During that time he was also studying medicine under his father, and subsequently entered the Ohio Medical College, now the medical department of the University of Cincinnati. He was student there from 1883 to 1885, when he was graduated honor and medal man of his class. He was only twenty-one when he returned to Newcastle prepared for practice, and has been steadily identified with his profession in this city for over thirty years. He has taken numerous post-graduate courses in New York hospitals and clinics, spending several months there in 1889, 1892 and 1899. His is a general practice in both medicine and surgery, and he has served as surgeon for all the railroads through Newcastle and for many of the local industries. He is prominent in the County and State Medical Societies, in the Union District Medical Association, has filled all the offices in the Rose City Medical Society, and for six years was medical counsellor of the Sixth District of the State Medical Association. For seventeen consecutive years Doctor Gronendyke has been a member of the Newcastle School Board, and has held every office, being elected as president in 1918. He is a republican, and in Masonry is affiliated with the various bodies of New-



Frank M. Favre.

castle, including the Commandery of Knights Templar, and for ten years was one of the officials of that body. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1886 Doctor Gronendyke married Miss Mary Catherine Chambers, daughter of David and Emma (Bundy) Chambers. Her mother is a sister of Major General Omar Bundy, who was born at Newcastle, and whose brilliant military record is familiar to Indianans. General Bundy graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1883 and has been in the active service of the regular army ever since. He was in some of the Indian campaigns of the west, was in the Cuban war, was in the Philippine campaign and an officer of the military provisional government of those Islands, and since June, 1917, has been major general commanding the second division of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Doctor and Mrs. Gronendyke have had six children. Walter Thomas, born in December, 1888, now holds the rank of sergeant and is identified with the signal corps of the American army. Helen Mary married Max Hutzeld, of Muncie, Indiana. Edith Frances is the wife of Clarence Jackson, a lieutenant in the American army. Marian C. is now in training as an army nurse at Indianapolis. Morris Chambers is a member of the Boy Scouts organization. Harold died in 1893, when only one year old.

FRANK MAUS FAUVRE is a son of Casper Maus, one of the honored pioneers of Southeastern Indiana and long a business man of Indianapolis. Mr. Fauvre by permission from the Circuit Court of Marion County took the additional family name of Fauvre in 1900. This was the name of his paternal grandmother Favre, pronounced Fauvre. Both the Favre and Maus families are of French ancestry, and are identified with the oft disputed country of Alsace-Lorraine.

Recent history both in Europe and America lends additional interest to many of the facts connected with the life and experience of Casper Maus. He was born near Eberbach, near the former stronghold of Metz in Lorraine. One of his ancestors built a mill on a stream known as Eberbach as early as 1650, and that property was in the family possession for about two

centuries. Jacob Maus, father of Casper, fought as a soldier under the great Napoleon. He was wounded in battle and died in the early '20s. His widow subsequently came to America and spent her last days in Indiana.

Casper Maus was a miller by trade and came to America in 1835. He married at Cincinnati Magdalena Dietrich, who was born at Molsheim in the Province of Alsace and came with her parents to America two years after Casper Maus. Her father was Jacob Dietrich.

In 1842 Casper Maus erected the first steam grist mill in Dearborn County, Indiana. He became a man of prominence in that section of Southern Indiana, and served many years as a justice of the peace. During the Civil war he rendered service for the Union as an enrolling officer. It will be recalled that the northern states first put into effect the draft laws in 1863. As one of the men charged with the enforcing of that act, Casper Maus incurred the hostility of those who were inclined to resist its provisions. His mill was destroyed by fire while he was serving as enrolling officer, no doubt the act of an incendiary, and the crime has been generally charged to the Knights of the Golden Circle. In 1864 Casper Maus moved to Indianapolis and established the Maus brewery. He died at Indianapolis in 1876, and in 1889 his family sold the brewery. Casper Maus was a man of much business ability, of tremendous energy, and had the equally notable traits of kindness, generosity and a broad tolerance. His widow survived him many years and passed away in 1900, aged eighty-two. They had a family of six sons and three daughters. Two of the sons, Albert and Joseph, were soldiers with the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Regiment in the Civil war.

Frank Maus Fauvre was born at New Alsace, Dearborn County, Indiana, January 24, 1851, and came to Indianapolis at the age of thirteen. He graduated from a commercial school in 1867, and for the next twenty years was in the brewery business, at first under his father and later as general manager of the establishment until it was sold in 1889. In 1877 he served on the City Council of Indianapolis, this being the only political office he ever held.

For the past thirty years his name has been identified with a number of large busi-

ness undertakings, especially ice manufacture and coal mining. In 1881 he built and put in operation the first artificial ice plant in Indianapolis. He helped found a number of similar plants in different cities of the middle west. In 1902 he was associated with other capitalists in the purchase of the electric interurban line between Indianapolis and Greenfield, these lines being extended into the system including New-castle and Dublin. He was president of the company, but sold his interests in 1905. Later he became president of the Vigo Ice & Cold Storage Company of Terre Haute, and a director in the People's Light and Heat Company of Indianapolis. He is a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Commercial and University clubs, the Masonic Order, and he and his wife were formerly identified with the Plymouth Congregational Church, but subsequently became members of the Christian Science Church.

In 1880 Mr. Fauvre married Miss Lilian Scholl, of Indianapolis. They are the parents of six children: Lilian M., Madeleine M., Francis M., Julian M., Irving M. and Elizabeth M. The daughter Lilian is the wife of Arthur Vonnegut, a first lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Department now in the overseas service. Madeleine married Thomas L. Wiles, an attorney of Boston, Massachusetts. Francis, who is associated in business with his father, married Miss Bertha Schnull. Julian, a graduate of Cornell University, enlisted in Company M of the Three Hundred and Thirty-fourth Infantry, later was transferred to the First Army Headquarters and went overseas in March, 1918, and is still abroad in service. The son Irving was in the senior class of the University of Pennsylvania when he enlisted in May, 1917, going to the officers' training school at Fort Benjamin Harrison and being commissioned second lieutenant. He was assigned to duty in the One Hundred and Fifty-second Infantry, stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, but later was transferred to the air service, the school of Aerial Observers at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. After receiving his certificate as an observer he was made instructor at the school, which position he held until January, 1919, at the close of the war, when he returned to complete his course at the University of Pennsylvania.

CATHARINE MERRILL, educator and author, was born at Corydon, then capital of Indiana, January 24, 1824. Her father, Samuel Merrill, then Treasurer of State, was from Vermont, a graduate of Dartmouth, and a class-mate and friend of Thaddeus Stevens. He was a great reader and student, and Catharine was his favorite pupil and a comrade in his studies. Hence, in her home, she laid the foundations of an unusually thorough and broad education. She was a natural teacher, and early took up the work with a primary school at the family home—later removed to the basement of the old Fourth Presbyterian Church, and to other localities. For a time she was called to the Female Seminary, at Cleveland, Ohio, where, among others, Constance Fennimore Woolson was one of her pupils.

In 1859 Miss Merrill went to Germany to pursue her studies, but was called back in 1861 by interest in the war, and went into the hospital service of the United States as a nurse, gaining a practical knowledge of the great conflict which enabled her to publish in 1866 "The Soldier of Indiana in the War for the Union," which still ranks as the most comprehensive history of the state's part in the Civil war.

In 1869, Miss Merrill was called to the Demia Butler chair of English Literature, in Northwestern Christian University (now Butler) in which position she remained until 1885, resigning to take up private class work, which she continued until her death, May 30, 1900. It is certain that no other woman has had so great influence on literary culture in Indiana as she had. Her memory is preserved in the Catharine Merrill Club, of Indianapolis; the Catharine Merrill School, on the site of the old Merrill home; and in a memorial volume, "The Man Shakespeare, and Other Essays," published in 1902 through the agency of friends and admirers.

LIEUT. ROBERT E. KENNINGTON. The community of Indianapolis had taken measure of him as a young lawyer of many talents and with sound achievement to his credit. Many loyal friends attached themselves to his following. When America entered the war against Germany he was one of the first to volunteer for an officers

training camp and was early assigned to overseas duty. When in action a few weeks before the close of the war death came to him, bringing him a crown of imperishable glory.

Such is in brief the record of Lieut. Robert E. Kennington, which, however, deserves more of the detail which will be sought with interest by the present and coming generations in all those who gave their lives in the great war just finished. Robert E. Kennington was born in Indianapolis May 25, 1893. He grew up in his native city, attended the grammar schools and the Shortridge High School, from which he graduated, was a student in Butler College in Indianapolis, and studied law in the University of Michigan. He finished his law course at the Indianapolis Law School, and after graduating was admitted to the bar in 1916. He practiced a little more than a year.

Early in 1917 he was one of the first to enter the officers training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. He was in the camp in fact before the training school was formally opened. After his period of training he was commissioned as second lieutenant and passed the winter in 1917-18 in training at Camp Greene, Charlotte, North Carolina. He went to France with the American Expeditionary Forces early in the spring of 1918, arriving overseas April 28, 1918. For a time he was assigned to a signal school near Paris and while there was commissioned first lieutenant and assigned to the Fifty-eighth Infantry Regiment, which in the fighting at the front was part of the First Brigade Fourth Division. Incidentally it may be stated that the Fourth Division bore the brunt of most of the fighting of the American forces in France, and is credited with having lost more men and carried on its operations more heroically than any other organization of the American army.

Lieutenant Kennington was in active service at the beginning of the great allied offensive during the summer of 1918. A brief account of his service is found in a letter written by his chaplain to his parents after his death, which reads as follows: "Lieutenant Kennington was killed in battle near Chery Chartreuve October 4, 1918, this place being northeast of Chateau Thierry and this battle being one of the advance operations of the American army

following the battle of Chateau Thierry. He had just taken up a position on the crest of a hill overlooking a ravine, and had with him a squad of automatic riflemen. They were barely in position when an explosive shell of large calibre made a direct hit on their position, killing seven of them instantly. Lieutenant Kennington was struck in the forehead by a small fragment which pierced his brain, causing instant death. He was buried on a little improvised cemetery on the Le Pres farm near Chery Chartreuve. Lieutenant Kennington was an excellent officer, faithful and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was most popular with his brother officers and loved by his men. As a leader he was able and efficient, and acquitted himself nobly in our first fight, in which he took part, at the beginning of the allied offensive on July 18th. It was stern work for all of us, but the credit for all of our success is due to the platoon leaders like Lieutenant Kennington, who were shining examples for all military virtues. In every place of danger Lieutenant Kennington stood the supreme test unflinchingly and gave an exemplification of fine, manly heroic virtues. You may rest assured that his memory will long be treasured by all who knew him here."

At a meeting of the Indianapolis Bar Association held soon after the receipt of the news of Lieutenant Kennington's death, in honor of his memory the following resolution was adopted:

"Lieutenant Kennington is the first Indianapolis lawyer to pay the costly sacrifice of his life, with all its joys and promise, upon the altar of freedom. We of the profession, whose ideals and whose duties were dear to him, adopt this memorial to a brave young soldier who left his chosen profession to answer the call to the colors, and who gave his life that civilization might be made secure and that happiness might become possible for all humanity. Robert Kennington was a thorough student of the law, on the threshold of a professional career that gave promise of great achievement. Unusual personal charm endeared him to those with whom he came in contact and won for him a host of friends. His ambition to succeed did not tempt him selfishly to crowd ahead of others. Straightforward, manly ways, kindness toward others, a winning smile

that made one glad for even the most casual meeting, are qualities that we recall. To these should be added the high ideals that took him so quickly into his country's service, enabled him to face death, and 'give the last full measure of devotion' to the cause to which his life was pledged.

"Most bar memorials tell the story of men who after long years of professional activity have been called to die, and it has been our lot at such meetings to recount the successes of our elders who have been faithful to the ideals of a great profession. Tonight our task is heavy with an unwonted sorrow. Robert Kennington's career at the bar was like his career in arms—all too brief. At the bar it was full of promise; in arms a single month brought immortality. The torch that he so bravely held aloft he has thrown to us that in his spirit we, too, may hold it high. His is the happy lot to be remembered always as one who by the way of splendid death has entered into eternal youth."

From his early youth Lieutenant Kennington was a leader among his fellows—in school and college affairs, in fraternities, and in all forms of clean athletics. He had versatile training and talents. Among other accomplishments he was a trained musician, having been a student under Professor Peek in the Indianapolis College of Music and Fine Arts. He had an unusually wide circle of friends and acquaintances, and after the official report of his death his grief stricken parents were overwhelmed with floral tributes and a great mass of letters of sympathy, many of them from persons whom the parents had never met or known. He was a member of the Columbia Club, Marion Club, Phi Delta fraternity, an active republican in politics, and for several years was a member of the Young Men's Bible Class of the Central Christian church. Of the ninety-seven young men of this class in the service Lieutenant Kennington was the first to die.

Lieutenant Kennington was the only son and child of Ralph E. and Effie B. (Kealing) Kennington, a well known Indianapolis family. Ralph E. Kennington is a son of John and Elizabeth (Brown) Kennington, both now deceased. John Kennington of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born at Belfast, Ireland, came to America when a young man during the latter '50s,

and settled in Massachusetts. In Christ Church at Indianapolis he married Miss Elizabeth Brown, a native of Indiana. John Kennington became a farm owner, carried on extensive farm operations in Marion County, and was also a contractor at Indianapolis. He was identified with a number of business enterprises, and at one time had charge of the by-products of the old gas company in Indianapolis. His last years were spent near Portland, Oregon, where he died at the age of ninety-three.

Ralph E. Kennington attended the public schools of Indianapolis and has been in the railroad business in that city practically ever since reaching his majority. For nineteen years he was with the Big Four Railway, and in January, 1901, was made general yardmaster of the Indianapolis terminals of the Monon Railway, and has filled that position for eighteen consecutive years. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner.

The mother of Lieutenant Kennington, Mrs. Effie B. (Kealing) Kennington, was born in Indianapolis, a sister of Joseph B. Kealing, a well known lawyer of that city and daughter of the late Peter Kealing. The Kealings are of the old and prominent families of the city, Kealing Avenue having been named for Mrs. Kennington's father. Mrs. Kennington after receiving a high school and college education became a teacher and for some time taught in Washington township and also in the public schools of Indianapolis. She has for a number of years been a leader in the woman's progressive movements in Indianapolis and the state. She served as chairman of the Seventh District of the Indiana Federation of Women's Clubs and used her influence to bring about much modern legislation through the Indiana Legislature. Many reform measures were championed by her. All the enthusiasm of a war mother and of her American womanhood was aroused in behalf of the movement undertaken to provide encouragement and entertainment for American soldiers. She was the leader in charge of the War Camp Community service in Indianapolis for the benefit of soldiers at Fort Benjamin Harrison. Her many acts of service in this capacity and the success with which she carried out various entertainments, particularly that on the Fourth of July of 1918 at the

Prophyleum in Indianapolis, greatly endeared her to the hearts of the soldiers, and she has received numerous letters from the boys who later went to France assuring her their gratitude for all that had been done in their behalf through her and her organization.

It was a tremendous sorrow which fell upon Mr. and Mrs. Kennington when they lost their only son through the war. Upon him they had lavished their love and devotion and their life's hopes were wrapped up in him. At the same time it is a consolation that they share in their bereavement not merely the sympathy of all who had known their son personally, but that sympathy and deep feeling which pervade an entire nation as a memory to all its heroes who fell in the great war.

JOSEPH W. HARRISON. The position of Joseph W. Harrison of Attica calls attention to one of Indiana's largest manufacturing establishments, of which he is president and general manager.

This is the Harrison Steel Castings Company, formerly the National Car Coupler Company, a corporation of Chicago, Illinois, which in normal times is a general foundry business and manufacturers of steel castings, but at the present time is specializing in big contracts for war purposes. The industry was located at Attica in 1907, and has been one of the bulwarks of prosperity in that city.

At present the Attica plant comprises four large buildings. The first is the open hearth steel foundry 600 by 200 feet, the second is the finishing and grinding building, 300 by 150 feet, the third is the pattern shop and pattern storage, a three story structure 60 by 260 feet, the fourth is the power plant, 40 by 200 feet, where all the electric current used in the different departments is made. The furnaces are three in number, each with twenty tons capacity. The normal annual capacity of this business is 24,000 tons of castings. These open hearth steel castings range in size from 1,000 to 60,000 pounds, and the equipment is available for practically every type of castings within that range of weights. The output is used for agricultural, mining and transportation machinery, and practically all the product is now under contract for the United States government and allied nations. The ma-

terial made here at Attica goes as parts and equipment for the Caterpillar tractors, the Liberty motors and other machinery. About 1,000 men are working night and day in the big plant.

In 1917 the same corporation began the building and operation of a similar plant at Murphysboro, Illinois, where their foundry and shops have a capacity of 12,000 tons per year.

The founder of this business at Attica, Joseph W. Harrison, is a native of England, born in the city of London October 4, 1860, oldest son of Joseph William and Fannie (Kirby) Harrison, both natives of England. Mr. Harrison when twelve years old entered a foundry and served a seven years apprenticeship as a molder. In 1888 he came to the United States, arriving here without capital and with only his knowledge of the foundry business as equipment. For a time he was located at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, and was variously employed as a molder, foreman, superintendent and in other capacities in several steel foundries. In 1899 he became superintendent of the Hurson & Hurford Steel Casting Company, Converse, Indiana, this company being purchased by the National Car Coupler Company and was located there seven years.

Mr. Harrison came to Attica in 1906 to supervise the erection of the plant and the installation of its machinery, and in 1907 was elected president and general manager of the company. The prosperity of the business is largely due to the range of ideas and the energy he had infused into every department. He brought about the modern equipment of the business and kept it up to the high standard of efficiency so as to attract the attention of the government with the present enormous demand for steel castings of every description.

In 1887 Mr. Harrison married Miss Clara Belle Coffee. They were married at Alliance, Ohio. She is a native of West Unity, Ohio. They have three sons, Roy J., Glen W. and Wade Coffee. Roy J. is now manager of the Attica plant, and vice president of the company, while Glen is secretary and treasurer and connected with the plant at Murphysboro, Illinois. Roy married in 1916 Miss Gladys Greenman. In 1917 Glen married Miss Lemma Thompson. Mr. Harrison is affiliated with the Knights

of Pythias, and takes a good deal of interest in political affairs. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. BASS. If there is one institution that deserves to be called the cornerstone of Fort Wayne's industrial prosperity it is the Bass Foundry & Machine Company. This position is due not only to the vast aggregate of resources combined under the corporate title, but also to the fact that for over fifty years its operation has furnished employment and its production has served to make the city of Fort Wayne known throughout the country.

The veteran head of this industry, John H. Bass, was born at Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, November 9, 1835. He is of old Virginia and Carolina ancestry. His grandfather, Jordan Bass, was born in Virginia in 1764, and in 1805 moved to Christian County, Kentucky. He was one of Kentucky's prominent pioneers. He died in 1853, at the age of eighty-nine. Sion Bass, father of John H., was born in Virginia November 7, 1802, was reared in Kentucky, and distinguished himself by ability in the commercial field and also as owner of extensive areas of farm land. He married Miss Jane Todd, who was born at Charleston, South Carolina, June 19, 1802. Her father, John Todd, was also a Kentucky pioneer. Sion Bass and wife came from Kentucky to Fort Wayne in 1866 and spent the rest of their days with their son John. Mrs. Jane Bass died August 26, 1874, and Sion Bass passed away August 7, 1888. Four of their six children grew to maturity. One of these was Sion S. Bass, who was the first of the family to locate in Fort Wayne. He came to Fort Wayne in 1848, and gave the city some of its pioneer impulses as an industrial center. He was a member of the firm Stone, Bass & Company, which was established in 1853 and was the original nucleus of the present Bass Foundry and Machine Company. In 1861 Sion S. Bass resigned his business responsibilities at Fort Wayne to help organize the Thirtieth Indiana Infantry. As colonel of that regiment he led his command in one of the charges on the second day of the battle of Shiloh and was stricken with a mortal wound. One of the local posts of the Grand

Army of the republic was afterward named in his honor.

John H. Bass was educated in Kentucky, both in the public schools and under private tutors. At the age of seventeen, in 1852, he came to Fort Wayne, and for a year or so worked in a grocery store and as bookkeeper for a contracting firm. He then joined his brother Sion S. as an employee of Jones, Bass & Company, and was its bookkeeper from 1854 to 1857. He gained a knowledge of bookkeeping largely by close application to the subject at night after business hours. In 1857 Mr. Bass went to Iowa and invested \$3,700 in the choicest farm lands he could find. He was away two years, and operated so expertly in the real estate field that he returned with \$15,000 in cash and deeds worth \$50,000. It was this capital largely that enabled him to lay the foundation of the great industry that now bears his name. In 1859, with Edward L. Force, he established the firm of Bass & Force, a foundry and machine industry, which produced \$20,000 worth of goods the first year. Between 1860 and 1863 the business was owned and conducted by Mr. Bass and Judge Samuel Hanna. Judge Hanna in the latter year transferred his interests to his son Horace, who died six years later. At that time Mr. Bass bought the stock owned by the Hanna family, and has since been sole owner of the business. He not only created a great individual industry, but his example helped to concentrate the attention of other manufacturing interests upon Fort Wayne as a location. The foundry and machine works have been in operation more than half a century, and during all the years have furnished employment to hundreds of skilled workmen. In 1898 the company was incorporated with a capital of \$1,500,000, and this company has since been raised to over \$2,000,000. For the year 1917 the annual payroll was \$1,500,000, and about 2,500 men were employed.

The corporation owns and operates a branch plant at Rock Run, Alabama, where much of the ore used at the Fort Wayne plant is mined and smelted. The tonnage of manufactured material shipped from the two plants aggregate 200,000 tons annually. The chief products of the Fort Wayne plant are car wheels, axles, iron

and steel forgings, corliss engines, boilers, complete power plants, and gray iron castings. The product of the Rock Run plant is high grade furnace pig iron. This industry at Fort Wayne occupies nearly five city squares of twenty acres, while in Alabama 25,000 acres are included in the districts of the company's operations.

The operations of Mr. Bass have made him a power in many districts outside of Fort Wayne. In 1869 he founded the St. Louis Car Wheel Company, and held a controlling interest and was president of the company for a number of years. An instance of his foresight and courage is found in the fact that in 1873, when the country was in the throes of an industrial panic, he established an extensive iron works at Chicago, which two years before had all but been destroyed by fire. This Chicago plant became one of a number of successful ventures credited to his achievement. Mr. Bass is also heavily interested in a large foundry at Lenoir, Tennessee.

Mr. Bass has supplied much of the capital and business energy to Fort Wayne's public utilities and financial institutions. He was one of the owners of the original street railway system, operating with horse drawn cars. The Citizens Street Railway Company was incorporated in 1871 to operate the system. When this company was foreclosed in August, 1887, the property rights and franchise were sold to Mr. Bass and Stephen B. Bond, representing the Fort Wayne Street Railway Company. The system at that time consisted of about two miles of single track on Calhoun Street from Main Street to Creighton Avenue, on Creighton Avenue from Calhoun Street to Fairfield Avenue, and on Wallace Street from Calhoun to Hanna Street. Mr. Bass and his associates immediately undertook the extension of the street railway to outlying districts, and owned the lines of the city until August, 1892, when a reorganized company converted the property to an electrically propelled system.

For many years Mr. Bass has been one of the chief stockholders of the First National Bank of Fort Wayne, and resigned January 9, 1917, from the presidency after thirty years in office. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the old National Bank and the Hamilton National Bank. The latter was merged with the First National on April 7, 1917, and the

reorganized institution is now the First Hamilton National Bank.

One of the most beautiful and highly developed private estates in Indiana is Mr. Bass' suburban home, known as Brookside. The house itself is a veritable mansion, and is situated in the midst of a broad and spacious park and woodland of 300 acres. A portion of this park is fenced off for some deer and buffalo, and another part of the farm is devoted to fine stock and dairy cattle. Mr. Bass has been an importer and breeder of Clydesdale horses and Galloway cattle for a quarter of a century. Some of his stock were blue ribbon winners at the World's Fair of Chicago in 1893 and that of St. Louis in 1904. Mr. Bass is said to own about 15,000 acres of land in Allen County, besides extensive investments in other counties and other states, including some 18,000 acres of mineral land in Alabama.

No man was ever more worthy of the responsibilities conferred by great possessions. These possessions are the cumulative results of sixty-five years of hard work. Early in life John H. Bass showed a willingness to identify himself with all his enthusiasm and powers with any task however humble, provided it was useful, and he made it an opportunity for further advancement. He also early indicated a judgment, foresight and ability that from a later standpoint might be regarded as a genius in finance. He has been a wise and efficient administrator of large affairs, a leader of men, and in the past half century has probably supervised the labors of more men than any other Indiana manufacturer. For all the breadth and extent of his interests the City of Fort Wayne has been the chief beneficiary of his work and influence.

Mr. Bass has been honored with the thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry, and is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne. In 1865 he returned to Kentucky to marry Miss Laura H. Lightfoot, daughter of Judge George C. and Melinda (Holton) Lightfoot. Mrs. Bass was born at Falmouth, Kentucky, and lived there until her marriage. Two children were born to their union, Laura Grace, wife of Dr. Gaylord M. Leslie, of Fort Wayne; and John H., who died August 7, 1891.

NATHAN WATELSKY, who is proprietor of the largest furniture and household furnishing goods business in Henry County, is a striking example of the man who was denied complete opportunities in the old established order of Europe and seeking better things in America has made good and prospered, and is one of the generous, public spirited and capable men of affairs in this country today.

He was born in Russian Poland, and came to America in 1884, first locating at Indianapolis. He had learned the trade of bricklayer in Poland, and followed that work at Indianapolis a short time. Later, using a very limited capital, he opened a second hand furniture store at Indianapolis. Selling that he engaged in the scrap iron and metal business, and soon established headquarters at Cincinnati. He still owns large interests in that line at Cincinnati. In 1896, coming to Newcastle, he opened a second hand furniture store and scrap iron business on Fifteenth and Race streets. When his building was torn down he moved to the corner of Fifteenth and Broad streets, and was there five years. He then returned to Cincinnati and established a scrap iron and metal business, and looked after it personally for two years. Mr. Watelsky returned to Newcastle in 1905, opened a furniture store and scrap metal business on the site of the old Grand Opera House. When that building was torn down he moved to the Blue Front on Broad Street, and in May, 1912, came to his present location at the corner of Fifteenth and Broad streets. This is now the home of the largest furniture store in Henry County. He uses an entire block 25 by 130 feet, and handles both new and second-hand household furnishing goods, supplying the demands of a large country and town trade. He still conducts a scrap metal business at 1023-41 West Sixth Street in Cincinnati, having a building of four stories and basement in complete use.

Mr. Nathan Watelsky married Jennie Baron, daughter of Jacob and Leah Baron of Poland. To their marriage were born twelve children, five of whom are deceased. Alexander Benjamin Watelsky, the oldest son, was born March 1, 1885, in Russian Poland and when a year and a half old was brought to this country by his mother. He has always been with his father and since early youth has been his active as-

sociate in business. He now maintains general supervision of the business both at Cincinnati and Newcastle. He received his early education in Indianapolis and Newcastle, and on November 1, 1914, married Miss Sarah Barnett. They have one daughter, Bernice Anita, born in 1916. Alexander Benjamin Watelsky is a republican, is affiliated with the Eagles, Moose, and B'nai B'rith of Muncie, Indiana, and attends the Orthodox Jewish Church.

CHARLES MARSHALL CRAWFORD. An old cultured community like Crawfordsville is said to possess a better sense of the realities and essential values of life than younger and more distinctively commercial communities. Therefore it is a judgment that is not likely to be reversed when the community set its seal of approval upon the late Charles Marshall Crawford not only in his practical career as a merchant and banker but even more as a man true to all the varied relationships of life.

His life was as useful as it was long. He was born at Crawfordsville September 22, 1845, and died there August 30, 1917, aged seventy-two. His parents were Henry and Lydia M. (Marshall) Crawford. Henry Crawford was born at Charleston, Virginia, December 15, 1802, son of Alexander and Catherine Crawford, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania, and they spent their last days in Montgomery County, Indiana. Henry Crawford was a pioneer at Crawfordsville, establishing a general store there about 1827. That was long before railroads were built over the Middle West, and when he went to New York to buy goods it was a six weeks' journey. He was hard working, honest and methodical, and was greatly prospered in his business affairs. He was also one of the men who contributed to the making of Crawfordsville an educational center, being an active friend of Wabash College from the time of its founding. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Henry Crawford died April 2, 1878. His first wife was Mary Cochran. He married Lydia M. Marshall in 1841. She was born at Dumbarton, New Hampshire, and was a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Marshall. She was one of the select company from New England who were attracted to Crawfords-

ville by the presence of Wabash College. Her brother-in-law, Caleb Mills, was the first teacher in Wabash College. Mrs. Henry Crawford died in 1888, the mother of two children, Charles M. and Clara R.

Charles M. Crawford attended the common schools and in 1860 entered Wabash College. He was a student there three years, but during much of the time his thoughts and ambitions were with the boys in blue fighting the war of freedom. In April, 1864, he found his desire gratified to become a soldier and enlisted in Company D of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. He was appointed orderly to the colonel of the regiment and performed all the soldierly duties with credit. After the war he attended Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, and then returned to Crawfordsville to join his father in business. He gave new strength and prestige to that old-established store, which for many years was located where the Citizens National Bank now stands, and continued as a merchant there for several years after his father's death, until 1884. In that year he became president of the Indiana Wire Fence Company, and directed that local industry until it was sold. Upon the organization of the Elston National Bank he became its vice president and continued in that office until his death. In 1900 he also gave Crawfordsville a commodious and moderate hotel, the Crawford House.

The late Mr. Crawford was an earnest republican, and was always sincerely interested in his comrades of the war, being a member and at one time commander of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic. For many years and until his death he was a director of the Oak Hill Cemetery Company and at one time its president. He expended much effort in caring for and beautifying this city of the dead, and always without expectation of any reward for his service. He was a devoted member of the same church which his father and mother had attended, the Center Presbyterian Church.

In 1878 Mr. Crawford married Miss Anna Milligan. She was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was reared and educated there. Mrs. Crawford and her two children, Alexander M. and Lydia M., survive.

A well-chosen tribute to this veteran

business man and citizen of Crawfordsville was written by a friend who had known him from boyhood in the following words: "Mr. Crawford was a man of varied achievements. A good soldier when a boy in his teens, he later became a successful merchant, manufacturer, banker, farmer, man of general affairs. He had a natural aptitude for business of any kind and was quick to detect the quality of any proposed procedure. His business shrewdness was tempered by a very genuine human quality. The writer recalls an instance when two women came to him with business troubles of very real concern to them. His sympathy was awakened in an instant. He said to them: 'Go home and give yourselves no further concern. Leave it to me and I will see that it shall be done as you desire.' Then he called together a number of persons concerned in the premises, told them the story, insisted on a reversal of an order which had been made and so kept his promise to the letter.

"No one ever heard of a case in which he had dealt unjustly with any man, rich or poor. His name seldom appeared in the courts and never in a questionable connection. Though he had abundant means he was economical in its use; a generous donor to a worthy cause, but himself an example of one who practiced the simple life, and, plain in all his tastes, he was modest and a worthy example to his fellow townsmen, and esteemed by all classes of the community in which he lived."

JOSEPH HARRISON STALEY. Though only twenty-eight years of age Joseph Harrison Staley, of Knightstown, has done some things that make him one of the interesting men of the nation. He is an inventive genius and in the field of automobile mechanics has few rivals. Mr. Staley's great work has been done through his Knightstown company, known as the Continental Auto Parts Company, which he practically owns, and of which he is a director and the president.

Mr. Staley was born at Charlottesville, Hancock County, Indiana, April 11, 1891, son of S. C. and Callie (Evans) Staley. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His grandfather, Harrison Staley, came to America when seven years of age with his parents, who settled in Virginia. Later

he drove an ox team out to Hancock County, Indiana, and spent the rest of his days in that locality. S. C. Staley, second child of his parents, was born in Hancock County and for twenty-six years was a successful school teacher. He was principal of the schools at Greenfield in 1898-99. He is now president of the Farmers National Bank at Wilkinson in Hancock County.

Joseph Harrison Staley was the only child of his parents. He attended the grammar and high school at Charlottesville, graduated in 1908, then spent another year in the Greenfield High School, and for two years was a student of Butler University at Indianapolis, where he made his major study chemistry. The year following he spent on his father's 320-acre farm near Charlottesville. Another year he was working at different lines in California and the states of the Northwest, and also in Old Mexico. Returning home to Wilkinson, he was assistant cashier of the Farmers National Bank a year.

In 1913 Mr. Staley married Miss Minnie L. Simmons, daughter of William H. and Charity (Williams) Simmons, farmers near Wilkinson. Mr. and Mrs. Staley have two children, Phyllis Maxine, born in 1915, and Joseph H. Staley, Jr., born in 1918.

Following his marriage Mr. Staley lived on a farm a short time and then became superintendent of the Martindale & Milligan automobile factory at Franklin, Indiana. Five months later he bought the good will and assets of the company and conducted it for himself. In the spring of 1916 he moved the entire plant to Knightstown, and gave a new title to the business, The Continental Auto Parts Company. He manufactured some automobile parts, and also had a shop for general repair work. In the fall of 1916 he began manufacturing automobile accessories. In the spring of 1917 he added garage and general factory equipment. Mr. Staley manufactures only his own patented devices. Every one of his patents has proved its worth and value.

Especially noteworthy is his motor stand used for assembling all types of motors. In 1917 this stand was adopted by the United States Government, and Mr. Staley was called to Washington and given the supervision of a little department of his own for manufacturing the special assembling and repair stand for the Liberty

Motor. The Government has taken the entire output of these stands ever since. It was adopted by the Ordnance Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Bureau of Aircraft Production, Motor Transport Corps, and the navy. Mr. Staley also invented and patented the Continental Auto Creeper, another device adopted by the Government, a Continental Radiator Stand, a Continental Combination Jack and Industrial Truck, a Continental Axle Stand, a Continental Battery Stand, and a Continental Assembly and Welding Table. Thus the Continental Auto Parts Company has in a very short time leaped into national prominence as an industry supplying vital essentials through the great task of war material production.

Mr. Staley is also interested in farming and banking. He is a progressive republican, is affiliated with Franklin Lodge of Masons and with the Phi Delta Theta fraternity of Butler College. He is also a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers. During the latter months of the war he was commissioned a major by the Government in the Ordnance Department.

BRYANT WELSH GILLESPIE is senior partner in the firm of Gillespie, Clark & Beck, livestock commission merchants at Indianapolis. This firm has been in continuous existence for nearly thirty years and is one of the oldest commission houses in the state. Mr. Gillespie has long been a veteran figure in the livestock markets of that city and is so known and esteemed not only locally but among the thousands who have patronized those markets from all over the state.

Mr. Gillespie represents one of the oldest and most patriotic American families. He was born in Crawford County, Ohio, January 26, 1863, son of Thomas and Hannah (Welsh) Gillespie. In the fall of 1863, when he was about a year old, his parents moved to Illinois, first locating at Ridge Farm near Danville, later at Paris, and still later at Newman. Thomas Gillespie and wife spent the rest of their days in Newman, where the former died November 22, 1917, and the latter on March 31, 1875.

Thomas Gillespie was a stock buyer and dealer, and his example was no doubt the chief influence in causing his son Bryant



B. H. Gillespie



Laura A. Graham Gillespie

to follow the same vocation. The son in fact as early as thirteen entered the stock business with his father, and on his sixteenth birthday was accorded the unusual honor of being taken into partnership by the elder Gillespie. They were associated together until November 11, 1882, when Bryant W. Gillespie came to Indianapolis to enter the service of a firm at the stock yards. Thus his home has been at Indianapolis for over thirty-five years, and during most of that time his name has been identified with the firm Gillespie, Clark & Beck. Mr. Gillespie was for twenty-two years secretary and is now president of the West Indianapolis Savings & Loan Association No. 2.

He was one of the organizers of the Indianapolis Livestock Exchange in 1887, and has been a member of the exchange continuously. For thirteen years he was on the executive board, as he is today, and was also vice president for six years and president one year. Mr. Gillespie is a past master in his Masonic Lodge, also a Scottish Rite thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. In politics he is an ardent republican. Soon after he came to Indianapolis he became affiliated with the Roberts Park Methodist Church and for many years has been a leader in its affairs. He is ex-president of its board of stewards and now a member of the board of trustees and since 1890 has served as superintendent of Sunday schools, four years at Hyde Park, eight years at Roberts Park, and serving Blain Avenue six years. His attitude and interests as a citizen have run true to his ancestry. Civic movements of different kinds have enlisted his co-operation, and besides giving two sons to the overseas service he has participated personally in many of the local movements for the prosecution of the war. He was united in marriage October 20, 1884, to Laura Ann Milam of Ellettsville, Indiana. Mr. Gillespie is vice president of the Indiana Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

His Revolutionary ancestry is through his mother. Hannah Welsh's mother was Jane Bryant, a daughter of David Bryant, being the fifteenth child in David Bryant's family. David Bryant, who was thus the great-grandfather of B. W. Gillespie, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, in 1756, and was nineteen years of age when he en-

tered the Continental army. He saw service with that army for five years. In 1790 he moved to Washington County in Southwestern Pennsylvania, and in 1816 became a pioneer of Knox County, Ohio, owning three farms near Fredericktown. In the summer of 1835, then an old man, he moved to the vicinity of Fort Wayne, Indiana. David Bryant's youngest daughter, Jane, married Madison Washington Welsh, and their daughter Hannah in 1862 became the wife of Thomas Gillespie. One of the most distinguished members of this Bryant family was William Cullen Bryant the poet.

MRS. B. W. GILLESPIE. One of the well known Indianapolis women for a number of years has been Mrs. B. W. Gillespie, whose Americanism goes further back into the interesting past than that of her husband. In 1884 at Ellettsville in Monroe County, Indiana, B. W. Gillespie married Miss Laura Ann Milam, daughter of Rev. Francis Marion and Susannah (McNeely) Milam.

Through several branches Mrs. Gillespie is eligible to and has membership in the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and is state historian for the Indiana Chapter of that organization. Her grandfather, George Milam, married Mary Baird Chipman. Mary Baird Chipman was a daughter of Paris and Nancy (Baird) Chipman, the former serving in the Revolutionary war from Pennsylvania. The Chipmans were an English family. Several towns in England bear the name in one of its forms, Chippenham, Buckingham County and others. Mrs. Gillespie is in the ninth generation in direct descent from John Howland, one of the most famous colonial Americans. John Howland was a grandson of Bishop Howland of England. John came to America in the Mayflower, and was one of its passengers who gathered in the cabin of that vessel and signed the "Compact." John Howland's wife was Elizabeth Tilley, who also was on the Mayflower. There is a tradition that she was the daughter of Governor Carver. Through various other branches Mrs. Gillespie traces her ancestry to at least six if not eight of the Mayflower passengers. Hope Howland, daughter of John Howland, married John Chipman, whose home was at Barnstable, Massachusetts.

The Milam family is of Virginian origin, and from that state its members spread over the west during the pioneer epoch in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and other states. Several of the name have become fixed in history, particularly Ben Milam, one of the most conspicuous of the heroes of the Texas war for independence in 1836. Milam County, Texas, was named in his honor. Mrs. Gillespie's grandfather, George Milam, and his wife, Mary Baird (Chipman) Milam, came to Indiana in 1819 and were pioneer settlers at Bloomington in Monroe County. Mrs. Gillespie was born at Ellettsville, a short distance north of Bloomington. Her father, Rev. Francis Marion Milam, was a minister of the Gospel, but in early manhood entered the Civil war in Company B of the Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, and was killed in the battle of Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863.

Mrs. Gillespie is a member of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Daughters of American Revolution. Since the late war began she has proved indefatigable in assisting and in directing the various war activities committed to the women of Indianapolis. She organized one of the first units in hygiene and home nursing under the Red Cross, and was its president, holding the meetings at her home. She is a member of the executive board of the Rainbow Cheer Association and has the honor and title of the office of Official War Mother of the War Mothers of America Organization of Marion County. The honor was paid her of being elected president September 4, 1918, of the Indiana Division of the War Mothers of America. Mrs. Gillespie is a charter member of the Woman's Department Club of Indianapolis. She is also prominently identified with the Chautauqua Circle, named for Bishop John H. Vincent, and is a Chautauqua graduate of the class of 1917. For nine years she was president of the Thursday Afternoon Club.

Mrs. Gillespie was a member of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association for a number of years and was chairman of the membership committee and later of the girls' department, and is also a member of the Roberts Park Methodist Episcopal Church, where she has been a teacher in the Sunday school for many years.

While many Indianapolis families have had representatives in the military forces abroad, few have been longer represented there than Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, whose two sons, Boyd M. and Bryant W., Jr., were both members of Battery A of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery, Rainbow Division. Boyd was born May 21, 1895, and Bryant on November 17, 1897. Both were university men when they enlisted and both had previous experience in the artillery branch of the National Guard. These young men saw service with the Indiana Unit on the Mexican border. Boyd left DePauw University to enter the army, while Bryant, Jr., was in the junior class of Indiana University when he joined the Battery and was made a sergeant. Boyd Gillespie was made a corporal in the spring of 1917. He was one of the Americans disabled by a gas attack from the Germans May 1, 1918, and spent several months in a base hospital. Both sons are college fraternity men, Boyd a Phi Delta Theta and Bryant, Jr., a Phi Gamma Delta.

JOHN M. BUTLER, lawyer, was born at Evansville, Indiana, September 17, 1834. His parents, Calvin and Malvina (French) Butler, were both natives of Vermont his mother being a descendant of Governor Bradford the colonial Governor of Massachusetts. Calvin Butler was one of the early Presbyterian missionaries in Indiana and founded the church at Evansville, as well as organizing churches at other points in Southern Indiana. He was a graduate of Middlebury College and Andover Theological Seminary, but, like many of his fellow-laborers, he had a large family and very small remuneration for his labors. The children were made bread-winners as soon as possible, and at the age of eleven John M. became a clerk in a store. He had good home instruction, and was impressed with the importance of education. By persistent effort he prepared himself to enter Wabash College, and graduated there in 1856. After his graduation, Mr. Butler was elected President of the Female Seminary of Crawfordsville and after serving for two years in that capacity, was elected principal of the High School of that city, the city having purchased the building and grounds of the Seminary. While teaching all of his spare time was used in the study of law,

and in 1859 he felt ready to practice. After an extended trip in search for a location, he opened an office at Crawfordsville in November of that year. He was successful from the start, winning his first important case in both the lower and the Supreme courts. In 1871 he was invited to a partnership at Indianapolis by Joseph E. McDonald (q. v.), and this lasted until the latter's death in June, 1891. Mr. McDonald's son Frank, and Mr. B. Butler's younger brother, George C. were added to the firm, and it so continued until the death of George C. Butler, a young man of great ability, in 1883. He was replaced by Augustus Lynch Mason, who withdrew in the latter part of 1887 on account of ill health. His place was taken by Alpheus H. Snow, Mr. Butler's son-in-law. The business of the firm was extensive and profitable, and was largely in the Federal courts, and the Supreme courts of the State and the United States.

While Mr. Butler was engaged in many important cases, there was one which in importance to the public exceeded all the rest combined, and indeed it seldom falls to the lot of any man to effect such a far-reaching reform as Mr. Butler achieved by establishing what is known as "the Six Months Rule." It had become a rather common practice for the managers of railroads to create a large amount of debt for supplies and labor, and then have a receiver appointed, foreclose, and bar these debts. A case of this character was the foreclosure of the mortgage on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, in the U. S. Circuit Court for Indiana and Illinois. Mr. Butler represented the Rogers Locomotive Works, which had sold a number of locomotives to the railroad company, and these, before they were paid for, had been reduced almost to junk by heavy use, and not even ordinary care. There were numerous other bills outstanding, and the wages of the employees were largely in default. In presenting the case, basing his argument on the broad proposition that "he who seeks equity must do equity," Mr. Butler insisted that the mortgage bondholders ought not to receive the benefit of labor and material furnished for the maintenance of the property within six months preceding the action for foreclosure, without paying for them. Judge Drummond sustained this position, then without a

precedent, and also entered similar rulings in a number of other cases covered by the principle, one of which was at once appealed to the Supreme Court. It was not Mr. Butler's case, but at the request of Judge Drummond, he volunteered in it (*Fosdick vs. Schall*, 99 U. S. p. 235) and both briefed it and argued it orally before the Supreme Court, his work, however passing in the printed report to the credit of R. Biddle Roberts, who was attorney of record for Schall. The Supreme Court sustained Judge Drummond, and so this rule, which Mr. Butler originated and established, became a permanent rule of American law; and it is a rule which has been of enormous benefit to employees and creditors of railroad companies. Mr. Butler invoked the power of the courts in another matter of even greater importance. Roused by the ruin of a young man by speculation in futures, he made an earnest effort to have the court recognize all such speculation as gambling, and refuse to enforce any contracts in connection with it. The soundness of his argument was so apparent that nobody has ever attempted to answer it, but the court was not prepared to risk a ruling so far-reaching in its consequences.

Mr. Butler never sought office, but he was a very earnest republican, and was generally called on for one or more campaign speeches by his party. There were always formidable arguments which were printed and circulated as campaign documents, but they were not usually attractive to the ordinary campaign audience. In consequence a political friend was sent to him to suggest that he "liven up" his speeches by introducing a few anecdotes and jokes to cheer the common herd. Mr. Butler admitted the reasonableness of the suggestion, and promised compliance. At his next appearance as a campaign orator, he began by telling three stories that appealed to him, and then settled down to an argument that would have suited the dignity of a Supreme Court. There were no further attempts to reform his style of speech-making.

Mr. Butler died at New York City, on September 15, 1895, while East on business. He left a considerable estate to his wife, his son and his daughter. The son, John Maurice Butler, died about six months later. The widow, Sue W. (Jennison) But-

ler, died on April 1, 1899, at Nice, France. By her will, after paying certain legacies, the property was left to the daughter, Margaret Butler Snow, for life, and after her death the estate was to be divided into six parts, one of which is to go to The Indianapolis Law Library and Bar Association, to erect a memorial building, bearing her husband's name, for the association's use; and another sixth to the City of Indianapolis to found The John Manrice Butler Dispensary. Additional remainders go to these two objects, after certain other life estates.

HENRY C. YAUKY is secretary and treasurer of the Pan-American Bridge Company of Newcastle. He has been a manufacturer and business man for many years, and formerly was chiefly identified with lumbering as a manufacturer.

He was born on a farm in Henry County in 1856, son of John and Nancy (Crull) Yauky. His grandfather, Frederick Yauky, came from Pennsylvania and settled in Ohio, near Miamisburg. Of his nine children John was the oldest. John Yauky became a Henry County farmer. He had three children, one son and two daughters.

Henry C. Yauky attended the public schools to the age of sixteen, and after that worked as a farm hand to the age of twenty-three. For eight years he operated a threshing outfit, and the money he made in this business he used to invest in a sawmill at Messick Station in Henry County. After seven years there he moved to Arkansas, and was a lumber manufacturer on a more extensive scale in the timber regions of that state for two years. Selling out, he returned to Newcastle in 1892, and then formed a partnership with Wilbur Cox. They operated a saw mill and also a spoke and rim factory. After three years Mr. Yauky bought his partner's interest and continued the industry for seven years, finally selling out to Frank Reynolds.

Mr. Yauky has been interested from the first in the Pan-American Bridge Company. He was elected a director of the first meeting of that company, and is now also one of the large stockholders and secretary of the company. Mr. Yauky owns 120 acres of land near Newcastle, is a stockholder and director in the Quality

Tire & Rubber Company of Anderson, and has a number of other business interests.

In 1879 he married Miss Ruth Allinder, daughter of Joseph and Annie (Mower) Allinder. They lost both their children when young and have reared a boy since infancy, Jesse Edward Derringer. This foster son is now an American patriot, being with the Two Hundred and Sixty-Fifth Aero Squadron in France. Mr. Yauky is a democrat and is treasurer of the Church of Christ at Newcastle.

FELIX J. TRAINOR. At the age of eleven years Felix J. Trainor went to work in a spring factory at Cincinnati, Ohio. His success in life is due not only to his early start, but to the concentration of his mind and energies along one line. Mr. Trainor is a prominent Indiana manufacturer at Newcastle, being president and general manager of the National Spring Company of that city.

He was born in Cincinnati, July 24, 1879, son of Patrick and Dora Maria (Gibson) Trainor. His parents came from County Down, Ireland, in 1862, and after one year in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, moved to Cincinnati, where they spent their last years. The father was a carpenter by trade and died in 1893. The mother is still living at Cincinnati.

Felix J. Trainor was next to the youngest in a family of nine children. He attended the public schools of Cincinnati and at the age of eleven became a boy helper in the Columbian Spring Works. All his wages he contributed toward helping out the family. He was with the Columbian Spring Works until 1911. At the age of thirteen he was promoted to the responsibility of operating a machine in the factory. At twenty-one he was foreman of the forging department, and after four years was made superintendent of the entire factory. For ten years he had the supervision of a working force of 150 men. During that time he became a master of everything connected with the manufacture of springs. In 1911 he resigned his place at Cincinnati to come to Newcastle, and in December of that year became superintendent of the National Spring Company. Two years later he was made manager and vice president and two years after that, having acquired the majority stock in the business, became

president and general manager. This company manufactures springs of a great variety and type, especially those used in automobiles and other types of vehicles. The springs are shipped to practically all the markets of the world, even as far away as South Africa, and much of the work at present is done for the Government. Upwards of eighty men are employed in the factory. During the past five years Mr. Trainor has increased the volume of business a thousand per cent, and the outlook now is for practically a doubling of the business in 1919. Mr. Trainor is well known in Newcastle and has a number of real estate and other interests.

In 1905 he married Miss Cecelia Sullivan, daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine (McDonald) Sullivan of Cincinnati. Their children are Elizabeth Marcella, Catherine Eudora, Felix Raymond and Cecelia. Mr. Trainor and family are members of St. Anne's Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

FREDERICK HENRY ERB, JR. To this Lafayette citizen, now retired and living in comfort at his home in West Lafayette, has come unique distinctions in the field of sports. As a crack shot and as a trainer of hunting dogs he became known to a sporting fraternity national if not international, and he numbers among his personal friends many distinguished celebrities.

Mr. Erb was born on Oregon Street in Lafayette, August 16, 1854, son of Frederick Henry and Mary Sophia (Rolly) Erb. His mother was a native of France. His father was a native of Switzerland, and came to America at the age of sixteen. He was a wine grower in the old country but in America took up and developed remarkable skill and ability as a race horse trainer and owner. He owned some of the noted fast horses of his time and was also an expert in other branches of outdoor sports. He was a successful trainer and promoter, and during his career built the first race track at Lafayette. He was a remarkable man in many ways, and his great vitality is attested by the fact that when he died in 1910 he was a hundred six years old.

Fred Erb, Jr., inherited all the quali-

ties of his father in respect to sportsmanship. In early life he was a jockey, and later took up trap and live bird shooting, and after defeating Captain Bogardus was hailed as the champion of the world.

Some of his striking achievements are told in a brief sketch published in the Lafayette Herald in 1895, when Mr. Erb was at the height of his powers. Portions of this sketch are herewith quoted: "He was given a fair education in the public schools of this city. Young Erb was a born shot, having inherited his talent from his father, who also in his day was a king at the traps, and was the first man to ever shoot a live pigeon match in this country, defeating William King of London, England, for the world's championship and \$1,000 on the side. Fred Erb, Sr., also shot a great match with Jack Taylor of New Jersey, for \$2,500 a side, and was defeated in this match. This great event was shot off at the old Opp homestead many years ago. Old timers will still remember this event.

"Fred Erb, Jr., at the age of eight was sent to Lexington, Kentucky, by his father as a rider of running horses, Fred keeping this up until the age of eighteen. During his career as a jockey he rode the great winners of those days, known to turf fame as Rambler, Prairie Boy, Silver Tail, Bull of the Woods, Gypsie and other celebrated blue grass stock.

"At the age of twelve years his shooting qualities first came into publicity, and while riding the circuit of running horses he was often backed by his father in live pigeon matches, in which he scored signal victories at the trap. Erb's great achievement that brought him into national fame was his challenge to Captain Bogardus, who was then the all around champion of the world. This match came off in March, 1880, at St. Joseph, Missouri, Erb killing ninety-three to Bogardus' eighty-three birds. At St. Louis in January, 1881, Erb in a contest with a number of celebrated shots killed twenty-five straight birds, winning eight hundred dollars.

"Several years ago Erb retired from the professional arena to engage in dog training, having been solicited to do so by many of the dog fanciers of the country. However, the old fever returned and last winter Mr. Erb again took up the trusty and

will prepare to go for the championship of the world again. In connection with his work at the trap the same interest will be given his kennel, which now contains some of the most blooded stock in the country. Erb has a national reputation as a successful trainer. He has trained dogs for all the celebrated sports in the country.

"Erb's training methods are ideas strictly his own. The dogs are first taught to retrieve, and then after becoming used to the call of the whistle are given actual experience in the field * * * Mr. Erb has made some wonderful scores and we doubt if there is a man living who can equal him with shotgun and rifle, or handling a dog for field shooting and retrieving."

As this indicates, Mr. Erb has won many friends and admirers during his active career, and one of his personal friends was a no less distinguished personage than Theodore Roosevelt, for whom he trained bird dogs. Though now living retired Mr. Erb still keeps up the keenest interest in all kinds of field sports.

In recent years Mr. Erb has built up a considerable business in manufacturing and selling food and tonics for animal pets.

There are three special points in his record which deserve quoting in the technical phraseology of sport: "He was the first man to be handicapped from 26 yards to 31 yards, one barrel gun, below elbow, kill bird on the wing in 1870 at St. Louis, Missouri. In 1873 Mr. Erb imported the first complete set of ground traps and Harlingham Rules from England, which were used at many places and at all big shoots.

"Erb was the first shooter, as a kid then, to be barred as a professional shot in the world at the big shoot at Peoria, Illinois, June 10 to 13, 1875. To the world he is only a kid yet, and the oldest one in the game today, and every day of his life is spent with dogs and guns, and the only handler that will take big contracts to go anywhere in the world to do the retrieving with a big bunch of dogs at the big live bird shoots and wealthy club grounds and private matches.

"Fred Erb, Jr., has made the best scores on record in the world on live birds and targets, under trying conditions, and he is still in the game. There is no doubt that

he is the quickest shot that ever faces the traps, or anywhere else, with a shotgun."

THOMAS S. MEEKER is an Indianapolis hotel owner, has been prominent in local and state democratic politics for a number of years, and through his family relationship has a number of interesting associations with the prominent people of the state.

For a long period of years the Meeker shipyard at New Albany, conducted by his paternal grandfather and the latter's two sons, including Stephen, was famous as a center of steamboat construction. The Meekers built most of the noted craft that plied the Ohio and Mississippi rivers before the war, when the river trade was the great artery of traffic between the North and the South. Among the boats they built was the Robert E. Lee and also the Natchez, famous for the boat races they engaged in from New Orleans to St. Louis.

Mr. Thomas S. Meeker was born at New Albany, Indiana, in 1881, a son of Stephen and Mary (Rice) Meeker. A number of his uncles and other kinsmen have been noted figures in state politics and business affairs. His uncle, the late James B. Ryan, was treasurer of Indiana in the early '70s, also a large property owner and one of the wealthiest citizens of Indianapolis in his day. James Rice, another uncle, was auditor of the State of Indiana and a man of wealth. Thomas Hanlon, who was also an uncle, now fills a public position in Washington, and for sixteen years was county auditor of Floyd County. His mother's brother, Joseph Rice, held a Federal position at Jeffersonville for twenty-one years, and his father, Palmer Rice, of New Albany, was one of the most conspicuous men of that city prior to and during the Civil war, and took care of and furnished the supplies for many thousands of soldiers coming and going between the North and South.

Mr. Stephen Meeker, who is now living in Indianapolis at the age of eighty-two, was, as already noted, identified with the Meeker shipbuilding industry at New Albany, and has had a long and interesting experience in affairs. It was in New Albany that Thomas S. Meeker spent his boyhood and school days. His first business experience was in the train service on the Monon Railroad, which he followed five

years. For a time he was traveling salesman for the Indianapolis Cigar Company. In 1904 he engaged in the hotel business at Indianapolis. He and his brother, Hamilton Meeker, under the firm name of Meeker Brothers, are proprietors of the Oneida Hotel at 214-220 South Illinois Street, near the Union Station and in the heart of the best hotel district. This is one of the popular hotels of the Indiana capital and enjoys a large and continuous patronage.

Mr. Meeker had hardly emerged into manhood when he took an interesting part in politics, and has been an exceedingly influential figure, considering his age and experience. He has served as a delegate to every national convention of the democratic party since and including 1904. He was the organizer of the Old Hickory Club of Indianapolis, and is a prominent member of the Elks, Indiana Athletic Club, Canoe Club and other organizations. He married Miss Dorothy Jordan, daughter of Patrick Jordan of Washington, Indiana. They have one son, Thomas Hamilton Meeker, born in 1911.

HON. JAMES R. FLEMING, of Portland and Indianapolis, is one of the younger men of affairs of Indiana, is a lawyer, state senator from Jay County and a democratic leader.

Senator Fleming was born in Henry County, Indiana, in 1881, son of George R. and Sarah (Cummins) Fleming, the latter now deceased. His father is a farmer and still lives on the farm at Sulphur Springs in Henry County, where his son was born. The Flemings are of Scotch and English origin, and first came to America in the seventeenth century, settling in Maryland. Senator Fleming's grandfather came from Fairmount, West Virginia, to Indiana in pioneer times, and was an early settler in Henry County.

James R. Fleming was educated in the local public schools and the high school at Elwood, Indiana. He entered the University of Michigan, graduating from the law department with the class of 1904. In the same year he began practice at Portland, county seat of Jay County, where his home has since been. Along with the exacting routine of the legal profession he has always taken an active interest in affairs and local politics. He was elected and served two terms as prosecut-

ing attorney of Jay County. In 1913 he was elected a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature, and in 1914 was chosen to the State Senate for the term of four years. In the Senate he has been a member of many important committees. In the session of 1915 he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and in 1917 was caucas chairman of the Senate. He is a man of ability, of much experience, has high ideals, and his home county and state have every reason to take pride in his work and his influence.

Senator Fleming is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Elks and other organizations. He married Miss Jennie Adair, of Portland. They have a daughter, Marian.

FLOYD W. STOUT, a Newcastle merchant for over twenty years, is widely and favorably known in Henry County, where he has spent all his life and where his ancestors were pioneers. He is a member of the firm of Stout & Williams, grocery and clothing merchants.

Mr. Stout was born on a farm near Newcastle, on the Brown Road in Henry Township, July 18, 1868. His parents were William W. and Rebecca (Livesey) Stout. He is of English ancestry. His grandfather, Elijah Stout, on coming to Henry County secured government land two miles east of Newcastle. His deed was signed by Andrew Jackson. He cleared up and developed 600 acres. The old farm continued in the possession of the Stout family from 1839 until it was sold in 1902. Elijah Stout had five daughters and one son.

Floyd W. Stout was educated in country schools, also the Newcastle High School, and at the age of seventeen began teaching. One school in which he taught in Henry Township was built on an acre of land which had been donated for that purpose by his grandfather. After four years of teaching he entered the grocery business at Newcastle. The firm of Stout & Williams was in business for twenty-one years at 1549 Broad Street, all the time in the same room. They then bought land and built their present building in 1911. They have a large stock of general groceries and men's clothing, with a town and country trade for fifteen miles around Newcastle. Mr. Stout is a stockholder in

local banks and is also a director in the Henry County Building and Loan Association, having filled that office for fifteen years.

December 31, 1890, he married Mary E. Pickering, daughter of Irvin and Sarah Jane (Block) Pickering, of Henry Township. They have two children: Horace E., born in 1894, and George W., born in 1903. Horace graduated from Wabash College with the A. B. degree in 1917. On December 26th of the same year he enlisted. After a six weeks' course of training at the University of Chicago he was appointed to the Ordnance Department, and is now a sergeant with the American Expeditionary Forces in France.

Mr. Stout is a democrat and served four years on the city council, from 1902 to 1906. From 1906 to 1910 he was a member of the school board. Since 1891 he has taken an active part in the Christian Church, and was president of the church board in 1902. He has also attended some state conventions of his church. Mr. Stout has held all the chairs in the Improved Order of Red Men, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order.

ALONZO PHILIP GREEN, of Attica, is one of the largest land owners of the state, his property possessions embracing large amounts of farm land both in Indiana and in other localities. He was left an orphan in early life and has made his way through the world with a great deal of energy and enterprise, and his success is a matter of constant alertness to opportunity and a faculty of doing things himself and getting things done. Mr. Green is now engaged in the real estate and loan business at Attica under the name A. P. Green & Sons.

He was born at Myersville, Illinois, August 12, 1853, but represents a very early family in Fountain County, Indiana. His ancestry goes back to Sir Henry Green, a member of the nobility in England. Another ancestor was General Nathanael Greene, the great leader of Revolutionary Forces in the southern colonies in the War for Independence. Mr. Green and his sister Alice are both eligible to membership in the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

His parents were Conant C. and Chris-

tine (Rudy) Green. His father was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, February 14, 1821, a date that indicates the early establishment of the Green family in the western part of the state. The parents of Conant C. Green were Ormsby and Rebecca (Prescott) Green, both of whom were natives of England. Conant C. Green was a saw mill man in early life and lived in several different localities. He is remembered as having built and operated the first ferry over the Wabash River at Attica. That was during the '40s, and his home was at Attica from 1830 to 1848. He then removed to Myersville, Illinois, where he was one of the early settlers and was a merchant and farmer. He died April 20, 1862. On September 27, 1851, Conant C. Green married Christine Rudy, who was born in Pennsylvania March 25, 1826, a daughter of Jacob Rudy, a native of Switzerland. She died January 12, 1874, at Bismarck, Illinois. She was the mother of five children, two sons and three daughters, two of whom, twins, died in infancy, and Thomas also died in infancy. Those to grow up were: Alonzo P. and Alice A., the latter being principal of the Attica schools.

Alonzo P. Green was only nine years old when his father died and a few years later he had to take up the business of life as a matter of serious responsibility and necessity. While attending public school he also clerked in the store of an uncle at Attica and did similar service at Bismarck, Illinois. In 1877 Mr. Green entered the grocery business on his own account, and for eighteen years was one of the successful merchants at Attica. The surplus of his business he invested in land, and it is the shrewdness and good management he has shown in handling such investments that have brought him the bulk of his fortune. In 1901 he bought an island in Alexander County, Illinois, comprising 1,136 acres. This he has done much to improve and develop, and it is now a highly productive farm. He also owns valuable farm lands in Indiana, Illinois and North Dakota. While interested in the welfare of his community, a staunch republican voter, Mr. Green has never sought any official honors. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

June 28, 1883, at Rossville, Illinois, he married Miss Esther Thompson, who was born at Rossville August 20, 1863, daugh-



George O. Green



Lewis Green

ter of Lewis M. and Judith A. (Burroughs) Thompson. Her father was born in Indiana in 1828 and died in 1913 and her mother was born in Kentucky in 1828 and died at Rossville, Illinois, in 1890. In the Thompson family were eight children, six daughters and two sons, and six are still living, Viola, Mary, John G., Esther, Lena and Harriet. Mrs. Green is very prominent musically at Attica and is well known in other parts of the state. She is a trained and talented vocalist and instrumentalist has taught both branches of music, and was a student under Frederick W. Root at Chicago. She is now president of the Musical Art Society of Attica, and as a club and literary woman is doing much to promote the relief and other causes of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Green have five children, three sons and two daughters. Conant Lewis, the oldest, was born May 16, 1884, graduated from the Attica High School in 1902 and received his degrees A. B. and LL. B. from the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan in 1907. He is now a successful lawyer at Attica. He married June 26, 1909, Miss Edna Glen Simison, who was born at Romney, Indiana. Their children are Esther Glen and Enid Gwendolin, twins, Addi Miriam, Doris Elizabeth and Edward Simison.

Edward Alonzo, the second child, was born January 1, 1887, and lost his life by drowning September 3, 1904, having graduated from the Attica High School the preceding spring. Lena Christine, the third child, was born April 21, 1891, and died the following day. The two younger children are Philip Thompson, born November 8, 1901, and Esther Alice, born July 23, 1904.

VIRGINIA CLAYPOOL MEREDITH (Mrs. Henry Clay Meredith) was born in Fayette County, Indiana, November 5, 1848, a daughter of Austin B. and Hannah (Petty) Claypool. She graduated at Glen-dale College in 1866, with the degree A. B.; and in 1870 was married to Henry Clay Meredith—a son of Gen. Sol. Meredith—who died in 1882. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Meredith took personal charge of his stock farm, in Wayne County, and devoted her attention to breeding

Shorthorn cattle and Southdown sheep, in which she has been notably successful.

Mrs. Meredith is widely known as a writer and lecturer on farm and home topics. She was professor of home economics at the University of Minnesota from 1897 to 1902; has engaged largely in Indiana Farm Institute work; and has contributed extensively to agricultural and stock journals. She was a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893; and in the same year was President of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs. She has been president of the Indiana Home Economics Association since 1913.

MAJOR HENRY W. JOHNSON, who for many years was actively identified with those interests which made Michigan City an important center of furniture manufacturing enterprise, was born in 1834 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was reared on a farm in Middlefield Township, Geauga County, Ohio, son of James E. and Emily B. (Burke) Johnson. His grandfather, Hugh Johnson, was a native of Virginia and moved to Ohio about 1802, being one of the first settlers in Geauga County, where he bought 600 acres of timbered land. He volunteered his service at the time of the War of 1812, and contracted fever and died soon after its close. His wife bore the maiden name of Jane Erskine. James E. Johnson, who was born on a farm near Charleston, West Virginia, in 1800, was one of six children, and in early life learned the trade of carpenter. For several years he was in the contracting and building business at Philadelphia, until his partner absconded with all the capital of the firm. He then returned to Ohio and took the management of the farm which he inherited, and later continued in business as a contractor and builder. He died at Cleveland at the age of seventy-four. His wife was a native of Philadelphia and died at the age of eighty-four. On her mother's side she was of Holland Dutch ancestry.

Henry W. Johnson was one of a family of eight children, and all the six sons except one served as Union soldiers. He was well educated and spent four years in what is now known as Hiram College in Ohio, of which James A. Garfield was at that

time president. He also taught school some six years, and on August 20, 1861, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company B, Forty-First Ohio Infantry, which was attached to the Nineteenth Brigade in the Army of Ohio, and later the Army of the Cumberland. In December, 1861, he was made regimental quartermaster with the rank of first lieutenant. In January, 1862, he was promoted to brigade quartermaster with the rank of captain of Company B, Forty-First Ohio Infantry. He took part in every battle of the Army of the Cumberland and was in all the Atlanta campaign with his brigade, 119 days under fire. He was brevetted major of volunteers by the United States War Department "for meritorious services in the Union Army," and was commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster United States Volunteers by the War Department and assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Third Division of the Fourth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland, with the full rank of major and deputy quartermaster United States Volunteers, having been mustered out of his regiment as captain of Company B. Toward the close of the war he was sent to Texas with his command, and in 1865 he was ordered to report to General Sheridan at New Orleans, who ordered him to report to General Wood at Vicksburg, Mississippi. He was then made custodian of the Federal and Confederate property in all the district of Northern Mississippi, and sold it at auction, having his headquarters at Jackson, the capital of the state. After making settlement of his accounts with the Government, he was mustered out of service in June, 1866, at Vicksburg. He was immediately commissioned as a lieutenant in the Eighth United States Regular Infantry and ordered to report to General Hooker, at Detroit, Michigan, where one battalion of his regiment was stationed. Across this commission as lieutenant was written by the secretary of war this statement: "This officer is to be commissioned with the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster in the Regular Army, at the first vacancy in that department."

After the war Major Johnson engaged in the business of manufacturing furniture at Columbus, Ohio, but in 1868 moved to Michigan City as a member of the firm of Ford & Johnson, out of which later de-

veloped the monumental enterprise known as the J. S. Ford-Johnson Company, chair manufacturers, of which Mr. Johnson for many years was vice president. He was also identified with several other local industries and banks.

January 1, 1867, at Columbus, Ohio, Major Johnson married Miss Annetta Ford, who was born in Geauga County, Ohio, daughter of Colonel Stephen A. and Eunice (Brooks) Ford. Major Johnson and wife reared six children: Emma, William, Edward, Helen, Margaret and Alice. All these children have the middle name of Ford. Major Johnson is an elder in the Presbyterian Church from the year 1871 to the present time, 1919. He was made a Master Mason in 1857, and has long been active in the Grand Army Post at Michigan City. At one time he was president of the Michigan City School Board.

JOSEPH E. NEFF. One of South Bend's able business men and public-spirited citizens, who has long been a prominent factor in the financial field, is Joseph E. Neff, secretary and treasurer of the Union Trust Company of this city. Mr. Neff is a native of Indiana and was born in Grant County, December 25, 1864. His parents were John and Mary Catherine (Bloomer) Neff.

It is interesting to trace the history of old American families which through sturdy qualities have become foundation stones in the citizenship of the country in which the forefathers sought an early home, and particularly is this the case when the line reaches, as does the Neffs, to ancient, freedom-loving Switzerland. It was from that country that the first Neff emigrant came to Virginia, and it was in Roanoke County, Virginia, that Samuel Neff, the grandfather of Joseph E. Neff, was born in 1792, his father in all probability having seen something of the Revolutionary war. Samuel Neff in early manhood moved to Champaign County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and died there about 1864, having always enjoyed the respect of his fellow citizens. His wife was a member of the Strickler family of Virginia.

John Neff, father of Joseph E. Neff, who is a well-known and much-esteemed resident of Marion, Grant County, Indiana,

was born on his father's farm in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1833. Following the discovery of gold in California, John Neff in 1849 accompanied the army of gold-seekers that crossed the plains to the Pacific, and spent six years with varying success in the far West. In 1861 he came to Grant County, Indiana, and here followed an agricultural life until his retirement some years ago. He was married in this county to Mary Catherine Bloomer, who was born in 1841, near Washington Courthouse, Fayette County, Ohio, and died on the home farm in Grant County, Indiana, in 1895. The following children were born to them: Joseph E., Frank B., who resides on the homestead in Grant County; Isaac E., who represents the publishing firm of Longmans, Green & Company, is a resident of Chicago; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Edward Ford, a manufacturer at Wabash, Indiana; Laura, who is the wife of Oren Simmons, a contractor, resides at Marion, Indiana, and the father of Mrs. Simmons makes his home with her; John P., who is a resident of New York City, is vice president of a large manufacturing plant making locomotive equipment; Clarence, who lives on the home farm, as also does his twin brother Lawrence.

Joseph E. Neff was primarily educated in the local schools in Grant County and later entered De Pauw University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of A. B., returning later to complete his course in law and receive the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. He has many happy memories of old college days and still preserves his membership in the Phi Delta Theta Greek letter fraternity. Mr. Neff came then to South Bend and for two years engaged in the practice of law in association with the late Hon. A. L. Brick, formerly member of Congress. Later he became interested in the insurance and loan business, and was thus identified until 1900, when in partnership with Charles Lindsay he assisted in the organization of the Citizens' Loan & Trust Company and until 1902 was manager of the insurance and real estate department of this corporation.

Mr. Neff then organized the American Trust Company and served as its secretary until 1907, when he was instrumental in the organization of the Union Trust Company, which opened for business

July 8, 1908, its resources at that time being \$70,848.90, and the growth of the business may be estimated by quoting from the bank statement issued November 20, 1917, when the resources had grown to \$1,241,759.90. The officers and directors of this banking company are as follows: Samuel M. Adler, president; Alonzo J. Hammond, vice president; E. A. Wills, vice president; J. E. Neff, secretary and treasurer; and E. L. Kelsey, assistant secretary. The directing board is made up of the herein named capitalists: L. J. Smith, E. A. Wills, J. E. Neff, P. K. Goetz, Samuel M. Adler, Alonzo J. Hammond, G. A. Parabaugh, Gus H. Grieger. The bank is housed in a fine structure on the corner of Michigan and Jefferson streets, which magnificent building was erected for the company between July, 1915, and July, 1916. It is the finest equipped structure in the city, constructed of granite, steel and marble, four stories in height, with permission to add eight more stories when deemed necessary.

Mr. Neff was married in 1896, at Remington, Indiana, to Miss Daisy Mikels, who died in 1899, survived by one son, Raymond Mikels, who is a senior in the Great Bend High School. In 1901 Mr. Neff was married to Miss Florence Young, who died in 1905.

In politics Mr. Neff is a democrat. He has always been a very active citizen, and during the three years that he served on the Board of Education he demonstrated not only his public spirit but the desirability of business and educated men being prevailed upon to accept such responsibility. During that time the present handsome high school building was erected and it does credit not only to the city but the state. Mr. Neff selected the appropriate classical quotations that serve as a part of the decorative scheme of the walls. In addition to his important business interests mentioned above, he is secretary and treasurer of the Union Trust Company, is a director in the Navarre Place Corporation, and is vice president of the Chapin State Bank, which he organized in 1912.

While Mr. Neff is essentially a business man, he possesses qualities that make him valued in public movements and on civic commissions, and welcome in the membership of fraternal and social organizations. He belongs to South Bend Lodge No. 294, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; South

Bend Lodge No. 235, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and to Crusade Lodge No. 14, Knight of Pythias. He was president of the somewhat celebrated Knife & Fork Club in 1916, and is one of the governors of the Indiana Club. Additionally he is a member of the Country, the University and the Rotary clubs. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD DANIELS. It is probable that there was never another member of the Indianapolis bar whose death caused wider and more sincere regret than that of Edward Daniels. Although the necessary antagonisms of the legal profession very frequently produced bitter personal feelings, he was so kindly and so considerate of the rights of others that even his opponents recognized his fairness and gave him their respect.

He was born November 11, 1854, in Greene County, Ohio, of English Dutch and Welsh ancestry. Both his father and grandfather were bridge builders and skilled in the allied branches of engineering. In 1855 his father came to Indiana as general superintendent of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, and continued in this position for three years. Early in 1861 his father, Joseph J. Daniels, was called to Parke County, Indiana, to build a bridge, and later in the year he brought his family to live in Rockville, where Edward Daniels received his early education in the common schools, thence entering Wabash College, from which he graduated with honors in 1875. At Wabash he formed a life-long friendship with Albert Baker of the class of 1874, a fellow Beta Theta Pi and a son of Governor Conrad Baker. Mr. Daniels remained at Wabash as an instructor in 1875-6, and in 1876-7 attended Columbia University Law School. He came to Indianapolis in the fall of 1877 and was admitted to the bar.

In October, 1877, Mr. Daniels became a clerk in the office of Baker, Hord & Hendricks. In 1881, he and Albert Baker formed a partnership and in 1883 they both became junior partners in the firm of Baker, Hord & Hendricks. After the death of the senior partners the firm became, in 1889, Baker and Daniels, and this partnership lasted throughout his life. He was appointed by the Hon. William A. Woods and John H. Baker, judges of the Circuit and District Courts, as a standing master

in chancery on the death of Mr. William P. Fishback in 1901, and held the office from that time until his death. He was a member of the American, Indiana and Indianapolis Bar Associations, the Columbia and University clubs, the Indianapolis Literary Club and the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis.

On May 25, 1887, he was married to Miss Virginia Johnston, daughter of William Wylie Johnston, one of the pioneer wholesale merchants of Indianapolis, and the descendant of a New Jersey Revolutionary soldier. Her mother, Mary Dulaney (Fitzhugh) Johnston, was a daughter of George Fitzhugh, who came to Madison, Indiana, in 1835, from Baltimore, but both he and his wife were of old Virginia families. Mr. Daniels left two sons, Wylie J. Daniels, secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company, and Joseph J. Daniels, of the law firm of Baker & Daniels, who served as a captain of the 327th Field Artillery in the American Expeditionary Forces.

Mr. Daniels always took a warm interest in Wabash College, of which he was made a trustee in 1896, serving continuously thereafter. He was also auditor of the Board, and was serving in this office at the time of his death, on June 11, 1918.

A man of fine literary taste and with a keen sense of humor, a discriminating reader, the owner of an exceptional private library, Mr. Daniels was a valued member and constant attendant of the Indianapolis Literary Club. He also served as its president in 1902-3. When he read a paper there was always a full attendance. In this connection it may be noted that his last literary work was aiding in the composition of the bar memorial to Vice President Fairbanks, whose death occurred on June 4, 1918.

In politics he was a Republican, and the first president of the Columbia Club. One of the early presidents of the Indianapolis Bar Association, he always upheld the standards of the profession, both ethical and legal. At the memorial meeting held after his sudden death, these words were spoken, "His investigation of the details of a case was careful and minute, but he never lost in the study of them his ability to see the case as a whole and comprehensively, or to make a proper application of the principles which should govern it. He stated the facts of a case

with such clearness and relevancy to the issues joined in it as to make his conclusions inevitable. His knowledge of the law was accompanied in the administration of it by a trained and educated conscience which never sacrificed the spirit of the law to the letter of it. Law was not for Edward Daniels merely an affair of statutes and reports. There was for him an inward compulsion to know more than was furnished by them,—not even principles alone, but the derivation of them and the reason for them, were necessary for his mental sustenance. The history and philosophy of the law beckoned him not in vain.”

RICHARD V. SIPE. Early in his legal career and experience it was the good fortune of Mr. Sipe to become associated with some of the eminent members of the Indiana bar. But while he acknowledges a great debt of gratitude to his many friends, Mr. Sipe is a successful lawyer on the basis of his individual qualifications and achievements, and has done much creditable work to earn his present enviable position in the Indianapolis legal fraternity.

Mr. Sipe was born February 25, 1883, in Fayette County Indiana, son of Richard W. and Sarah (Phillips) Sipe. His father, who was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, had a long and distinguished career. He was educated in public schools, in Hanover College, graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, and from the Indianapolis Medical College, and in 1864 took up the work of his profession in Fayette County, Indiana. He was always satisfied to render his service in a comparatively country community. But there was no more skillful physician and no one more successful in treating many obscure and difficult cases than Doctor Sipe. And his reputation extended over a much wider territory than is usual with a country doctor. He also had many fine social traits of character, enjoyed a host of friends, and they all gave him the respectful admiration due his many noble and generous characteristics. Professionally he would never discriminate between the rich and the poor, and in fact he did much work among poor people without a cent of compensation. He was a member of the republican party and was honored with a number of minor offices, such as township trustee and membership in the county

council. His long and laborious life full of good deeds came to a close in 1915. Of his seven children four are still living, Richard V. being the youngest of the family.

After attending public schools Richard V. Sipe entered Hanover College and graduated A. B. in the class of 1905. His early studies and experience in the law came largely through his work as secretary to Judge Monks, then one of the justices of the Indiana Supreme Court. He was Judge Monks' secretary two years, and for a period of two years was also law editor for the Bobbs-Merrill Company at Indianapolis. For another two years he served as an insurance adjuster. Mr. Sipe represented Marion County in the Indiana Legislature from 1916 to 1918, in May, 1918, was nominated as republican candidate for clerk of Marion County, and was elected to the latter office November 5, 1918. He has always been a staunch republican.

May 5, 1910, Mr. Sipe married Miss Grace Frazee. They have one daughter, Ruth, born May 6, 1913. Mrs. Sipe was educated in Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana. She is of old and patriotic American stock. Both her maternal and paternal ancestors fought in the struggle for independence.

CHARLES WASHINGTON MOORES. As a representative of an old and honored Indiana family, and of Revolutionary ancestry, Mr. Moores has shown an interest in state and national history which has made him widely known in those lines. He is first vice president of the Indiana Historical Society, and its representative on the Indiana Historical Commission, in which he serves as a member of the publication committee. His historical writings have been of material service in making the study of history popular in the public schools of the state.

His paternal great-grandfather, Henry Moores, of South Carolina, enlisted in the artillery of the Continental army, and served through the war, gaining the rank of first lieutenant. For his service as a Revolutionary soldier he was granted 1,000 acres of land in Madison County, Kentucky, and located on it, but after several years found the soil so poor that he returned to South Carolina. His son, Isaac

R. Moores, was born in Kentucky, and grew up on the frontier, removing about 1825 to Vermilion County, Illinois.

In the Black Hawk war in 1832 Isaac R. Moores was commissioned colonel in the Fourth Illinois Regiment, which was in the brigade in which Abraham Lincoln served as captain. Colonel Moores was postmaster at Danville, Illinois. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, where his qualities were recognized by his election to the First Constitutional Convention and later to the State Senate.

Charles Washington Moores, Sr., son of Col. Isaac Moores, was born in Vermilion County, Illinois, November 2, 1828. He graduated from Wabash College in 1852, and came to Indianapolis to teach in the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Later he associated with his brother-in-law, Col. Samuel Merrill, in a book store and publishing business, which has since developed into the Bobbs-Merrill Company. His health kept him out of the service in the Civil war until 1864, when he enlisted in the 132nd Indiana Infantry as a private. He soon fell a victim to the hardships of war, and died in the service a few weeks later at Stevenson, Alabama.

His wife, Julia Dumont Merrill, was a daughter of Samuel Merrill, known to all students of Indiana history. He was treasurer of state from 1824 to 1837, leaving that position to become president of the State Bank of Indiana, of which Hugh McCulloch was cashier. He was also president of the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, the first railroad in the state. As treasurer of state he supervised the removal of the State Treasury, State Library and the state archives from Corydon to Indianapolis, spending ten days in this progress of 125 miles through an almost trackless wilderness.

The present Charles Washington Moores was born at Indianapolis February 15, 1862. He graduated from Wabash College in 1882, and received from his alma mater his Master's degree in 1885, and the degree of Litt. D. in 1912. He graduated from Central Law School, Indianapolis, in 1883, and entered on the practice of his profession. He has lectured continuously in the Indiana Law School since 1896 on Contracts, Sales and Constitutional Law. Since 1888 he has served as United States commissioner. At present he is a member of

the firm of Pickens, Moores, Davidson & Pickens. On October 5, 1896, he married Miss Elizabeth Nichols, of Philadelphia.

A family trait of Mr. Moores is his interest in education. He served as a member of the Indianapolis School Board from 1900 to 1909, being vice-president 1903-8, and president 1908-9. He was a director of Butler College from 1903 to 1909, a director of the Indianapolis Art Institute in 1909 and in 1918; and in 1914 was president of the Indianapolis Bar Association. He is a member of the Indiana and American Bar Associations, the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Chi fraternities, and the Indianapolis University Club, Indianapolis Literary Club and other local organizations.

The first venture of Mr. Moores in legal literature was as joint author, with William F. Elliott, of a work on Indiana Criminal Law, published in 1893. He has contributed to the first and second editions of the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, and to various law journals and other magazines. His historical publications include "Caleb Mills and the Indiana School System," published in 1905, in Vol. three of the Indiana Historical Society's Publications; the Year Book of the Sons of the American Revolution of 1897 and 1908; a Life of Abraham Lincoln for Boys and Girls, published in 1909; a Story of Christopher Columbus, published in 1912; a book of Lincoln Selections, published in 1913; and a History of Indiana, published in 1916.

WILLIAM M. WHITE, who served with credit two terms in the State Senate from Montgomery County, has a record both as a public official and as a private citizen which distinguishes him as one of the broad and thoughtful public men in the state today:

He was born at Kokomo, Indiana, January 31, 1863. His father, Henry A. White, was for three years a hard fighting soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, and at all times the family has been distinguished for its patriotism and high moral convictions. Senator White was a small boy when his parents moved to Montgomery County, and he grew up there on a farm. His early education in the country schools was supplemented by further training when he himself became



RUSSELL ADAMS GILMORE



WALLACE LEWIS GILMORE



ALLAN EDWARD GILMORE

a teacher. From 1889 to 1893 he was a court reporter under Judge E. C. Snyder. In 1894 he was nominated on the republican ticket for county auditor, and by reelection in 1898 served two terms, those eight years being significant of thorough efficiency in the management of this highly important county office. During the second term he had brought the office to such a point of systematic management that he was able to leave the routine to competent deputies and he utilized the time thus made available by attending Wabash College, from which he graduated in 1903.

Mr. White was nominated for State Senator on the republican ticket in 1910, and was elected to represent the counties of Montgomery and Parke. He was reelected in 1914, and when the state was redistricted in 1915 his district came to be the counties of Montgomery and Putnam. Senator White was always aligned with the progressive thought and action of the Legislature during his membership. He gave stalwart support to the three most significant pieces of legislation in recent years, those concerned with the problems of prohibition, woman suffrage, and the constitutional convention. The act providing for a constitutional convention it will be recalled was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. For many years Mr. White has had extensive business interests at Crawfordsville. He is a member of all the Masonic bodies in that city, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1892 he married Miss Mattie Detchon. Mr. and Mrs. White have one son, Russell D., born at Crawfordsville February 22, 1899. In this son Mr. White has concentrated his affection and pride. Russell graduated from the Crawfordsville High School in the class of 1916 and soon afterwards entered Wabash College. On March 30, 1917, as soon as he was eighteen years of age, and before America had formally declared war against Germany, he enlisted in the nation's service. He served as supply sergeant in the Headquarters Company, one hundred and fifty second Infantry, and as such sailed for France in October, 1918.

WILLIAM G. GILMORE, of Michigan City, is one of the oldest engineers in the serv-

ice of the Michigan Central Railway Company, has been a railroad man forty years, and his record has been as efficient and honorable as it has been long.

Mr. Gilmore was born at London, Ontario, Canada. His father, William Gilmore, a native of Newcastle on the Tyne, England, learned the trade of cabinet maker as a youth, and after coming to America engaged in the furniture business at London, Ontario. During his last years he had as active associates in the business his sons John and Thomas. He spent his last days with a daughter at Ingersoll, Canada, where he died at the age of eighty-five. By his first marriage he had three sons and two daughters, the sons being named John, Thomas and Robert. He married for his second wife Elizabeth Carmichael, a native of Scotland. Her first husband was Mr. Adams, and by that marriage she had a son and daughter, the son being named John. William Gilmore and his second wife had one son.

William G. Gilmore was only seven years old when his mother died, and he soon afterward went to Detroit to live with his half-brother, John Adams. There he attended public schools, and later the family moved from Detroit to Marshall, Michigan, where Mr. Adams became prominent in business and public affairs, serving at one time as mayor of Marshall. He operated a foundry, and it was in that foundry that William Gilmore served his first apprenticeship. At the age of twenty years he went to work for the Michigan Central Railroad Company as a fireman, with headquarters at Kalamazoo. In 1876 he moved his home to Jackson, and in 1879 was promoted to engineer. Since then his service has been continuous in that capacity. In 1880 he established a home in Michigan City and at the present time has a passenger train run between Kalamazoo and Chicago. He is one of the most highly respected members of Lake Michigan No. 300 of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

In 1883 Mr. Gilmore married Mary J. Dawson, a native of Michigan City and daughter of William J. and Mary (McKee) Dawson. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore have four children: Carrie Frances, Wallace Lewis, Russell Adams and Allan Edward. Carrie is the wife of Lyman Ohming and has a daughter, Marjorie Gilmore. The son

Wallace Lewis is a private in the National Army stationed at Waco, Texas. Russell A. has a rank of lieutenant in the Medical Corps and at this writing is still with his command in France. Allen E. was member of an officers' training school at Chicago when the armistice was signed. Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore are active members of Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman.

ALEXIS COQUILLARD. To Alexis Coquillard belongs the distinction of establishing the first American home within the limits of St. Joseph County, and he is regarded as the founder of South Bend. He was born in Detroit, September 28, 1795. During the war of 1812 he served the American cause, and after the war he became a fur trader, later becoming associated with the John Jacob Astor's American Fur Company, and in 1823 established a trading post on the St. Joseph River. Subsequently he built a log store and residence near what is now North Michigan Street.

In 1824 Mr. Coquillard married Frances C. Comparet, and he brought his wife to this home from Fort Wayne. His nephew and namesake established the Coquillard Wagon Works in 1865 and directed it through its prosperous growth. During his life he was numbered among South Bend's most prominent men.

IRA M. HOLMES. The twenty years since he was admitted to the bar have furnished ample time and opportunity in which Ira M. Holmes has definitely gained a prestige that ranks him as one of the leading lawyers of Indianapolis. Some who have had an opportunity of observing and judging his legal clientage say that he has the largest law practice and is the busiest lawyer in the state.

Mr. Holmes comes of a family of lawyers, two of his brothers being prominent members of the Indianapolis bar, and their father had climbed to a successful position in the same profession before his early death.

This branch of the Holmes family was established in Massachusetts from England in colonial days. Later they moved to New York. From that portion of the east Squire W. Holmes, great-grandfather of Ira Holmes, came out and founded the family in western Indiana, in Vigo County.

The grandfather, Arba W. Holmes, a native of New York State, was for many years a substantial farmer in Vigo County.

It was on the Vigo County homestead that Squire W. Holmes father of the three Indianapolis lawyers, was born. He never possessed rugged physical health and his hard service as a soldier in the Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry made further inroads upon his strength. He acquired a good education, and after the war established himself in law practice at Pendleton in Madison County, Indiana. He was engaged in practice there until his death on November 29, 1878, at the age of thirty-five. He married Olive M. Parsons, who in 1880 brought her three sons, William A., Harry W. and Ira M., to Indianapolis.

Ira M. Holmes was born at Pendleton, Indiana, December 20, 1876, and was only two years of age when his father died. He grew up at Indianapolis, attended public schools, graduated from high school in 1895, and in 1898 received his degree LL. B. from the Indiana Law School. Admitted to the bar the same year, he at once launched into a practice which has been growing every successive year. One important stage of his experience was his service as deputy prosecuting attorney of Marion County in 1903. The law has been his jealous mistress at all times, and his devotion to its interests has kept him out of politics and has brought him his present success and high standing in the profession.

Mr. Holmes is a republican, is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Improved Order of Red Men, Knights of Pythias and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorrassan. He and his wife are members of the Third Christian church of Indianapolis. In 1902 he married Miss Josephine Satterthwaite, daughter of Mertillis Satterthwaite, of Medicine Hat, Canada.

WILL H. WADE was appointed chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee for the State of Indiana for the First, Second and Third Liberty Loan issues, and in the Fourth and Victory issues was Federal Reserve Director of sales for Indiana.

The State of Indiana has made a wonderful record in all Liberty Loan drives, due to a thorough organization which was perfected in various counties in the State

under the direction of Mr. Wade, who devoted over three-fourths of his time, without pay, to Liberty Loan work during the duration of the war. The success of Liberty Loan was only possible by the splendid co-operation of the patriotic and loyal Liberty Loan Chairmen and their workers in inspiring the people to save and purchase Liberty Loan Bonds.

Another honor that came to Mr. Wade was his appointment as a member of the Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers Association, regarded as one of the highest distinctions that can be paid to an Investment Banker. Mr. Wade has recently been elected First Vice-president of the Fletcher American Company, which Company takes over the Bond Department and Foreign Department of the Fletcher American National Bank. This Company has the largest capital of any company in the Middle West engaged in Investment Bonds. These facts may be left to speak for themselves as an introduction to Mr. Wade's career. He is one of the younger men of Indiana who has attained distinctive position in the State.

He was born at LaGrange, Indiana, April 19, 1878. His father, Rev. Cyrus U. Wade, also a native of LaGrange, has exemplified much of the financial ability which has been inherited by his son. However, his chief work as financier is in the raising of money for the Methodist church, and in that field he has no superior in the Middle West. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the endowment funds of the church and DePauw University through his efforts.

Will H. Wade graduated from high school in 1897 at Bluffton, Indiana. He at once entered DePauw University at Greencastle, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1901. From college he entered the employ of E. M. Campbell & Company, Municipal Bond House, as a bond salesman. His ability in that field leaves nothing to be desired. In 1909 he was invited to become Manager of the Bond Department of the Fletcher National Bank at Indianapolis, and when that bank was reorganized as the Fletcher American National Bank he was put in charge of the Bond Department, and in the spring of 1919 associated himself as First Vice-president of the Fletcher American Company.

Mr. Wade is a member of all the lead-

ing clubs of Indianapolis. He is a Blue Lodge Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1903 he married Elma L. Patton, of Rush County, Indiana, daughter of Samuel R. and Mary E. (Humes) Patton, of that county. Mrs. Wade graduated from DePauw University with the class of 1902. They have three children, Robert Cyrus, Will H. Jr., and Ruth E.

Mr. Wade is a member of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLARENCE VANCE SHIELDS, a successful LaPorte attorney, came to Indiana to study law at Valparaiso, and his early life and experience were spent in the far northwest, where his father and grandfather were pioneers of Oregon.

Mr. Shields himself is a native of Oregon, born at Creswell in Lane County. His father, Zachariah Walter Shields, was born at Cottage Grove in the same county November 28, 1854. The grandfather, William Shields, was born in Kentucky in 1799. The great-grandfather was of Irish ancestry, a native of Virginia, and early took the name and fortunes of his family across the mountains into Kentucky. William Shields had much of the spirit and enterprise of his ancestors. As a young man he made several removals, living in Tennessee, for a time in Putnam County, Indiana later went to Illinois, from there to the territory of Iowa, and in 1851 set out for Oregon, which was then the mecca for many settlers from the middle west. All of these journeys were made in pioneer style. From Kentucky he went to Illinois by team and wagon, and set out for Oregon with a party that journeyed up the Missouri River as far as the junction of the Missouri and Platte rivers. Thence they followed a wagon train crossing the plains and mountains and journeying through an unchartered wilderness filled with Indians, buffalo, deer and other wild denizens. After several months of travel he reached Oregon and settled near the present site of Cottage Grove, near Lane County. He secured land there, and was a stock raiser until his death August 19, 1895, at the advanced age of ninety-six. His third wife was Juda Barbee, a native of Tennessee. They were married in Putnam County, Indiana. She was the grandmother of the LaPorte lawyer.

Zachariah W. Shields as a youth learned

the trade of carpenter. He followed it at Cottage Grove, and in 1876 went to California, where he married Lydia Ludy. Her father, Adam Ludy, was a native of Maryland of Holland ancestry. In 1882 Zachariah W. Shields returned to Oregon, but in the following year went to the territory of Washington, buying a tract of land near what is now Harrington in Lincoln County. He was a farmer and stock raiser there until 1892, when on account of poor health he returned to Cottage Grove and died there December 9, 1893. His widow survived him until 1898. They were the parents of five children: Darius D., Clarence Vance, Robert Currin, Roy Franklin and Alice.

Clarence Vance Shields spent his early life in the localities above named, partly in Oregon, partly in California and partly in Washington. As his father was an invalid for several years all the children had to take their share of responsibility in keeping the home, and his early training was therefore one of strict industry and good habits. He made the best of his opportunity to acquire an education. He attended some of the pioneer schools of Washington territory, and among them the Davenport High School. He also attended school at Cottage Grove, Oregon. At the age of eighteen he began clerking in the office of the county auditor at Davenport, Washington. A year later he went into the treasurer's office, and in 1903 he became a prospector and miner, a vocation he followed six years, and a very interesting occupation which took him into all the well known mining localities of Montana, Oregon, Idaho, Arizona and Mexico.

Mr. Shields came east in 1909 to enter the law department of Valparaiso University. He graduated LL. B. June 26, 1911, and was at that time admitted to practice in the Federal Courts and in the Circuit Courts of the LaPorte and Porter Circuit and the Supreme and Appellate Courts of Indiana. A few days after graduating he opened his law office at LaPorte, and has since built up a very satisfactory general practice. He is also deputy prosecutor for his district.

At Chicago, November 3, 1913, Mr. Shields married Miss Harriet Swanson. She was born in Royalton, Minnesota, and her father, Albert W. Swanson, was a

native of the same state and of Norwegian ancestry. Some years ago he moved to El Centro, California, where for several years he published a newspaper and was mayor of the city and is still living there and serving as probation officer. Albert W. Swanson married Effie Harriet Burk, a native of Wisconsin and of Holland ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have two children: Marian and Currin Herbert. Mr. Shields is a Baptist and his wife a member of the Episcopal church. He is one of the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association at LaPorte and is also active in Red Cross work.

ORLO H. GABLE started his business career ten or twelve years ago in a minor capacity, and has made such progress that he is now the responsible man at Richmond with the W. H. Hood Company, one of the larger wholesale grocery houses of the state. Mr. Gable is manager and buyer, also a stockholder and director of the company. There is another branch of the company at Portland, Indiana, and the house does a business all over the eastern part of the state.

Mr. Gable was born January 4, 1886, son of Nathaniel H. and Serilda Jane (Clyne) Gable. His father was born in Ashland County, Ohio, and the grandfather was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock and moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania. Nathaniel Gable came to Indiana and located in Randolph County and later was a merchant at Portland.

Orlo H. Gable attended the public schools at Portland, being in high school for a short time and finished his education in commercial college at Huntington, Muncie and Marion. He graduated from the Marion Normal College in 1908, and in July of that year went to work as a bill clerk and stenographer for the W. H. Hood Company at Portland. In 1911 he had advanced so far in experience as to do a little buying for the company, and was gradually given increasing responsibilities in that line until in May, 1914, he was sent to Union City, Indiana, as manager and buyer of the branch house. When the Richmond branch was started in July, 1916, he was put in charge, and has kept the business growing rapidly even in the face of war conditions. The company owns a three

and a half story building at Richmond, 240 by 100 feet, and has from forty-five to fifty employees.

Mr. Gable, who is unmarried, is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias at Portland, is a member of the Richmond Rotary Club, attends the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a republican.

HARRY LAND has for thirty years or more been identified with one of the largest industrial establishments of Richmond, Wayne Works, a foundry and machinery manufacturing concern. Mr. Land is treasurer and superintendent of this large concern, which in normal times employs about five hundred men.

Mr. Land was born in Richmond March 10, 1867, son of Horatio N. and Emeline (Gaar) Land. He is of English ancestry. His grandfather, John Land, was born in Nottingham, England, and coming to America in early life located at Coopers-town, New York, where he conducted a cotton factory. Horatio N. Land was the oldest of eight children. He was born in Cooperstown, New York, June 14, 1832, and in 1852 came to Richmond, Indiana, and entered the service of A. Gaar & Company. That is one of the oldest establishments in eastern Indiana for the manufacture of machinery, especially agricultural implements. Horatio N. Land later became a stockholder in the concern, and for many years served as superintendent and a director. In June, 1854 he married Emeline Gaar, daughter of Jonas Gaar. There were four children: Alma, Frank, Harry and Charles. Horatio N. Land died in 1893.

Harry Land acquired his early education in the public schools of Richmond, attended high school, and in 1888 received his degree Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University. Immediately on his return to Richmond he entered the Wayne Works as assistant superintendent, and after four years was appointed superintendent. When the business was incorporated he was made treasurer of the company and is also a stockholder and director.

In 1891 he married Miss Almyra Whelan, daughter of John and Almyra Whelan, of Richmond. Their one son is Robert N.

Land, who graduated Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering from Purdue University in 1913, and is now associated with his father in the Wayne Works. He married Mary Iliff, of Richmond, and they have one child, Robert Johnson, born in 1918.

Mr. Harry Land is a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity and is a Mason and Knight Templar and also a member of the Elks.

BENJAMIN BATES JOHNSON of Richmond, has been a figure in state politics for many years. He is a veteran newspaper man and publisher and has been a resident of Richmond for over a quarter of a century. He is now president and manager of the Independent Ice and Fuel Company, which was incorporated January 3, 1918.

Mr. Johnson was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 2, 1852, son of Jesse and Martha (Butler) Johnson. He is of English and Welsh ancestry. Two Johnson brothers came from England and were early settlers in southeastern Virginia. Mr. Johnson's grandfather served as a soldier in the War of 1812. Benjamin B. Johnson is the fifth in a family of nine children. His brother James D. established the Kokomo Trust Company, and died as its president seven years later. Another brother, John B., was Dean of the Engineering Department of the University of Wisconsin, and his text books on engineering are standard, especially "Frame Structures" and "Materials of Construction." Another brother, Joseph D., was a prominent lawyer of Kokomo, and still another, Albert L., is a civil engineer in Buffalo, and was the patentee of the Johnson Corrugated Bar for concrete re-enforcement.

Benjamin Bates Johnson secured a public school education at Kokomo, Indiana, and when only fifteen years of age was in charge of a news stand in front of the post-office. In 1871 Postmaster Freeman appointed him deputy postmaster, and he filled that office three and a half years. For six years he was bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Kokomo. In 1877 he was appointed journal clerk of the House of Representatives at Indianapolis. The first important interview he had as a newspaper man was in behalf of the Kokomo Tribune, which he afterward owned, ob-

taining a story from Governor J. S. Williams on some special legislation. For a time Mr. Johnson was in the mortgage loan business and later bought the business and let his brother run it. From 1878 to 1882 he was deputy treasurer of Howard county, and in 1882 was elected county treasurer and filled the office two years.

In 1884 he bought a half interest in the Kokomo Tribune, one of the oldest republican papers in that section of the state. Fourteen months later he acquired the entire ownership, publishing it three years in all. He sold out to Kauts & McMonigal. After a brief retirement to recuperate his health Mr. Johnson moved to Richmond, in 1891, and with Charles F. Crowder acquired the Evening Item. He was its editor and responsible manager for eight years. In the meantime, in 1893, he acquired Mr. Crowder's interest, and in 1895 sold that interest to John W. Barnes. In 1898 he sold out his remaining interest in the paper to J. Bennett Gordon, and then for one year was retired on account of ill health. During this time he did editorial work on the Indianapolis Press.

Mr. Johnson in 1899 established the Independent Ice and Fuel Company at Richmond, and conducted the business as its sole proprietor until 1918, when he incorporated it and has since been president and manager. His plant has a capacity for thirty-five tons of ice daily, and the company also does a large retail business in coal.

In 1875 Mr. Johnson married Clara C. Albaugh, daughter of Aaron Albaugh, of Kokomo. They have two children living. Their daughter Edna was a teacher of Latin in Earlham College for several years. The son Fred Bates Johnson is an Indianapolis lawyer and when he resigned in December, 1918, was a major in the judge advocate general's office in Washington. He married Priscilla Wagner, daughter of Professor Frank C. Wagner, of the Rose Polytechnic Institute of Terre Haute. They have one child, Priscilla Bates.

Mr. B. B. Johnson was from 1913 to 1917 secretary to Governor Ralston. He was formerly a republican, but has acted with the democratic party since 1900. From 1906 to 1910 he served as a member

of the Board of Public Works of Richmond. He is perhaps best known throughout Indiana as a vigorous writer and thinker on public affairs.

NANNIE E. GREENE MCWILLIAMS, one of the most prominent Indiana women among the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was regent of the Indiana Society of that order in 1914-15. She is directly descended from two notable figures of Revolutionary days, the illustrious Gen. Nathaniel Greene, whose fighting record as a leader of colonial forces is given on the pages of every American history text book, and also of Judge Philip Greene, a less well known but very prominent figure of the same period.

Mrs. McWilliams is prominent in woman's club life of Anderson and the state, and is a member of the Anderson Franchise League. She has always interested herself quietly and influentially in behalf of woman suffrage, though she has never been a militant of that movement.

She was born on a farm in Washington County near Marietta, Ohio, a daughter of William E. and Martha Brooks (Greene) Decker, her Revolutionary ancestry coming through her mother's family. Her father was born in Ohio in 1828 and spent an active life both as a farmer and in the operations of the oil fields. He drilled one of the first wells in Washington County, Ohio, and brought in some of the most productive wells both of oil and gas in Southeastern Ohio. In 1890 he moved to Indiana and was one of the men early engaged in the oil industry in Madison County. He died at Anderson in 1903. His wife, who died in 1898, was a daughter of Rev. Philip Greene.

Mrs. McWilliams was two years of age when her parents moved from the farm to the City of Marietta, Ohio, and most of her education was acquired in the public schools there. Later she studied under some of the best masters of painting and music in the City of Chicago, and is a woman of many cultured tastes and of great proficiency not only in the arts but in practical business affairs. In 1903 she married Dr. Oscar E. McWilliams of Anderson. Their one child, Samuel W., was born in 1905.

Mrs. McWilliams possesses what is probably one of the most complete private li-



Mrs Annie E. Williams

braries in Anderson. She has surrounded herself with books and other objects of artistic interest, and has not only associated with the best minds of all the ages but has acquired a deep knowledge of literature and of many branches of learning. Many of her fine lines of poetry have been published in the newspapers of Anderson and Indianapolis, and some of them also find a permanent place in the *Indiana Book of the Poets*. The practical side of her nature is exemplified in the success she has made in running a drug business at Anderson. On August 29, 1912, she bought a store at Meridian and 13th streets, and has made this a thoroughly profitable business and has proved her resourcefulness in running a store in which there is the greatest competition. She is interested in everything of a patriotic nature, and she was one of the leaders in selling Liberty Bonds in Anderson. Mrs. McWilliams is a member of the Methodist Church but is now an interested student of Christian Science.

JOHN HARRIS BAKER for a number of years a United States district judge, was born in Parma Township, Monroe County, New York, in 1832. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and from that year until 1892 was in practice at Goshen. Judge Harris was a member of the Indiana Senate in 1862, a member of the Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth Congresses, 1875-1881, and in 1892 was made a United States district judge, district of Indiana.

Judge Harris married Harriet Defrees.

LEWIS EDWIN STANLEY is active head of one of the largest plumbing and electrical contracting firms in Eastern Indiana, the Stanley Plumbing & Electric Company, of which he is president, treasurer, manager and majority stockholder. This business has its headquarters at 910 Main Street in Richmond.

Mr. Stanley has made vigorous use of his time and opportunities during a comparatively brief career. He was born on a farm in Union County, Indiana, December 19, 1885, son of Lewis and Anna (McFatrige) Stanley. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father had a 160-acre farm in Union County, and died there in 1887. His mother is now living at Brownsville, in Union County.

Lewis E. Stanley was one of eight children, seven of whom are living. He attended country schools near the old farm during winter and also had two years in the public schools of Dunlapville in his native county. For two seasons he was a student in the Vories Business College. Aside from work he did on the farm his first practical business experience was as bookkeeper, cashier and stenographer with the Indiana Bottle Company at Shirley in Hancock County. He remained there two years and was then elected secretary of the company, but soon afterward went with the Woodbury Glass Company at Winchester, Indiana. On account of ill health he left this concern, and spent a period recuperating on the home farm. He also had the selling agency for the Studebaker car in Liberty, Union County.

In 1911 the Craighead Plumbing and Electric Company of Richmond employed Mr. Stanley to audit and take general charge of the finances of the business. He installed an entirely new system of bookkeeping, cut out all the dead wood in the business management, and did much to reorganize the entire concern. After two years, in July, 1913, he bought the interests of Mr. Craighead and later incorporated the business under its present title. He has an organization of expert men, employing in normal seasons thirty-five workmen, and handles many of the largest contracts for electrical, heating and plumbing installations. Some of the larger contracts have been for installation work in the courthouse at Newcastle, the high school at Liberty, the Carrington Hotel at Liberty, the Dickinson Trust Company Building at Richmond, the Richmond County Club, the Eagles Building and others.

In 1905 Mr. Stanley married Miss Elizabeth A. Templeton of Union County, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Templeton. Her father is now serving his second term as county clerk of Union County. Mr. Stanley is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Liberty, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Richmond, and also belongs to the Travelers' Protective Association.

W. CLIFFORD PIEHL is proprietor of the Piehl Auto-Electric Company of Richmond. Mr. Piehl is a concert violinist by

profession, but has been as much interested in electricity as in music, and found both a congenial and profitable field in his present organization.

He was born at Richmond July 16, 1881, son of William F. and Anna (Temme) Piehl. He is of Alsatian French ancestry. His grandfather, Frederick Piehl, came from Alsace to America when young and settled in Richmond.

W. Clifford Piehl, whose father is secretary of the Richmond Loan and Savings Association, acquired a grammar and high school education at Richmond, and studied violin under Hugh McGibbeny at Indianapolis. As a concert violinist he did work in St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago, but after six years gave up that profession and returning to Richmond became treasurer and one of the organizers of the E. A. Feltman Company, wholesale and retail tobacco merchants. He was with that concern three years. As an amateur he had experimented in practical electricity whenever the opportunity presented, and in July, 1918, he turned his experience and knowledge to good account by establishing a battery service and sales station and has made a great success of his business. He also has the agency for the Johnstone automobile tires and has an unlimited territory for the Vesta Storage Battery of Chicago.

In 1912 Mr. Piehl married Miss Myrtle C. E. Grott, daughter of Miles E. and Emily (Hewitt) Grott, of St. Charles, Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Piehl have an adopted child. Mr. W. C. Piehl is a republican, and in 1917 was candidate on the independent ticket for city clerk. He is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, the Royal Arch Chapter and is a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

EDWARD LEROY COOPER, a Richmond merchant, has gone through a long and varied experience in mercantile lines, and by hard work and reliance upon his own resources has achieved a commendable success. He is sole proprietor of the Cooper Grocery at 1027 Main Street, and for the past eight years that establishment has purveyed provisions not only to many of the first families in Richmond but to a large country trade.

Mr. Cooper was born at Ogden in Henry County, Indiana, in 1860, son of Silas T.

and Sarah (Barrett) Cooper. He is of English and Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Coopers were early settlers in Washington County, Pennsylvania, and furnished many merchants and professional men. The Barrett family have been chiefly agriculturists. Edward LeRoy Cooper was educated in the public schools of Richmond and at Centerville Academy. In 1876, when he was sixteen years old, he was taken into the employ of William B. Hinshaw, a local grocery merchant, and for three years did the work of errand boy at two dollars and a half a week. His services were then secured by another grocery firm for \$3 a week. For sixteen years he was a sales clerk with W. F. Hiatt and Brothers, one of the old-established grocery houses of Henry County. He was next city salesman for Zeller & Company, cracker bakers at Richmond. After that he was salesman for the Van D. Brown grocery house, and for eight years was in partnership with F. A. Brown under the name of the Beehive Grocery Company. When this firm lost its lease and was temporarily out of business for thirty days Mr. Cooper started an establishment of his own at his present location in 1911. He has various other interests in the business field at Richmond.

Mr. Cooper married in 1884 Miss Lou Emma DeGroot, daughter of Amzi and Mary (Mikesell) DeGroot, of Eaton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper adopted one child, Lou DeGroot, who died in 1901. Mr. Cooper is a republican, a member of the National Union and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN P. EMSLIE is a native of Scotland, learned the marble and granite cutter's trade as a youth, and for many years has been identified with the stone business in this country. He is proprietor of the oldest and largest establishment of its kind at Richmond, manufacturing monuments, mausoleums and artistic cemetery memorials.

He was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, February 2, 1868, son of Alexander and Eliza (Patterson) Emslie. He attended the public schools and then learned the trade of stonecutter at Aberdeen, Scotland. Leaving there at the age of twenty, he came to America and located at the great granite center of Barre, Vermont.

He was there for seventeen years, most of the time as a granite cutter, and later was an independent operator in the granite business. He sold out and went to Pleasantville, New Jersey, and for eight years was superintendent of the O. J. Hammell Company, granite manufacturers. Then with a partner he conducted a granite monumental business at St. John's, Michigan, for four years, and from there came to Richmond, buying the oldest established monument business in Wayne County, that conducted for so many years by A. H. Marlatt on South Tenth Street. Mr. Emslie has used his practical experience to build up this business in many ways. He manufactures and has the organization for the installation of mausoleums and monuments of all kinds and does a business over a territory twenty-five or thirty miles in a radius around Richmond.

Mr. Emslie married in 1899 Miss Minnie B. Riley, daughter of Thomas S. and Anna (Catlin) Riley, of Barre, Vermont. They have one son, William R., born in 1901. Mr. Emslie acquired American citizenship at Montpelier, Vermont, in 1897. He votes as a republican, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, is a Mason, belongs to Mount Sinai Shrine at Montpelier, Vermont, and is also a member of the Order of Scottish Clans.

RALPH PALMER WHISLER is a prominent business man and contractor at Richmond, his business being locally known as "Whisler, the Roof Man." He is a contractor for composition roofing and has the local agency for asphalt roofings.

Mr. Whisler was born at Marion, Grant County, Indiana, September 14, 1873. The Whislens are one of the oldest and most prominent families of Grant County. There have been five successive generations of the family there. The Whislens originated in Holland and came to Indiana from Pennsylvania. Jacob Whisler kept what was known as the Whisler House at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a noted hotel and landmark on one of the principal thoroughfares of the Keystone state. In 1838 he came to Grant County with his family, making the journey with wagon and team. This Jacob Whisler was born in 1776 and died in 1863. His son, Jacob, Jr., was

born in 1817 and for many years was a cabinet maker. He was the first democrat elected to any office in Grant County, being chosen county treasurer in 1854. He died in 1873.

The next generation was represented by Leroy M. Whisler, who was born at Marion, October 23, 1844. He married Matilda M. McKinney. Leroy M. Whisler conducted a successful hardware and tin business and was a leading merchant of Marion until he retired in 1900.

Ralph Palmer Whisler is a son of Leroy M. Whisler. He attended the grammar and high school at Marion, and took a commercial course in the Marion Normal College. He then went with his father and learned the sheet metal trade, and remained at Marion until 1907, when he sold his interests and moved to Richmond, opening a store on Main Street. Here he made a specialty of selling and installing composition roofing. Five years later he moved to his present location at 1029 Main Street.

Mr. Whisler married in 1895 Miss Miriam Hiatt, daughter of Dr. John A. and Fanny (Goldthwaite) Hiatt, of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Marion. They have two children: Ralph Leroy, born in 1897, and Fannie, who was born in December, 1900, and died in July, 1913. The son Ralph is a dentist by profession, and on May 8, 1917, was enrolled in the dental corps of the American Army and was stationed at Fort Crook, Nebraska. Mr. Whisler is an independent voter and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Richmond.

HARRY WESLEY CHENOWETH. It is difficult to conceive of more enterprise emanating from the brain and energy of one man than is credited to Harry Wesley Chenoweth, a young man of phenomenal vigor and ambition, who is one of the prominent citizens of Richmond.

Mr. Chenoweth is proprietor of the Chenoweth Auto Company of Richmond. For a number of the years he has done an extensive business in automobiles and accessories. He is agent in Wayne County for the Buick car, and has a territory comprising seven counties as sales agent for the G. M. C. trucks. He also represents the International Harvester Company.

He has two of the largest garages in Richmond and a complete repair plant and service station.

He was born at Glen Karn in Darke County, Ohio, in 1887, son of W. A. and Rosa (Thomas) Chenoweth. He is of Welsh ancestry. His great-great-grandfather John Wesley Chenoweth came from Wales and settled in Maryland. The grandfather, John Wesley Chenoweth, located in Darke County, Ohio, eighty years ago and is still living there.

Mr. Chenoweth secured a grammar school and high school education. His first business experience was with the Diamond Fire Brick Company at Canyon City, Colorado. After that he worked for his father in the general store at Glen Karn, known as the W. A. Chenoweth & Sons. He drove a grocery wagon for the store through the country.

In 1910 Mr. Chenoweth married Mary Smith, daughter of Thomas A. and Jennie (Reid) Smith, of Whitewater, Wayne County. They have two children, Harriet Le Jeune, born July 9, 1917, and Harry Wesley, born October 20, 1918.

For the last eight or ten years Mr. Chenoweth has been identified with a variety of enterprises at his old home town of Glen Karn and at Richmond. He first engaged in the automobile industry by establishing a used-car business. His success the first year enabled him to branch out. During the second year he had the agency for the Marathon car, also for the Wayne car and the Westcott and Crescent cars. Moving from Glen Karn to New Paris, Ohio, he took the Hudson car agency for Preble County and also the Ford agency. He made a remarkable success while at New Paris, and received the prize for selling the largest number of Hudson cars. In 1915 he was assigned the Buick agency for Preble County. About that time he moved his business to Richmond and became agent in Wayne County for the Milburn Electric Company. He continued these agencies until 1917. In that year he built at his present location, 1107 Main Street, a large plant and service station, a fire-proof brick and steel building, and has since been largely specializing in the sale of the Buick cars. The first year he sold 100 Buick cars, and the second 200 Buicks. The largest rebate check from the Buick Company ever issued

in the State of Indiana was given to Mr. Chenoweth. As an addition to their present business they are equipping a two-story annex, 50 by 175 feet, for the purpose of conducting a modern electric garage, also a truck garage 40 by 175. All three garages will be in the square. Mr. Chenoweth has numerous interests in different corporations throughout this state and Ohio.

Mr. Chenoweth is also a successful farmer. In 1910 he bought 100 acres, and took in his brother as a partner. They later bought 110 acres near Richmond. The first farm was sold at \$150 an acre and recently they sold the second farm. They have bought a third farm of 150 acres. They have also acquired the \$25,000 stock of goods at Glen Karn, Ohio, formerly conducted as the W. A. Chenoweth & Sons. For several years Mr. Chenoweth was also a dealer in livestock at Glen Karn. Recently he has promoted a measure to bring Glen Karn and Richmond, separated by a distance of fifteen miles, into close touch. He is a republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic Order and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN WILLIAM JOHNSON. It is not necessary to go back even thirty or forty years to find plenty of men in Kokomo who knew John William Johnson as a plain, hard working and capable mechanic. Mr. Johnson still remains a plain, unpretentious, democratic citizen, but out of his sheer force of character and energy he has created business interests that give him a position among the leading industrial executives of Indiana. Having worked happily among the lowliest this "magnetic wonder" as he has been termed, mingles with as great an ease among the highest. His geniality and his eloquent oratory have won for him many friends from all classes. His good-will and kindness show that his predominating characteristic is making others happy.

His father, John Johnson, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to America in the late '50s. He was a farmer in Ireland. For several years he lived in New York City, and in 1864, at Stonington, Connecticut, he married Anna Egan. She was born in King's County, Ireland, in 1840. Her death occurred at Kokomo August 17, 1889. John Johnson died at



John Johnson

Memphis, Tennessee, August 19, 1910, at the age of eighty. He had lived in Kokomo from 1867 until a few years previous to his death. The seven children born to them were Sarah, Matilda, John William, Theresa, Walter, Albert and Carrie.

John William Johnson was the third of the children born at Kokomo, his birth occurring December 22, 1869. He attended the parochial and public schools of the town, including high school, and at an early age went to work to learn the machinist and moulding trade. When only nineteen years old he was foreman in the foundry department of Ford and Donnelly, and continued in the employ of that Kokomo firm for twenty years. Later he became superintendent and manager, and spent the greater part of his wage working career with those people. Fifteen years ago he left their employ and engaged in the manufacture of automobile accessories and plumber's specialties, also brass and aluminum castings. With scarcely any capital, few workmen, and less machinery, it is little short of miraculous the way Mr. Johnson built up the great Kokomo Brass Works, founders and finishers, with an annual business output of \$3,000,000. Perhaps, because it was spontaneous and sincere, the most heartfelt praise Mr. Johnson appreciates was the song of thanksgiving sung by his contented employes after one of his heart-to-heart talks with them.

Mr. Johnson is treasurer and manager of the company and business, Mr. Charles T. Byrne is president and secretary, and James F. Ryan is vice president.

While this is his chief business concern, it is only one of many large enterprises in which he is a stockholder and director. These enterprises at Kokomo which have felt the influence of his energy and direction are the Kokomo Brass Works, Byrne Kingston & Company, Kokomo Electric Company, Hoosier Iron Works, Kokomo Steel & Wire Works, Haynes Auto Company, Kokomo Rubber Works, Globe Stove & Range Company, Conran & McNeal Company, Liberty Press Metal Company, Kokomo Lithographing Company and the Sedan Body Company.

Mr. Johnson is a loyal democrat, is a Catholic and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Elks at Kokomo. August 13, 1894, he married Nellie C. Krebsner, of Huron, Ohio. To their mar-

riage were born four children: Agatha, deceased, Lenore, Paul and Karl. Lenore is now a student in St. Mary's College at South Bend, Indiana, Paul is a student of Notre Dame University and Karl attends the St. Francis Academy at Kokomo.

JAMES OLIVER was born in Liddisdale, Scotland, August 28, 1823, and was twelve years of age when he came with his parents to America. After one year in New York the family located in Mishawaka, Indiana, and in 1855 James Oliver established his home in South Bend. In 1855 he also engaged in the foundry business, and it was in that foundry that he laid the foundation of his future greatness. In 1861, with others, he incorporated the South Bend Iron Works, which afterward developed into the famous Oliver Chilled Plow Works.

The name of James Oliver stands out preeminently as an inventor and the discoverer of the chilled plow process.

O. DALE BOWERS is a young man of wide experience in the field of applied electricity, and is now one of the independent business men of Richmond, being vice president and manager of the Central Auto Station, Incorporated.

He was born in Darke County, Ohio, on a farm, in 1890, son of Charles and Susan (Shields) Bowers. He is of German and English ancestry. He acquired his early education in the public schools of Darke County and spent one year in the Arcanum High School. For six years he was working for his father as a building contractor at Arcanum. Having a special liking for mechanics, and particularly electricity, he went into a local garage at Arcanum and worked four years learning the business. He was for a time manager of the Arcanum Garage. Mr. Bowers came to Richmond in 1908, and was repair man in the garage of S. W. Bricker two years. He then leased a building and conducted the City Garage and a general repair shop for one year, having Robert Smith as a partner. Selling out, Mr. Bowers became electric service man for the Bartola Musical Instrument Company, a pipe organ concern. He was with them eight months, and then with S. W. Bricker began selling automobile accessories and doing electrical work.

After this business was sold Mr. Bowers became shop foreman for Spangler and Jones, and in October, 1917, became a stockholder and manager of the new corporation.

He is a democrat in politics and a member of the United Brethren Church. In 1912 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Schell, of Greenville, Ohio. They have one son, Richard, born in 1913.

PETER HUSSON ranks as the oldest and veteran baker of Richmond, having first established a business of that kind in that city in 1877. He is now in the general wholesale and retail grocery and baking business, and for all his long and varied experience is still active.

He was born February 29, 1852, in Alsace, son of Nicholas and Katherine (Mugher) Husson. His early life was spent in scenes that have become especially familiar to Americans in the last year or two on account of the great war. He was three years old when his mother died. His father was an Alsatian farmer. He remained at home to the age of fifteen, and then went to live with his maternal grandfather and for two years served an apprenticeship without wages to a French baker. As a journeyman baker he traveled and worked at many points in Eastern France, including Luneville, Nancy, Bar le Duc, and was in that general region when the Franco-Prussian war was fought in 1870-71. He was employed at a place only two miles from the scene of the great battle of Gravelotte and was a witness to that decisive battle of the war. When the war closed and Germany took Alsace he had to spend some time in a German camp. Not long afterward his grandfather gave him and his brother Philip money enough to pay their passage to America. He left Alsace and went through Belgium to Hull, England, thence to Liverpool, and reached America at Quebec. He spent one year in Montreal, where his brother Philip lived the rest of his life. For three months he worked at his trade in Cincinnati, spent one winter in New Orleans, one year at Memphis, then for six months was back in Cincinnati, and for three years was in Montreal.

Coming to Richmond, Indiana, in 1877 he went to work at his trade for Frank McClelland, whose store was on Main

Street between Eighth and Ninth. He remained with this establishment when it was sold to Dr. Henry Davis, and he was in partnership with the Doctor's son, Everett, under the name Davis & Husson. After one year he bought out his partner and conducted a prosperous business there for eight years. He then sold out to Smith & Wittaker, after which he traveled for a time in Colorado. On returning to Richmond Mr. Husson bought a grocery store on Ninth and Main streets, and added a bakery. He gave up that business to become supply contractor for the Pennsylvania Company dining car service and was engaged in that business for seventeen years, finding it very profitable. He then bought his present location at Thirteenth Street and built the \$25,000 Husson Block, where he is in business today as a general grocer and baker. He owns several other parcels of property in Richmond.

In 1880 Mr. Husson married Mary Anna Landwehr, daughter of Frederick and Mary Landwehr, of Richmond. They have two children, Ralph is married and lives in Boston. Opal Catherine is the wife of Russell Gaar and has two children. Mr. Husson is a republican in politics, a member of the Knights of Pythias and is affiliated with the First Presbyterian Church.

HARRY H. TUBESING is a printer by trade and for many years was connected with printing and publishing houses in Indiana, but is now in business for himself as proprietor of the Gates Half Sole Tire Company at Richmond.

He was born in Richmond, September 21, 1888, son of William H. and Ellen (Erk) Tubesing. His parents came from Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, located in Richmond, and were the parents of six children, Harry being the youngest.

The latter was educated in parochial schools and took a night course in the Richmond Business College. He learned the printing trade with the Nicholson Printing Company and by means of a three months' general course in the Winona Technical School at Indianapolis. He was an apprentice with the Nicholson Company and later a journeyman one year, and became an expert linotype operator. For ten years he was foreman of

the Ballinger Press, and put in six months as makeup man with the Richmond Palladium.

On March 15, 1918, Mr. Tubesing secured the agency for all of Wayne County for the Gates Half Sole Tire Company, and has developed a large business in repairing and vulcanizing work and the applying of half sole tires.

In 1912 Mr. Tubesing married Clara M. Duning, daughter of William H. Duning, of Richmond. They have two children: Robert William, born in 1913, and Wilma Ellen, born in 1916. Mr. Tubesing is an independent voter and a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

EDMUND F. ISERMAN, sales manager of the McConaha Company, dealers in automobiles, pianos and farming implements at Richmond, is one of the most resourceful of the younger business men of that city, and few men of his years have had a wider range of successful experience.

He was born at Richmond in 1885, son of Henry F. and Albina (Schumacher) Iserman. His father was born in Hanover, Germany, and came to America at the age of eighteen. Since then he has been a resident of Richmond, and for many years a successful merchant. Edmund F. Iserman attended the grammar and high schools of Richmond and also took a six months' course in the Richmond Business College. His first regular position was in the collection department of the Star Piano Company. Later he went into the Star factory and learned all the mechanical details of piano manufacture. From 1909 to 1913 he was manager of the Connersville and Muncie piano stores of this house. Following that for a year and a half he was floor salesman with Steinway & Son at Dayton, Ohio, and then joined his father at Richmond and established the Iserman Veneered Door Company, of which he was vice president and general manager. After a year the business was sold and in 1915 Mr. Iserman joined the McConaha Company as salesman and manager of the sales department. This firm has local agencies for the Hudson, Studebaker, Ezzex, Dort and Elgin cars, Federal trucks and the Hyder farm tractors. Mr. Iserman is a stockholder in the Simplex Tool Company, and also owns fifty acres of farming land in Wayne

County. He is unmarried, is a republican, and is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge.

DWIGHT SMITH is a native Indianan, but spent a large part of his earlier career in Ohio, until he was made manager of the Richmond branch of the C. D. Kenny Company, wholesale tea, coffee and sugar merchants of Baltimore, with numerous branches throughout the Middle West.

Mr. Smith was born at Marion, Indiana, June 19, 1892. He received his early education in the schools of Dayton, Ohio, and first went to work there in the invention department of the National Cash Register Company. After six months he took employment with the R. Marsh Company of Dayton, and for three years clerked in grocery stores of that city. He first joined the C. D. Kenny Company at Dayton in 1914, having an inside position for two years. On resigning he became a salesman with the Dayton Friction Toy Works of Dayton, in New York City, later going to Philadelphia for the same company. Then, in 1915, he returned to the Kenny Company at Dayton, and was given a position on the road selling their goods in Ohio three years. In November, 1918, he was placed as manager of the Richmond branch. This is one of the larger wholesale houses of the Middle West, and has an immense trade in both Ohio and Indiana.

In 1913 Mr. Smith married Alice May Morgenroth, daughter of Henry Morgenroth, of Dayton. They have one daughter, Dortha, born in 1914. Mr. Smith is a republican in politics and a member of the Quaker Church.

PHILLIP BATTISTA MERCURIO. From the standpoint of his personal experience Phillip Mercurio believes that the surest route to commercial success is through continuous application of hard work, with constant study of opportunities and circumstances, and with a constant effort to take advantage of accumulating experience. Mr. Mercurio is active head of B. Mercurio & Company, wholesale fruits and vegetables at Richmond, a large and successful enterprise of thirty years' standing.

Mr. Mercurio was born at Termine in Sicily, Southern Italy, in May, 1878, son

of Battista and Catherine (Colatta) Mercurio. When Phillip was eight years old he came alone to America, joining his father who had already located in St. Louis. While in St. Louis he attended the parochial schools until he was ten years of age, at which time, in 1888, the family moved to Richmond, Indiana. He had only six months of schooling after moving to Richmond, and since the age of twelve has been hard at work and more than making his own way. He was employed by his father in selling fruits and vegetables at the store on South Fifth Street, and in 1902 went into partnership under the name B. Mercurio & Son. His father retired from business in 1912, and since then Mr. Mercurio and his brother-in-law, Anthony Mercurio, have comprised the firm. They are wholesale dealers in fruits and vegetables, and have a trade territory covering a radius of twenty-five miles around Richmond, and maintain an auto truck delivery service for the benefit of their town and outlying customers. Mr. Mercurio is also a stockholder in the Automobile League and in the Burdick Tire Company of Noblesville.

In 1902 Mr. Mercurio married Ida Pupura, daughter of Vincent and Dora D'Blasi, of Cincinnati. They have three children: Baptist John, born in 1903; Vincent Joseph, born in 1905, and Charles Salvador, born in 1907.

Mr. Mercurio is a republican, a member of the Knights of Columbus, and is affiliated with St. Mary's Catholic Church. For all the close attention he has given to his business he has always been one of the public spirited citizens of Richmond and keenly interested in local affairs.

MARY CONNER HAIMBAUGH is a member of one of the historical families of America and of Indiana. Her great-grandfather, Richard Conner, was a native of Ireland, who came to Maryland at an early day, and at the close of Lord Dunmore's war located at Pittsburgh. He joined the Moravian Church, and come in touch with the Indians with whom the Moravian missionaries were working, marrying Margaret Boyer, who had been held in captivity by the Shawnees since childhood. Their eldest son, Henry, was born in Pennsylvania.

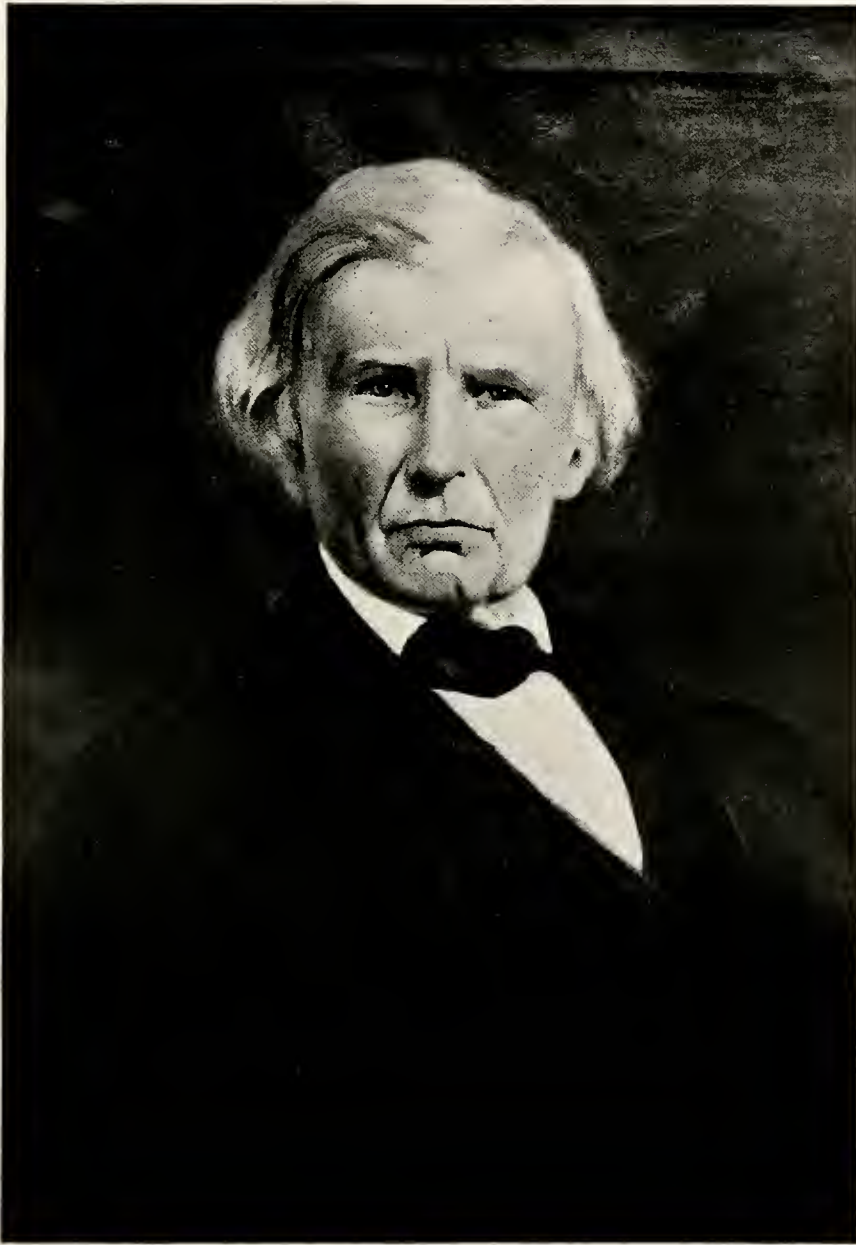
Prior to 1770 he located on the extreme

frontier, in what is now Coshocton County, Ohio, at a place known as C. M. Connerstown, where his sons John William and James were born. While here he served under Colonel Daniel Morgan, with the Virginia Volunteers, in 1777 and 1778. At the massacre of the Moravian Indians in 1781 the Conner family and a part of the Indians escaped, and these with the missionaries Zeisberger, Jungman, Edwards and Jung, were summoned to Detroit by Colonel DePeyster, and were established in a colony on the Clinton river near Mount Clemens.

In the flight the children became separated from their parents and from each other, except that William, who was some six years old, kept his baby brother John with him, and these two were captured by the Indians and held for more than ten years, when they were found, through the efforts of their father and the Moravian missionaries, and reunited with the family.

When about twenty-five years of age William entered the employment at Saginaw of a French trader whom he had met while with the Indians. In 1800 he made an exploring trip through Central Indiana, and in 1802 he established a trading post at Conner's Prairie, about four miles below Noblesville, on White river. He married Mekinges, the daughter of a Delaware chief, and became very influential with the tribe. He was in charge of the friendly Delawares who accompanied General Harrison in the Tippecanoe campaign, and served as interpreter and aid to General Harrison, while nominally a member of Colonel Paul's regiment. He and his brother John, who had located on the Whitewater, and who is commemorated by the Town of Connersville, acted as guides for Colonel Campbell in his expedition against the Mississinewa towns. He was also at the battle of the Thames, and was sent with several Indians to identify the body of Tecumseh, and he lived and died in the faith that Tecumseh was not killed by Colonel Richard M. Johnson.

At the treaty of St. Mary's in 1818, the Delawares reserved a section of land for William Conner at Conner's Prairie, which was afterwards patented to him. When the Delawares moved west, his wife insisted on going with her people to Indian Territory, where she died soon afterward.



William Conner

Their half-breed children, and their descendants—the Conners and members of the Bullet and Adams families with whom they intermarried—have been among the most prominent and influential of the Delaware tribe.

When central Indiana was opened for settlement William Conner became a citizen of much prominence. In 1823 he and Josiah Polk laid out the Town of Noblesville, dedicating to the new town every other lot, the public square, and \$10,000 in money. He engaged in business at Indianapolis soon after its settlement with Alfred Harrison, the firm erecting the first business house built at the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and Washington streets. Later he was associated in business at Indianapolis with A. W. Russell. At the legislative session of 1829-30 he represented the counties of Henry, Madison, Hancock and Hamilton. In 1831-2 he represented the counties of Boone and Hamilton, together with the territory north of the Miami Reservation. He died in 1855 and was buried near the site of his old trading house at Conner's Prairie.

After the death of his Indian wife William Conner married Elizabeth Chapman, a stepdaughter of John Finch, one of the early settlers of Hamilton County. To them, on April 10, 1825, was born a son Richard J. Conner, the father of Mrs. Haimbaugh. Richard attended school at Noblesville and the County Seminary at Indianapolis. He engaged in mercantile business at Noblesville, later at Indianapolis, Cincinnati and New York City, and again at Indianapolis. From 1883 to 1887 he served as deputy state treasurer under John J. Cooper, and from 1887 to 1889 as clerk of the southern prison at Jeffersonville. He then acquired an interest in the Miami County Sentinel, of which he was one of the editors at the time of his death July 24, 1895.

Richard J. Conner was married three times. His second wife, Louise (Vandegrift) Finch, was the widow of Hamden Green Finch, and came from an old Philadelphia family. Her parents were among the early settlers of Indianapolis, where she grew up, attending Miss Axtell's school, and was baptized by Henry Ward Beecher. She married Mr. Conner in 1858, and a year later their daughter Mary, the subject of this sketch was born. She had

one sister, who died young, but her step-brother, Theodore Julian Finch, was as a brother to her. Theodore J. Finch was for forty years with the Valvoline Oil Company, for which he made six trips around the world. He organized its business on the Pacific slope and was manager of the coast headquarters of the company at the time of his death in 1916.

In 1889 Mary Conner married Frank Haimbaugh, editor of the Miami County Sentinel at Peru, Indiana. He was born near Columbus, Ohio, January 1, 1861. They resided at Peru until 1899, when they removed to Colorado on account of Mr. Haimbaugh's death. Mr. Haimbaugh was engaged in the newspaper business at Denver until 1906, after which he became supervising engineer of the French Irrigation Company, of French, New Mexico. He died February 26, 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Haimbaugh were born three children: Louise V., who married Walter L. Cutts; Richard C.; and Ruth, who married George P. Willey. After Mr. Haimbaugh's death Mrs. Haimbaugh remained at Denver until 1914, when she removed to Los Angeles and now resides at Long Beach.

As to her family connections it remains to be added that her father's first wife was Mary Alexander, whom he married in 1849. They had one daughter, Cora, who married Terrell Pattison, and to them were born four daughters: Gertrude, who married Clarence Miller, congressman from Minnesota; George, who married Doctor Knefler; Florence, who married to E. D. Vincent; and Louise, unmarried. Richard J. Conner's third wife, whom he married in 1875, was Livinia Conner, to whom was born one son, Charles Eichler Conner. He married Osa Beck in 1897, and they have two daughters—Elizabeth, married to Bruce Burgess, and Catherine, unmarried.

WALLACE H. DODGE more than a quarter of a century ago founded at Mishawaka, Indiana, what has since become the Dodge Manufacturing Company, and he was long prominently identified with the business interests of Mishawaka and St. Joseph County.

Mr. Dodge was also one of Mishawaka's native sons, born July 10, 1848. In 1881 he established what is now the Dodge

Manufacturing Company, and to that corporation gave his time and abilities until his useful life was ended.

He married Hattie E. Vesey, who was born and reared in Michigan.

WILLIAM H. DUNING is a business man of over thirty years standing in Richmond, and during all that time has furnished an expert service in varied mechanical lines. He is a locksmith, a dealer and expert repair man of adding machines, typewriters, bicycles and general line of sundries.

He was born at Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, in 1860, a son of Herman and Marie (Myer) Duning. He had the customary common school education and learned his trade at Osnabruck. At the age of twenty-two, after having served his regular time in the army, he came to America, landing at Baltimore and reached Richmond, Indiana, in 1883. His first work here was with a street scraping gang, but the opportunity soon presented itself for him to go work in a local machine shop, where he remained until 1888. During that time he was constantly learning and studying American methods, and he then exerted his initiative and used his experience to establish a little business for himself. He put in his first stock in a side room on South Ninth Street, and was in that location five years. He then moved across the street to 17 South Ninth Street, and was there nine years. His next location was at 1027 Main Street, where he remained ten years, and he has been in his present headquarters, No. 43 North Eight Street for nine years, making thirty-one years altogether. Mr. Duning's normal trade territory covers a radius of sixteen miles around Richmond.

In 1887 he married Miss Louisa Hase-meier, daughter of Eberhardt and Johanna (Placke) Hasemeier, of Richmond. They have four children: Walter Eberhardt, born in 1888; Raymond Henry, born in 1890; Willard Christian, born in 1893; and Marie Johanna, born in 1895. The son Willard enlisted in the army March 7, 1918, and after a brief period of preparation at Columbus Barracks spent the greater part of the year until December 20, 1918, as a member of the First Artillery at Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

Mr. Duning is a republican in politics

and a member of the German Lutheran Church, and served that church as deacon.

CHARLES EVERETT ZUTTERMEISTER began his independent business career as a retail fruit dealer at Richmond, and has since developed an extensive wholesale fruit and vegetable concern, with connections all over eastern Indiana.

He was born at Richmond, Indiana, December 25, 1884, son of James M. and Ida May (Ogborn) Zuttermeister. His grandparents on his father's side came from Germany, first locating in Maryland. His mother's parents are of English extraction and settled in Ohio on their arrival in the country. Charles E. Zuttermeister attended the public schools of Richmond, taking one term in high school. For a short time he was employed in a grocery store, and not long afterward, at the age of fifteen, established a small retail fruit and produce business at 724 North Tenth Street. He was there several years with his business growing and prospering, and was located at 156 Fort Wayne Avenue five years, and for the past seven years has been at his present location, 191 Fort Wayne Avenue. He now handles goods only wholesale, and supplies fruits, vegetables and cheese to local dealers over a country fifty miles in a radius around Richmond.

Mr. Zuttermeister married at Richmond July 10, 1910, Miss Chloe Wagner, daughter of George Henry and Alice M. (Allen) Wagner. They have two adopted children, a son twelve years old and a daughter seventeen. Mr. Zuttermeister is a republican, a member of the Presbyterian church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Travelers Protective Association and the Illinois Commercial Men's Association.

CHARLES HENRY SUDHOFF is one of the veteran merchants and business men of Richmond, and for a quarter of a century has been in business for himself as a retail grocery merchant. The firm is now Sudhoff & Son.

He was born in Richmond January 19, 1857, son of Garrett and Elizabeth (Weber) Sudhoff. His father came from Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, and settled at Richmond, where he reared his family. Charles H. was the third among the children and

had the advantages of the local parochial schools to the age of fifteen. He spent one year on a farm, and gained his early knowledge of the grocery business in the employ of I. R. Howard & Company, wholesale grocery merchants. He was with that firm thirteen years, beginning as a porter, and subsequently filling the position of shipping clerk and finally city salesman. Then for five years he was salesman for the wholesale firm of Shroyer & Gaar.

In the meantime, having accumulated a little capital and having a thorough knowledge of the business in all details, he established in 1890 his first store, at 187 Fort Wayne Avenue. The next year he moved to his present location No. 183 on the same thoroughfare, and has been in business there ever since his being looked upon as an old and reliable store, patronized both by the city and country trade. He owns the building and considerable other real estate interests.

In 1883 Mr. Sudhoff married Caroline Kluter, daughter of Henry Kluter, of Richmond. Their only son is Howard H., now in business with his father. Howard married in 1906 Edna Nieman, daughter of Richard and Louise (Ransick) Nieman. They have two children: Robert Richard, born in 1907, and Edna Jane, born in 1916.

Mr. Sudhoff, the elder, is a member of the First English Lutheran Church.

ORA MONGER left the farm on which he was reared about twenty years ago, had a varied commercial training and experience, was a merchant at Richmond for several years, and later turned all his capital and enterprise to the development of a transfer and storage business, which has been developed to a point where its slogan "Across the State" is exceedingly appropriate.

Mr. Monger was born at Sharonville, Ohio, in 1870, son of William C. and Eliza (Munday) Monger. He is of German and Irish ancestry. When he was three years old the family moved to a farm in Fayette County, Indiana, and Mr. Monger received his early education in the Jackson school house near Centerville. At the age of fifteen he began regular farm labor at home, and had many other responsibilities of the farm until 1896, when his father died. He and his brother Forrest then bought a grocery and general store at Web-

ster, Indiana, and they were successfully in business there for twelve years. Mr. Monger came to Richmond in 1907, and for two years was bookkeeper for a firm of coal merchants, and spent one year in a similar capacity with a plumbing firm. He then engaged in business for himself for two years as proprietor of a grocery and meat market, but left that in 1912 to develop his transfer business. This is now the largest concern of its kind in Wayne County and he has a large fleet of trucks and other facilities, so that it is literally true that his service extends across the state.

In 1899 he married Miss Martha B. Smith, daughter of Yates Smith of Stillwater, Oklahoma. They have three children: Howard Smith, born in 1900; Omer J., born in 1902; and Helen Vivian, born in 1908. Mr. Monger is a democrat in politics, is a member of the Christian Church and is affiliated with the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges at Richmond, and also the Modern Woodmen of America. His success has been well earned, and he has depended upon himself and the work that he could do as a means of advancement.

EVERETT RICHARD MCCONAHA is one of the younger business men of Richmond, and is a stockholder and director and general manager of The Garage Department the McConaha Company, one of the leading local dealers in automobile and automobile accessories.

He was born near Centerville in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1887, son of Walter and Elizabeth (Smelser) McConaha. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The family has long been prominent in Wayne County. Everett R. McConaha received his early education in the country schools and also the Centerville High School, from which he graduated in 1905. He spent one term in the Richmond Business College and for five years was bookkeeper in his father's business. In August, 1914, he became general manager of his present business, which offers a widely appreciative service all over Wayne County.

In 1915 Mr. McConaha married Miss Maude Becher, daughter of P. V. and Myrta (Spitler) Becher, of Richmond. They have one daughter, Joan Elizabeth, born in 1917. Mr. McConaha is a republican, is affiliated with the Benevolent and

Protective Order of Elks and a member of the Rotary Club and the Travelers Protective Association.

EUGENE KRAMER QUIGG had sixteen months of service with the American Red Cross in France, and immediately on his return to his old home town of Richmond resumed touch with civilian business affairs, and is general manager, stockholder and director in the Richmond Baking Company.

He was born at Richmond and is a son of William H. and Laura (Kramer) Quigg. The Richmond Baking Company was established by his father in 1902, and is now the largest wholesale biscuit and cracker bakery in eastern Indiana. The company is incorporated for \$75,000 and has a hundred employes. William H. Quigg died November 9, 1918.

The Quigg family is of English Quaker stock and has been in America since 1740. They first settled in South Carolina, and came to the vicinity of Richmond in 1850. Eugene K. Quigg is one of the eighth generation of the family in this country.

He was educated at Richmond, graduating from the high school in 1914. The following two years he spent in Earlham College, specializing in economics, and in 1916 entered the University of Wisconsin. He left the university in June, 1917, as a volunteer under the auspices of the Friends Service Committee. On reaching France he was assigned to the American Red Cross Relief Department. He was on duty for sixteen months at hospitals and other points close to the front, and had the experience of several German bombardments. One of his special duties was to establish a factory for the manufacture of certain hospital supplies. He also had charge of the administration of a hospital for two months.

Mr. Quigg is an independent in politics, is a member of the Rotary Club, the Commercial Club and the Travelers Protective Association and is active in the Friends Church. He returned to America on December 9, 1918, on the French Liner, Chicago.

JAMES W. NOEL has practiced law at Indianapolis over twenty years. He has always commanded his share of professional business, but the work which makes

his name of more than ordinary significance has been rather a "public practice" than "private practice." Mr. Noel would probably repudiate the title of "reformer" though his fearless and vigorous work at different times has made him a useful instrument in effecting many important reforms, especially in connection with the public business of the state. He has been a factor in a number of movements by which the efficiency, competence and honesty of democratic institutions have been improved.

His first public service outside the practice of law was in 1898, when he was elected a representative from Marion County in the Legislature. He served one term. One of the purposes for which he sought election to the Legislature was to assist in the election of Albert J. Beveridge to the United States Senate. During the time he was identified with several bills for the reorganization of different institutions of Indianapolis, among them being author of a measure under which the franchise was granted to the Indianapolis Street Railway Company. He has been given credit especially for those features of the bill which safeguard and protect the rights of the city in the franchise.

In 1903 he was employed to conduct a public investigation of the affairs of the City of Indianapolis. The result of this investigation was the overthrow of the administration at the subsequent election. In 1905 Indiana's governor appointed him one of the three members of a commission to investigate state affairs and particularly the condition of Indiana insurance companies. That was a time when the insurance business all over the nation was under fire, and Mr. Noel's work in Indiana supplemented and followed closely along the lines of the investigation undertaken under the leadership of Charles E. Hughes in New York. Mr. Noel gave the greater part of one year to this investigation, as a result of which the auditor of state, the secretary of state and the adjutant general were removed from office and hundreds of thousands of dollars were recovered to the state treasury. Mr. Noel wrote for the committee a report on insurance conditions in Indiana, which was regarded as one of the most complete and searching in its analysis among the many similar reports that came out about the same time. Following



James W. Noel.

its publication Mr. Noel was employed by the auditor of state to make a public investigation of the State Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis. All of this is a matter of public history, but it may be recalled that the president and vice president of the company resigned, and the governing board was completely reorganized.

Under the direction of the Merchants Association of Indianapolis Mr. Noel directed in 1908 an investigation of the affairs of Marion County. This was also followed by the indictment and trial of several officials and the recovery of a large sum of public money. An even more important result was effected when at the suggestion of Mr. Noel the Merchants Association and other commercial bodies in the state united in a demand for the passage of a law providing for uniform accounting and an annual audit of all public offices in Indiana. The Legislature passed such a bill in 1909, largely as formulated and revised by Mr. Noel.

Work of this kind requires more than a keen insight into human motives and highly trained knowledge of business technique. It demands determination which cannot be swayed by general clamor and a complete personal fearlessness. It was the possession of these qualities and the enviable record which he had made in Indiana which doubtless influenced the United States Attorney General in 1912 to select Mr. Noel as assistant United States district attorney to prosecute the famous "Dynamiters Case" in Indianapolis. The details of that trial, growing out of the blowing up of the Los Angeles Times Building and more than one hundred dynamite explosions throughout the country, are still fresh in the public memory. It was not an ordinary criminal case involving spectacular personal features, but its issues involved some of the fundamental elements in law and order, and as a trial of that kind perhaps none ever excelled it in point of general interest. A case that belonged in the same general category and perhaps more dramatic was the prosecution in Los Angeles in 1915 of M. A. Schmidt for murder in connection with the Times explosion. In that year Mr. Noel was employed by the State of California to take charge of the prosecution, which resulted in conviction and life sentence.

James W. Noel was born at Melmore, Seneca County, Ohio, November 24, 1867, son of William P. and Caroline (Graves) Noel. Well authenticated records trace the Noel ancestry back to the time of William the Conqueror of England. The family came to Virginia along with the Cavaliers. Mr. Noel's great-grandfather Loftus Noel, moved from Virginia to Lexington Kentucky, being one of the pioneers of the middle west. Albert Noel, the grandfather of the Indianapolis lawyer, moved from Kentucky to Ohio, and was a pioneer at Alexandria in that state. He married a descendant of the De Vilbiss family of French Huguenot stock resident in America from the time of the seventeenth century. William P. Noel, a son of their union, was born in Ohio and married there Miss Caroline Graves of Puritan ancestry. William P. Noel was a soldier in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry from the first call for troops to the end of the war. In 1880 he moved to Indiana, locating on a farm in Pulaski County, near Star City. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James W. Noel, the oldest of eight children, grew up in the environment of a farm and completed his early education in the schools of Star City. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in Pulaski County, and altogether was a teacher for about six years, the earnings from this profession enabling him to reach the real goal of his ambition, the law. In 1889 he entered Purdue University at Lafayette, and completed the regular four years course in two and a half years, graduating Bachelor of Science in 1892. While in university he was manager of the football and baseball teams, editor of the college paper and biennials and also class orator and active in the literary societies and in the Sigma Nu fraternity. For two years after graduating he was secretary of Purdue University.

Mr. Noel entered the law office of Byron K. Elliott at Indianapolis in 1894, and at the same time carried on his studies in the Indiana Law School, graduating LL. B. in 1895. Since that year he has been active in practice at Indianapolis and early gained a reputation as a keen and resourceful trial lawyer and one who went to the bottom of every case he undertook. Mr. Noel has studied many subjects not usually found

within the repertoire of a lawyer, and is esteemed as one of the most versatile intellects of the Indianapolis bar. In 1909 Mr. Noel was on the program of the International Tax Association, of which he is a member, reading before that body at Louisville a paper on "Taxation of Insurance."

Politically he is a republican, member of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church and of numerous civic and social organizations.

In 1895 he married Miss Cornelia Horton Humphrey of Patriot, Indiana. She was a graduate of Wesleyan College. Their happy companionship was terminated by her death, of typhoid fever, eleven weeks after their marriage. June 29, 1899, Mr. Noel married Miss Anne Madison Sloan, of Indianapolis. She was born and reared in Cincinnati, where her father, John O. Sloan was a business man. Through her mother she is a collateral connection of President James Madison and of Chief Justice John Marshall. Mrs. Noel is a graduate of the Wesleyan Female College of Cincinnati.

JOHN COMLY BIRDSSELL, president of the Birdsell Manufacturing Company of South Bend until his death July 13, 1894, was born in Westchester County, New York, March 31, 1815. He was descended from a Quaker family, and began life's activities as a farmer. In 1864 he came from New York to Indiana and established his factory in South Bend. The company was incorporated in 1870, with his sons as officers and stockholders. Mr. Birdsell was one of South Bend's public spirited and influential citizens. He was a republican and later a prohibitionist, was a regular attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years affiliated with the Masonic order.

Mr. Birdsell married Miss Harriet Lunt, and they were the parents of five children.

JOHN M. BOWEN is one of the younger men engaged in business affairs at Richmond and is manager of the Sample Shoe Store at 610 Main Street.

He was born at Carlos in Randolph County, Indiana, July 1, 1895, son of Charles E. and Josie (Nelson) Bowen. The Bowens are an old English family, and on October 14, 1914, as a family they celebrated the centennial anniversary of

their residence in America. They first established homes in Maryland, and Mr. Bowen's great-great-grand father was a pioneer in Randolph County, Indiana. Many of the family have been merchants and professional men. Charles E. Bowen is now proprietor of a general store at Carlos, Indiana.

John M. Bowen attended public schools at Spartansburg, Indiana, high school at Lynn, and took the banking and commercial course at Valparaiso University. In the meantime he had a thoroughly practical business training, being manager of a shoe store for D. M. Anderson, also employed at his uncle's store at Lynn, and in 1916 he spent a term in the Koester Decorating School at Chicago. He then spent another six months at Lynn, was located at Kokomo a short time, and in 1917 came to Richmond, where he went to work for the Sample Shoe Store. He was made manager in November, 1917, and has rapidly developed the trade and other interests of business. Mr. Bowen is also interested in a 160-acre farm at Crete in Randolph County.

In 1916 he married Miss Anna Marie Ritz, daughter of Michael and Gretta (Bailey) Ritz, of Fountain City, Indiana. They have one son, William Freemont, born November 9, 1918. Mr. Bowen is a republican in his political affiliations and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons at Lynn, and is a member of the First Christian Church.

HENRY H. FARWIG by long experience and hard work has become an independently successful business man at Richmond, and conducts one of the leading bakery plants in eastern Indiana, supplying both the wholesale and retail trade.

He was born in Richmond November 18, 1872, son of Herman and Caroline (Bloemeyer) Farwig. The house where Mr. Farwig now lives was built by his grandfather, Frederick Farwig, in 1844, and is one of the oldest residential landmarks in the city. His grandfather also helped build the first railroad bridge over White-water River. He had come directly from Cincinnati in a wagon, before the era of railroads. Frederick Farwig died sixty-three years ago, and his wife Marie Lotten, has been dead about fifty years. Herman Farwig was one of three children and spent

forty-seven years in the employ of S. R. Wiggins & Son, tanners.

Henry S. Farwig was the second among four children. He attended St. John's parochial schools to the age of fourteen and then spent six years learning carriage blacksmithing. His employer was Philip Snyder. From blacksmithing he took up his present line of business as an employe of Seefloth & Bayer at 622 Main Street. He was with that firm consecutively for twenty-two years, as a wagon driver and in other capacities and mastered every branch of the business. Mr. Seefloth died in 1902, at which time the business was acquired by Mr. Bayer, the other partner, and when he passed away in August, 1916, Mr. Farwig bought the plant and has continued the old established business with every accompaniment of prosperity. He manufactures every class of bakery goods.

In 1900 Mr. Farwig married Bertha J. Fulgham, daughter of Zeri and Mollie (Lambert) Fulgham. To their marriage have been born two children, Roland William, born in 1902, and Elizabeth Henrietta.

Mr. Farwig has been an active factor in the democratic party of Richmond for many years. He was candidate for mayor in 1912 and again in 1916. In 1910 Governor Marshall, now vice president, appointed him deputy oil inspector of Indiana. He has also served as a member of the City Council. Mr. Farwig is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and is a member of St. John's Lutheran Church.

JAMES ANDREW QUIGLEY is one of the younger rather than older business men of Richmond, but in a brief period of years has succeeded in establishing a very large and prosperous business known as Quigley Brothers, in which he is junior partner. This firm has five completely stocked and equipped retail drug stores in Richmond, and in aggregate volume the business done by these stores is among the largest in the city.

Mr. Quigley was born in Richmond in 1884, son of James and Julia (Horigan) Quigley. His parents were both natives of County Mayo, Ireland, came to the United States when young, were married in Richmond, and of their five children James A. is the youngest. He acquired

a public school education to the age of fifteen and then spent two years in the drug store of Dr. T. C. Teague and three years with Curme & Company, druggists. His practical experience and his study gave him an expert knowledge of pharmacy, enabling him to pass the State Board of Pharmacy examination at Indianapolis in 1904. He and Roy Babylon then bought the business of the Moore Drug Company on North Eighth Street, and for two years the firm of Quigley & Babylon was in existence. Mr. Quigley then sold his interests in that store and started for himself at 821 North E Street. Two years later he acquired another store at 1820 North E Street. He then joined his brother M. J. Quigley, who already had two well equipped stores in operation, and they have since comprised the firm of Quigley Brothers and have opened a fifth store at 806 Main Street. The firm does a business reaching out over a radius of twenty-five miles around Richmond. Mr. Quigley is a member of the National Association of Retail Druggists.

In 1904 he married May Rogers, daughter of George and Ella Rogers, of Indianapolis. Their one son, James, Jr., was born in 1906. Mr. Quigley is a democrat, a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church, is affiliated with the Elks and the Knights of Columbus and is a member of the South Side Improvement Association, the Ontre Nous Club and the Commerce Club.

FREDERICK HACKMAN has been a resident of Richmond nearly forty years, was first identified with the community as a cabinet maker, but for over thirty years has been in the coal business. He is now president of Hackman, Klehfoth & Company, dealers in coal and building supplies.

Mr. Hackman was born in the Province of Hanover, Germany, May 1, 1857, son of Frank and Elizabeth (Schnatmeyer) Hackman. He attended the common schools at Melle, Hanover, to the age of fourteen, then spent a three years apprenticeship at cabinet making, and after that was employed as a journeyman. At the age of twenty he entered the German army and served two years. Mr. Hackman came to America in 1881, and after landing in Baltimore came direct to Richmond. He worked here five years at the cabinet making trade.

In 1884 he married Anna Welp, daughter of George and Anna Welp, of Cincinnati. Mrs. Hackman died in 1885, leaving one daughter, Amelia, who died five months later. In 1886 Mr. Hackman married Ellen Klehfoth, daughter of Eberhardt and Eliza (Gergins) Klehfoth, of Richmond. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hackman was Frank, who was born in 1892 and died in 1894.

In 1886 Mr. Hackman became associated with Mr. Klehfoth in the coal business at 112 South Seventh Street under the name Hackman & Klehfoth. This firm in the past thirty years has supplied a large share of the volume of coal used both for domestic and business purposes in Richmond. In 1894, the business having grown greatly, was incorporated with Mr. Hackman as president and Mr. Klehfoth as vice president. The company now has two extensive yards, one on North Tenth and F streets, and the other on South G Street between Sixth and Seventh. The company has also dealt in builders supplies since 1912.

Mr. Hackman is a director and stockholder in the South Side Improvement Association, a director and stockholder in the Citizens Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is owner of considerable local real estate. He is a republican in politics, a member of St. John's Lutheran Church, and while he never speaks of that subject he is well known for his generous heart and practical charity.

C. A. WRIGHT, general manager and agent at Richmond for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has been with the company a number of years, his first service being as wagon driver at Terre Haute.

He was born at Ashmore in Coles County, Illinois, in 1887, son of J. A. and Lydia (Wicker) Wright. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Mr. Wright attended public schools at Ashmore and Hindsboro, Illinois, and when not in school was employed on his father's farm to the age of twenty-one. On leaving home he was employed four years by an ice cream company, three years as cream maker and one year as a driver. On leaving that concern he went to work in Terre Haute as a tank wagon driver for the Standard Oil Company. Thirteen months later he was transferred to the Terre Haute office of the company

as cashier, remaining there two years, and then for two years was oil salesman at Winchester, Indiana. Mr. Wright has been a resident of Richmond since 1917, and is agent for the company's interests and manager of its sub-storage plant in that city.

In 1909 Mr. Wright married Miss Grace Caldwell, daughter of Robert and Laura (Clapp) Caldwell, of Hillsboro, Illinois. They have one daughter, Ethel Maxine, born in 1914. Mr. Wright is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Winchester, Indiana, is a republican voter and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

BERNARD J. MAAG, JR., is one of the younger business men of Richmond and has made a success through a long and practically uninterrupted experience in one line, groceries.

He was born at Richmond September 21, 1879, son of Bernard and Caroline (Torbeck) Maag. He attended public schools and St. Andrew's parochial schools to the age of thirteen and then for six months was employed by Joseph A. Knabe, grocer. He began as errand boy with J. M. Eggemeyer, and remained three years as clerk. Then for one year he clerked in the Princess department store, after which he returned to Eggemeyer for four years. In the meantime he had acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the grocery business and with a modest capital he formed a partnership with Thomas J. Reilley under the name Maag & Reilley, and opened a stock of fancy groceries at 506 Main Street. The partnership continued successfully until January, 1917, Mr. Reilley dying January 26, of that year, since which time Mr. Maag has been sole proprietor of the business, which is now located at 501-503 Main Street.

Mr. Maag has never married. He is a member of St. Andrew's Catholic Church and the Knights of Columbus.

GEORGE L. COLE. In an old prosperous and somewhat conservative community like Marion a man is not usually rated as successful unless he possesses more than the quality of business skill. Grant County people have had their eyes on the progress of George L. Cole for a great many years. They have known him as a teacher but especially as a banker. On



Geo. L. Cole

January 8, 1918, Mr. Cole was elected president of the First National Bank of Marion. One of the Marion papers took occasion editorially to refer to Mr. Cole's advancement at that time, and in addition to crediting him with unusual natural ability as a banker, gave expression to a general community esteem calling him a public spirited citizen, active in all public moves, a Christian gentleman, and a most valuable man for this or any other community.

Mr. Cole was born at Harlem in Delaware County, Ohio, January 16, 1873, a son of Levi M. and Alice (Landess) Cole. His people were substantial farmers. On April 1, 1881, the family removed to Grant County, Indiana, where they bought a farm of eighty acres. It was on this farm that George L. Cole spent his youthful days from the time he was eight years old. He attended the public schools and at the age of eighteen qualified and began his work as a teacher. He was in school work for six years and during several summers attended the Marion Normal College. His work as teacher was so satisfactory that eventually he was made principal of one of the leading schools of the county.

His banking experience began as collector with Jason, Willson & Company, bankers. He was with that firm six years, and in that time mastered many of the details and fundamentals of banking. He held the post of assistant cashier when he resigned to become connected with the Grant County Trust & Savings Bank as teller. Later he was secretary and treasurer of that company and was with it five and a half years before joining the First National Bank as assistant cashier. After three months he was promoted to cashier, and was then elevated to the office of president, as above noted.

Banking is not Mr. Cole's sole interest at Marion. He is director and treasurer of the Economy Box & Tie Plate Company, director and treasurer of the Marion Mattress Company, director of the Union Glove Company, is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, is treasurer of the Grant County Red Cross, and for ten years has been director and later was also made treasurer of the local Y. M. C. A. He is an active church worker and a steward in the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Marion. Politically he is a republican but takes no active part in partisan politics.

Mr. Cole is a member of the Country Club, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

September 28, 1904, he married Miss Sarah Millicent Hays, of Grant County, daughter of Thomas and Susanna (Freeze) Hays. Her father is a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have two children, Dorothy and Helen Susanna.

CHAUNCEY ROSE, the philanthropist, was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1794. He first became identified with Indiana at Terre Haute, but soon afterward moved to Parke County, where for six years he was engaged in milling. In 1825 he returned to Terre Haute and became one of the most successful merchants of that region. But it is as a philanthropist that his name is most honored. His chief benefaction was the building and equipping of Rose Polytechnic Institute, to which he left the greater part of his vast estate. Mr. Rose died in Terre Haute in August, 1877.

W. NEWELL TODD. The commercial output by which the City of Richmond is known over the world includes underwear, and among the city's industries that of the Atlas Underwear Company is easily one of the most important and in some respects occupies a very advanced position as an example of modern economic undertaking and management.

The assistant manager, Mr. Todd, was born at Piqua, Ohio, February 18, 1890. Piqua, Ohio, has long been a center of knitting mill industry. W. Newell Todd is a son of Edgar F. and Ida M. (McCabe) Todd, and is of English stock and old American ancestry. His people first located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his grandfather was born at Sidney, Ohio.

W. Newell Todd received an education in the local schools of Piqua through the junior year of high school, was a student of the Phillips-Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from 1907 to 1909, and from that famous preparatory school entered Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree Litt. B. in 1913. While in Princeton he was a member of the Dial Society.

Immediately on leaving university Mr. Todd entered the Richmond plant of the

Atlas Underwear Company, employing 400 people and manufacturing the well known brands of men's underwear "Atlas" and "Richmond." The factory building is three stories and basement, constructed of pressed brick and stone, 80 by 155 feet. Aside from its practical efficiency as a business institution the policy of the company has anticipated some of the most advanced lines of thought regarding the comfort and well being of the employes. The company has in practice a bonus system, and maintains for the comfort of the employes rest rooms, dining room, and many features of entertainment.

Mr. Todd married at Piqua in 1914 Ruth Rayner daughter of John F. and Eleanor (Philips) Rayner. They have one son, William Newell, Jr., born in 1915. Mr. Todd is a republican in politics, a member of the Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge and Elks, the Country Club, and is a member and deacon of the First Presbyterian Church.

ANTON STOLLE is head of Anton Stolle & Son, meat packers at Richmond, operating the largest industry of the kind in eastern Indiana, an enterprise which developed from a small back yard plant operated entirely by Mr. Stolle until today it is an extensive business, employing many hands and furnishes fresh and cured meats to nearly every town and community around Richmond for fifty miles.

Mr. Stolle was born at Cincinnati November 24, 1856, son of Frank and Christina Stolle. His father came from Saxony, Germany, to the United States in 1848 and was a tailor at Cincinnati. Anton Stolle received a parochial school education at White Oak, Ohio, and at the age of thirteen went to work for his father in the latter's tailor shop. He was there to the age of nineteen, and since then has followed other lines.

In 1878 he married Katrine Kampf, daughter of Joseph and Katrine Kampf. Mr. and Mrs. Stolle have six children, three of the sons being now associated with their father in the business.

Mr. Stolle came to Richmond in 1892, and two or three years later, in the small yard of his home, began the manufacture of sausage. The first season he killed only twenty-six hogs. He insisted more on quality and purity than quantity, and the

result was that his business grew with commendable rapidity and in 1900 he moved to his present location, where his plant and facilities have been rapidly expanding. He is now doing a general packing business, killing and marketing hogs, beef and mutton and requiring the services of sixteen employes. Some idea of the extent of the business is found in the fact that Mr. Stolle in an average year kills 10,000 hogs, 1,200 cattle and 500 or 600 calves and manufactures 250,000 pounds of sausage. He is a member of the American Meat Packers Association.

Besides his own children Mr. Stolle has fourteen grand-children. He is a democrat in politics, and a few years ago was candidate for the City Council from the First Ward. He held the office of treasurer in the South Side Improvement Association sixteen years, and is an active and progressive member of the Commercial Club.

WALKER EDWIN LAND is president of the Land-Dilks Company, one of the new industries of Richmond, and one of which in spite of restrictions and other adverse conditions placed upon manufacturing during the war has attained rapid maturity and has developed a business of large proportions and of great promise. The special output of this company is the "Quaker Maid" kitchen cabinet.

Mr. Land was born at Richmond in 1888, son of Frank and Nellie B. (Walker) Land. He is of English ancestry, the family first settling in New York. His grand-father, Horatio Land, and his brother William came to Richmond in early days. Frank Land was for many years connected with the well known Richmond industrial concern of Gaar, Scott & Company, and worked his way up to the position of vice president of the concern. He died in April, 1919, and his widow is still living in Richmond.

Walker Edwin Land graduated from the Richmond High School in 1907 and in September of the same year entered Purdue University, where he took the mechanical engineering course for two years. On returning to Richmond he entered the service of his uncle in the Wayne Works, and the nine years spent there gave him an opportunity to learn every branch of the manufacturing business, and eventually he was promoted to manager of

the farm implement division. He left that organization and in 1917, with George Dilks, began the manufacture of the Quaker Maid kitchen cabinet. The company is incorporated for \$100,000, has a modern and thoroughly equipped plant and at the present time employs about fifty persons. The kitchen cabinets are even now used all over the United States.

Mr. Land married in 1915 Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Bouslog) Smith, of Newcastle, Indiana. They have one daughter, Janet Elizabeth, born in 1916. Mr. Land is an independent in politics, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and an Elk. In February, 1917, he started the local chapter of Rotarians, and the chapter now has eighty-five members. Mr. Land is identified with the Commercial Club and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROY NORRIS, of the firm of Edgar Norris & Son, groceries and notions at Richmond, has been active in business affairs in his home city and elsewhere for a number of years, is a veteran of the Spanish-American war and now has a son with the Army of Occupation in France.

Mr. Norris was born at Richmond May 20, 1879, son of Edgar and Catherine (Bowen) Norris. His English ancestry runs back in an unbroken line to the time of Queen Elizabeth. The Norris family on coming to America first settled in New Jersey and afterward moved to Indiana, settling in Clinton County. Mr. Norris' grandfather, William Norris, was a California forty-niner, driving overland with wagons, accompanied by his two brothers and their families. Several of the party remained in California the rest of their days. William Norris had some success as a miner and finally returned to Indiana by the Isthmus of Panama. Edgar Norris was born in California, but lived in Richmond from 1862. In 1891 he engaged in the grocery business on Ninth Street and in 1895 moved to the present location of the firm.

Roy Norris was the oldest of his father's children. He attended the grade schools of Richmond, spent two years in high school, and in May, 1898, ran away from home to join the Regular Army at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, as a member of Com-

pany A of the Sixth Infantry. He saw some actual service in the hard campaigning in Cuba, being among the American troops that landed at Siboney and later participated in the San Juan and Santiago campaigns. After the war he was returned to Camp Wyckoff on Long Island, and later was sent to Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas, where he was mustered out January 19, 1899.

On returning home he engaged in the grocery business with his father and in 1909 was given an equal share in the partnership. Mr. Norris had all his fighting spirit again aroused when America entered the war with Germany and on May 14, 1917, joined the officers training camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison. He spent nine weeks there, but was finally released because of physical disqualifications. He took the opportunity to break away from his Richmond business connections for a time, and going to Portland, Oregon, worked as clerk for Wells Fargo & Company seven months, then went to Klickitat County, Washington, in the lumber woods, spent six months getting out ties for the government railroad administration, and with three other partners leased a small mill and took a contract from the railroad administration. It was an enjoyable and healthful experience, and was the more satisfactory because he made some money. Mr. Norris returned to Richmond on peace day or November 11, 1918, and has since been a hard working member of the firm Edgar Norris & Son. Mr. Norris is a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but his chief hobby outside of home and business is ornithology. He probably has as thorough a knowledge of birds in their native haunts of Indiana and elsewhere as any other Richmond citizen, and has a wonderful collection of bird eggs, numbering about 5,000. He is a member of the American Ornithological Union, the Cooper Ornithological Club of California, and the Wilson Ornithological Club.

Mr. Norris has been twice married. His present wife was Cecile Motto, daughter of Sam and Hattie (McCall) Motto, of Hagerstown, Indiana. They were married April 7, 1912. Mr. Norris has a son, Harold F., by his first wife. This son is now in France as corporal of Headquarters

Company of the Thirteenth Field Artillery, has been twice wounded, and is now in the Rhine country with the Army of Occupation.

WESLEY WEBSTER DAFLER is president and general manager of the Dafler-Moser Company, machinery and supplies at Richmond. This company handles as its specialty threshing machinery, and as an expert in that line of machinery there is hardly a man of superior qualifications anywhere than Mr. Dafler. He has operated in the field practically every type of threshing machine that has been in use during the last thirty or thirty-five years, and he also knows the selling and manufacturing side of the business as well.

He was born in Carroll County, Maryland, August 24, 1863, son of John W. and Catherine (Rumler) Dafler. His parents came from Germany when young people and settled in Carroll County, Maryland. His father was a farmer and shoemaker. Wesley W. Dafler acquired his early education in the schools of Montgomery County, Ohio, having limited opportunities to attend school but getting in a term occasionally up to the age of sixteen. When only nine years old he went to work on a farm, the first two years getting only clothes and board. In 1875, when he was twelve years old, his wages were \$6 a month. In 1878-79-80 he was paid \$8 a month.

Mr. Dafler started out with his first threshing outfit in 1881. He ran a machine two seasons in Ohio and in 1883 went to the wheatfields of Kansas, where he operated one of the old fashioned portable steam outfits for three years. He then returned to Ohio and for six months sold some of the threshing machines manufactured by Gaar, Scott & Company at Richmond. After that he resumed the practical operation of threshing machinery in Ohio during the seasons from 1886 to 1890. February 8, 1891, he resumed employment with Gaar, Scott & Company, assisting in building traction engines for threshing outfits. He left that concern in May, 1893, on account of an accident which resulted in the loss of his left eye, and took up an entirely new line, that of fire insurance, in partnership with I. C. Doan, under the firm name I. C. Doan & Company. For three years they did a large

business, representing the Westchester, the New Hampshire, the Delaware, and the Northwestern National Fire Insurance and other companies. But Mr. Dafler did not regard this as his permanent line of business. For five years he again served Gaar, Scott & Company as special collector and adjustor, traveling over fifteen different states. He was then appointed factory salesman in charge of seventeen counties in Indiana and Ohio, and held that office for six years. From December, 1906, to December, 1911, he was manager of the Indianapolis branch house, and when that was acquired by the Rumely Company he remained until January 1, 1914, after which he spent a year selling the Nichols and Shepherd threshing machines, with headquarters at Richmond. February 2, 1915, Mr. Dafler and Newton A. Moser, with a capital of \$5,000, incorporated the Dafler-Moser Company. Both the principals are highly expert and widely experienced men in their line, and they have perfected an organization that has been very successful in the selling of threshing machinery and machinery supplies of all kinds. They do a large business over twenty counties in Ohio and Indiana.

In 1895 Mr. Dafler married Aletha May Booker, daughter of Edward and Anna (Hunter) Booker, of Richmond. They have seven children, all still at home. Mr. Dafler is a democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the United Presbyterian Church.

NEWTON AMERICUS MOSER, secretary and treasurer of the Dafler-Moser Company, machinery and supplies, is one of the expert men of that organization, and was an operator of threshing machinery many years before he became connected with the business as a salesman.

He was born in Frederick County, Maryland, December 12, 1860, of Scotch-Irish ancestry and of an old American family. His parents were John H. and Amanda (Weddle) Moser. He received a country school education to the age of seventeen and then, going to the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, was on a farm a year, the following winter continued his schooling in Frederick County, Maryland, and again resumed farm employment in Ohio for three years. During that time he married Miss Mahala Weaver, daughter of Amos and Margaret



Arthur Jordan

(Shell) Weaver, of Montgomery County, Ohio. To their marriage were born nine children, eight daughters and one son, and all but one are still living.

Mr. Moser rented a farm for two years and for twenty-eight years altogether had his home in Montgomery County, Ohio. During that time he bought a small place of twenty acres, and farmed it in connection with his other enterprises. In the meantime he was operating a threshing outfit over a wide section of territory, at first with a partner but finally as sole owner. He continued that business and wore out several machines until he removed to Richmond and began selling machinery for Gaar, Scott & Company under the superintendence of Mr. Daffer, his present partner. In 1906 he was doing collection work for the company, and in December of that year succeeded Mr. Daffer as manager of local territory and the factory. In December, 1911, he went with the Rumely Company, well known manufacturers of threshing machines of LaPorte, Indiana, and there was again associated with Mr. Daffer. On January 1, 1913, they made a partnership arrangement and in 1915 incorporated their present business for the handling of threshing machines and machinery supplies of all kinds.

Mr. Moser is affiliated with a Masonic Lodge in Ohio, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the First English Lutheran Church.

ARTHUR JORDAN. Few men in a period of forty years have achieved so many substantial and creative results in the commercial and industrial field as are found in the record of Arthur Jordan of Indianapolis. His career acquires a special significance today because of the attention bestowed upon the conservation of those products that are vital to the life and welfare of the nation and the world. Mr. Jordan was a pioneer in the cold storage industry and also in changing the methods of transportation of perishable products from ice cooling to mechanical refrigeration. It was largely under his leadership also that the manufacture of butter in large plants supplied by numerous outlying creameries was effected in Indiana.

Mr. Jordan was born at Madison, Jefferson County, Indiana, September 1, 1855,

and represents a pioneer name in Indianapolis. His grandfather, Ephraim Jordan, was a native of Pennsylvania and came to Indianapolis in 1836. He was a pioneer hotel man of the city and also one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church. Largely through his instrumentality it is said Henry Ward Beecher was called to the pastorate of the Indianapolis church. He was a successful business man and did much to make Indianapolis a center of industry, religion and culture.

Gilmore Jordan, father of Arthur Jordan, was born at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 16, 1824, and was twelve years of age when he came to Indianapolis. He had a common school education, and also studied under Professor Kemper, a well known classical educator of the early days in Indianapolis. At the age of twenty-one Gilmore Jordan enlisted for service in the Mexican war and was fife major of his regiment. He then returned to Indianapolis, and at the outbreak of the Civil war was in public office in Washington, District of Columbia, and at once tendered his services to the Union, enlisting in the Army of the Potomac. He has a distinguished record as a soldier and he received the rank of captain, was division quartermaster during the later years and was brevetted major at the close of the war. For several years after the war he was in the government service at Washington, but spent his last years in Indianapolis, where he died in February, 1897. He began political action as a whig, but supported John C. Fremont, the first republican candidate for president, in 1856. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married at Indianapolis Harriet McLaughlin, of Scotch ancestry. She was born in 1830 and died in August, 1907.

Arthur Jordan, their only son, was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and at Washington, District of Columbia, and his first business experience was in the subscription book business as an employe of Col. Samuel C. Vance of Indianapolis. Later he was admitted to partnership and finally bought the business from Colonel Vance and continued it until 1877.

A number of years ago Mr. Jordan responded to the request that he write for a produce paper something concerning the

growth of his business at Indianapolis. From what he wrote at the time is taken the following:

"It was in the fall of 1876 that I made my start in a very small way as a boy of twenty years in Indianapolis, where I bought out a small jobbing concern handling butter and eggs. At first I gave special attention to the local trade, but soon found the eastern markets both attractive and profitable, and within a few years the shipping end of the business required the greater part of my attention. The methods of handling and marketing perishable produce in those days were very different from those of the present day. Eggs were shipped in barrels and butter was usually forwarded from this section in rolls. The refrigerator car facilities were very meager, and altogether everyone connected with the trade had much to learn.

"In addition to five creameries which I built and operated prior to 1882, I took on poultry as a side line, not dreaming then that it would eclipse all my other interests. A few experimental shipments of iced poultry had been made by others from this section, but no success had been made of it up to that time. To me it proved a winner from the start. I made a careful study of the shipping facilities from this section to the seaboard and gave much time and attention to obtaining a thorough understanding of the market requirements and extending my acquaintance with the leading men in the trade, while also giving close study to their methods. To this and to the connections I early succeeded in making with the best houses in our line in New York and Boston I attribute the success I have had in developing the egg, poultry and butter trade of Indiana and Illinois. As a pioneer in this line in the central west I am proud of the high rank to which the quality and grading of the poultry and eggs of this section has been raised.

"I have always considered that success as a shipper does not depend so much upon the quantity handled as upon the quality of the goods and the reputation of the 'mark' or brand. I have, however, succeeded in handling a good volume as well. Over ten thousand cases of eggs (three hundred thousand dozen) bought in one week from farmers and hucksters, twenty-

eight hundred barrels (six hundred thousand pounds) of iced poultry fresh dressed for a single week's shipment, a complete line of twenty-two refrigerator cars loaded with our shipment for one day's output only, the sale of twenty-four thousand dollars worth of plumage and other feathers picked from the poultry handled at our houses in one season, are some of the banner events in the history of the business of the Arthur Jordan Company."

By 1894 Mr. Jordan owned more than fifty packing and cold storage plants in Indiana and Illinois, devoted entirely to the packing and shipping of poultry and eggs. The great business developed by him was sold in 1903 to the Nelson Morris Company of Chicago.

In the meantime he had become identified with a number of other business interests at Indianapolis. In 1892 he organized the Keyless Lock Company, of which he has been the active head for more than twenty-five years. The output of this company has added much to the prestige of Indianapolis as a manufacturing center. It has long been the leading manufacturer of equipment for United States postoffices and United States mail cars, being the owner of the original patents for keyless or combination locks for post office use. In 1894 Mr. Jordan organized the City Ice Company of Indianapolis, which has developed into one of the largest ice making and distributing plants in the State of Indiana. It is now the City Ice and Coal Company, with Mr. Jordan as the principal owner. In 1898 he organized the Capital Gas Engine Company, and became its president. Mr. Jordan was for some years a factor in the insurance field, organizing and becoming president of the Meridian Life and Trust Company of Indianapolis in 1899, and reincorporated in 1909 as the Meridian Life Insurance Company. When this company was consolidated with another organization Mr. Jordan retired from active participation in its affairs and has since confined his attention to his numerous other enterprises. He is one of the owners of the International Machine Tool Company, which he organized in 1906, and is also the controlling factor in the Printing Arts Company, of Indianapolis and the Disco Electric Manufacturing Company of Detroit, Michigan.

Many people not familiar with Mr.

Jordan's business achievements know him as a public spirited citizen and philanthropist. In 1869 he became a member of the First Baptist Church of Indianapolis, with which he has since been actively associated and for many years has been a member of its board of trustees. He is also a trustee of the Indianapolis Young Women's Christian Association and of the Young Men's Christian Association. Among Mr. Jordan's recent contributions to these organizations is a large and beautiful new Y. M. C. A. Building at Rangoon, the capital city of Burmah, India, and a beautiful tract of ground on North Penna Street opposite St. Clair Park in Indianapolis for a Y. W. C. A. home for young women. He is connected with many of the city charities, is a director of Franklin College, member of the Board of Corporators of Crown Hill Cemetery, and is connected with the Commercial, Columbia and Marion clubs. Through his father's record as a soldier and officer he is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Mr. Jordan is a staunch republican and has always been loyal to his party since he cast his first vote in 1876, although he never has sought public office. He is affiliated with Mystic Tie Lodge No. 398, Free and Accepted Masons, Keystone Chapter, No. 6, Royal Arch Masons, and Raper Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.

December 15, 1875, he married Miss Rose-Alba Burke. She was born at Indianapolis November 12, 1856, daughter of Henry and Amanda (Moore) Burke, both natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan had three children. Esther, wife of Orlando B. Iles; Robert Gilmore Jordan, who died in 1886, at the age of six years; and Alma, wife of John S. Kittle, of Indianapolis.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, the Indiana historian and educator, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, April 26, 1840. Although without early educational advantages he was a lover of books and at the age of seventeen was a teacher. Two years later he entered Asbury, now DePauw University, where he was graduated with the highest honors of his class. After various connections with several well known Indiana educational institutions he was elected vice president of Asbury University, and he was largely the originator of the measures by which that institution was placed under

the patronage of Washington C. DePauw and took his name. In 1880 Mr. Ridpath received the degree LL. D. from the University of Syracuse, New York.

CHARLES EDGAR WEBB, president of the Webb-Coleman Company, dealers in Ford automobiles and accessories at Richmond, was for over a third of a century a member and trader on the Chicago Board of Trade, and is therefore a business man of wide experience.

He was born in Chicago in 1868, son of Emmor H. and Emeril (Crockett) Webb. His people have been Quakers for a number of generations. Mr. Webb at the age of fifteen went to work as a messenger with the Western Union Telegraph Company at Chicago. Six months later he became settlement clerk for C. E. Gifford and Company on the Chicago Board of Trade, and at the age of twenty acquired a membership, being one of the youngest members of the Board. He held that membership continuously for thirty-four years, and was one of the best known traders and had all the vicissitudes of a Board of Trade operator. At one time he had accumulated a modest fortune of \$64,000, but lost it in a single night.

On leaving the Board he went to Detroit and was in the Cost Department of the Ford Motor Company from 1913 until 1917. In the fall of the latter year he moved to Richmond and became the Ford representative for the sale of Ford cars in nine townships of Wayne County. These townships are Wayne, New Garden, Center, Greene, Clay, Boston, Abington, Webster and Franklin.

In 1905 Mr. Webb married Margaret Yerex, of London, Canada. She died as a result of an automobile accident in 1916. April 13, 1918, Mr. Webb married Adah Reese Hill, of Winchester, Indiana. Mr. Webb is a republican in politics and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

HENRY RIESENBERG has for twenty years been prominent in business and civic affairs at Indianapolis. He is also well known for these relations in his home city and in other parts of the state, but the greatest number of people now doubtless know him best for the work which he has taken up as a result of the promptings of American

patriotism. He is one of the prominent national leaders in the Friends of German Democracy, and to that and other causes associated with the successful prosecution of the war he is now giving practically all his time.

Mr. Riesenberg is president of the Indianapolis branch of the Friends of German Democracy. He is also engaged as a speaker for this organization, at his own expense, and is acting under the auspices of the Council of National Defense and the Committee on Public Information at Washington. In that capacity he has been and is now engaged on lecturing tours throughout the United States, talking on the principles of the organization to the Americans of German birth or ancestry. He has also written many articles for publication along the same line and for the same purpose.

The Friends of German Democracy, it may be explained, was organized in New York City in November, 1917. One of its prominent leaders and now president of the national organization is Franz Sigel of New York, son of General Franz Sigel, a compatriot and fellow exile from Germany with Carl Schurz and whose name is familiar to every American schoolboy as one of the most gallant Union leaders and generals of the American Civil war. The prime purpose of the organization is to bring to the people of Germany through literature and other forms of propaganda disseminated to them from this country an understanding of the fundamental democratic ideas for which America stands. An equally important work is to educate Americans of German origin or ancestry in this country to a better realization of the privileges and benefits all enjoy under American institutions. Both state and city branches of the Friends of German Democracy have been organized in almost every section of the United States, and these local organizations have been active in spreading the principles of the society and in giving Germans everywhere opportunity to show their allegiance and loyalty to America. It is one of those forces of unity now operating so effectively and which in the aggregate have more completely constituted the American people an indissoluble union than ever before. As regards the foreign propaganda of the organization, it has furnished pamphlets and other literature and the means of distri-

bution of such pamphlets, thousands of which have been dropped inside the lines of the German armies from aeroplanes. An order from the German authorities forbidding German soldiers from picking up or reading literature resulted in the organization adopting the plan of printing posters on both sides, so that they could be easily read without being touched or picked up.

Though an American since childhood, Mr. Riesenberg was born in the Town of Zempelburg, West Prussia, in 1866, son of Zander Riesenberg. In 1878, when he was twelve years of age, his parents came to this country and located at Overton in Rusk County in East Texas. His father conducted a grocery store there, and it was in this store that Henry Riesenberg grew up and acquired his first business training.

In 1898 Mr. Riesenberg came to Indianapolis, and this city has since been his home. For several years he was a traveling salesman out of this city, and from the first has been an active factor in the business and social life of Indianapolis, associated with those enterprising and public spirited citizens who have made Indianapolis one of the greatest modern industrial and commercial centers of the Middle West. His associations have always been with the leaders of the city. He was one of the first to take an active part in the conservation movement in this section of the country, and for eight years he was chairman of the Indiana Conservation Commission. He was also one of the pioneers of the waterways improvement, and fathered the Tariff Commission movement which originated in Indianapolis. In politics he is an independent republican.

Obviously these various interests and activities require a man of more than ordinary business capacity and intelligence. It is a natural inquiry, therefore, how a man who spent his boyhood years chiefly in a backwoods rural town of Eastern Texas trained his sound native talents for such a career as Mr. Riesenberg has had. Before coming to this country he had a knowledge only of the German language and never attended school in America. He could not speak a word of English when he came here. For all that Mr. Riesenberg has educated himself so thoroughly that he now speaks and writes four languages fluently. Few native Americans

have a better command over their vernacular than Mr. Riesenbergh, who has all the resources of the effective speaker as well as the graceful orator, and this command and facility in the English language is of course an invaluable asset in his present line of public work.

While Mr. Riesenbergh represents the Tentonic element in American cosmopolitan life, Mrs. Riesenbergh is American back almost to the dawn of civilized history in this country. Her maiden name was Lucy E. Gordon, of New York. She is descended from the Gordon Highlanders of Scotland. Her ancestors number some of the most notable American patriots, beginning with the landing of the Mayflower and continuing through the Colonial and Revolutionary wars and subsequent wars. By virtue of these direct ancestors Mrs. Riesenbergh is a member of the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower, Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution. They are the parents of two children, a daughter and son: Ernestine Frances, wife of Major George Baker of the United States Army, now at the front in France; and Herbert Gordon Riesenbergh, who entered Yale University in 1918.

HAROLD GEORGE COLEMAN is secretary and treasurer of the Webb-Coleman Company, dealers in Ford automobiles and accessories at Richmond. He has been connected with the Ford Company in the home offices and plant at Detroit, and is in a position therefore to render a splendid service to those who have dealings with this well known Richmond concern.

Mr. Coleman was born at Marshall, Michigan, December 27, 1890, son of George W. and Minnie (Hewitt) Coleman. His grandfather, Lincoln Coleman, was a native of England and on coming to America located at Marshall, Michigan, where he was a farmer and merchant and also a local preacher. George W. Coleman was the second in family of a number of children, and was also a merchant, but spent the greater part of his life running a farm of 300 acres.

Harold George Coleman, third of four children, received his education in the grammar and high schools at Marshall, Michigan, and in 1908 entered the Michigan Agricultural College, spending one year there and one year in an

engineering course in the University of Michigan. For one season he was employed in mapping timber limits for the Laurentside Pulp and Paper Company at Grandmere in the Province of Quebec. He was taken ill while on duty and had to return home. After that he had a brief experience recuperating in the western grain fields, and went on as far as Los Angeles, California. Returning to Detroit, he entered the Ford Motor Company as cost clerk in 1912. He also served as guide, information clerk a year and a half, and was connected with the Ford Company until August 1, 1917. At that date he and Mr. C. G. Webb organized the present Webb-Coleman Company and now have the exclusive agency for Ford cars in nine townships of Wayne County.

In April, 1915, Mr. Coleman married Miss Gertrude Hruby, daughter of Joseph Hruby, of Detroit. They have one son, Hewitt Harold Coleman, born in 1917. Mr. Coleman is a republican, is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge at Richmond, and also with the Knights of Pythias and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

OSCAR ELLSWORTH ELLISON has been a factor in business affairs in Henry County for the past ten years, is owner of a large and completely equipped stock farm near Newcastle, and is also proprietor of the Star wholesale and retail grocery and meat market on Broad Street. Mr. Ellison was born in Ohio in December, 1884, son of Mason and Alice (Williams) Ellison. He is of English family. As a boy he attended country school, and at the age of fourteen went to work for a farmer at \$7 a month and board. After one summer he found employment at \$2.50 a week in Hillsboro, Ohio, his duties being delivering meat over town. He worked there two years, then was employed by J. W. Anderson, a meat merchant at Washington Court House, at \$10 a week for three years, and continued his experience in Columbus, Ohio, at the Central Meat Market at \$17 a week. At the age of twenty-one he located at Indianapolis, and for a short time was with C. J. Gardner, and then for two years with Lewis Yarger. About that time he suffered an injury which incapacitated him for labor for a time.

In 1908 Mr. Ellison married Miss Kasandra Faerber, daughter of Adam and

Anna (Schreiber) Faerber of Indianapolis. In the same year he came to Newcastle with only \$8 in capital. For six months he worked with Bells & Bonteher, and during that time saved \$90. It was this capital which he used to start in business for himself in shop on South Eighteenth Street. He was there two years, then for a year was located on Broad Street, then for two years was on South Eighteenth Street, and for 2½ years had a market and grocery at 1502 Broad Street. He then bought another market at 1222 Broad Street, conducted it for a year and a half, and traded his prosperous business for 245 acres five miles west of Newcastle. He still owns that large farm, but in 1918 resumed business as a wholesale and retail meat dealer at 1549 Broad Street.

Mr. Ellison is an independent democrat, is affiliated with the Moose and Eagles, and, as this record shows, is a very successful and progressive business man.

PAUL PRESTON HAYNES, born June 2, 1887, at Kirklín, Clinton County, Indiana, is a son of George E. and Eva L. (Gipson) Haynes and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father was a teacher and insurance man. The family moved to Elwood, Indiana, in 1891, attended the Paul Preston Haynes common and high school at Elwood, also the law department of Indiana University in 1905-6, and Washington University in 1907-8. In 1908 he associated with his father in the fire insurance business at Gary, Indiana, as the firm of Haynes & Haynes. Later he was employed in the office of the American Sheet & Tinplate Company at Elwood. In 1909, with George M. Cobb, he established a general insurance agency at Indianapolis. Later, in 1909, he was appointed by A. E. Harlan, county clerk, as clerk of the Superior Court of Madison County at Anderson, Indiana. He continued the study of law and was admitted to the bar, entered the office of Judge H. C. Ryan, of Anderson, and on the death of his father returned to Elwood and practiced law there. In 1912 he was the progressive party candidate for prosecuting attorney of Madison County, Indiana. In December, 1912, he formed a law partnership with A. H. Vestal, now a member of Congress. The firm of Vestal & Haynes continued until the spring of 1914, at which

time Mr. Haynes was elected secretary of the Progressive State Central Committee of Indiana and served in such capacity during the campaign of that year. He returned to Madison County in December, 1914, and resumed the practice of law, having associated with him Oswald Ryan. He continued in practice of law at Anderson until January 1, 1918, when he was appointed by Governor Goodrich as a member of the Public Service Commission of Indiana, on which he has since served. In July, 1918, he was made a member of the Special War Committee of the National Association of Railways and Utilities Commissioners and was active in many negotiations between Federal and State governments in matters pertaining to Federal control and state regulation of the railroads, telephones and other utilities. In October, 1918, he was appointed by Postmaster General Burleson as a member of the committee on standardized telephone rates throughout the country, but declined to accept such appointment.

Mr. Haynes is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, grand president, Beta Phi Sigma fraternity, 1910; member of the Masonic and Elk's lodges, and of the Columbia Club and Marion Club, Indianapolis. He organized the Red Cross in Madison County at the beginning of the war and assisted in the state organization, also organized Battery D, Second Regiment, Indiana Field Artillery, and commanded same until rejected for military service on account of defective eyesight.

MRS. EDWIN H. PECK. In every state of the union there are some families that have a notable prominence in connection with the history of the commonwealth, and this is true of the Elliott family in Indiana. There is nobody who is at all familiar with Indiana history, either from reading or from life in the state, who does not know something of Gen. William J. Elliott and his sons Judge Byron K. Elliott of the Supreme Court and Joseph Taylor Elliott, whose name is linked with the Sultana disaster. The daughters of a family are frequently lost sight of through the change of name at marriage, and many people to whom the name of Mrs. Edwin H. Peck would sound unfamiliar will at once recall the subject of this sketch as





Mr. Burford,

Julia Elliott, youngest daughter of Gen. William J. Elliott. She was born at Indianapolis September 6, 1861. Her mother, Charlotte Tuttle Elliott, who was born at Watertown, New York, was also of a prominent Indiana family.

Julia Elliott was educated in the public schools of Indianapolis and at the Kappes Seminary, then the leading school for young ladies in the city. She was prominent in social circles and well known as a musical amateur—being one of the cast in "Fra Diavolo" as produced by Professor Pearson's Indianapolis Opera Company in May, 1883, with William Castle of the Abbott Opera Company in the title role.

October 3, 1883, she was married to Edwin H. Peck, of an old New York family, his father and grandfather being both natives of New York City. His father, William J. Peck, took an active part in the civic affairs of the city and served as president of the board of aldermen and as tax commissioner of the city. He is remembered historically as the man who approved the first fire engine ever used in the City of New York, at a time when the political power of the hand fire engine companies made such an innovation risky for a man in public life.

At seventeen, after receiving a grammar school education, Edwin H. Peck entered the employ of George S. Hart and Howell, butter and cheese merchants, and five years later went into the same business on his own account. After four years of successful operation in this he united with his brother, Walter J. Peck, in establishing a coffee jobbing and importing firm. It was successful from the start and has grown until the house of E. H. and W. J. Peck, which since the death of Walter J. Peck in 1909 has been conducted by Edwin H., is now well and favorably known to the coffee trade throughout the country. Mr. Peck was for twelve years one of the Board of Governors of the New York Coffee Exchange and is now a member of the Arbitration Committee of the Exchange.

He is also extensively interested in banking, being vice president of the Mount Vernon Trust Company and the Rye National Bank, and a director of the Coal and Iron National Bank, the Mutual Trust Company of Port Chester and the Westchester and Bronx Mortgage Company. Re-

siding at Mount Vernon, he takes part in the social and political activities of New York City as a member of the Downtown Association, the New York Athletic Club, the Union League and the Republican Club.

Mrs. Peck is a member of the McKinley Chapter of the National Special Aid Association and of the American Red Cross. They have two children: Mary Whyland, wife of Daniel Webster Whitmore, Jr., a young New York banker and merchant; and Vivian Marguerite, wife of Walter H. McNeill, Jr., a young physician and specialist at Mount Vernon and New York.

WILLIAM B. BURFORD. Of the business men of Indianapolis few if any are better known personally to the business men of the State of Indiana than is William B. Burford. It has been largely through his untiring efforts and wise management that there has grown up in Indianapolis the largest and best equipped combined printing, lithographing, blank book, engraving, stationery and office outfitting establishment in the middle west. This establishment in addition to its large business with banks, commercial houses and individuals throughout Indiana and neighboring states has for many years supplied the state government and many of the counties and public institutions of Indiana with their printing, blank books and stationery. Mr. Burford as the sole head of this establishment and in his capacity as contractor for the state printing has not only become personally acquainted with many persons but has also had occasion to visit from time to time every county of the state, so that he knows Indiana as well as he is known to its citizens.

While he has been a resident of Indiana for more than half a century Mr. Burford was born at Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, in 1846, when Jackson County was far out on the western frontier and when the present metropolis, Kansas City, existed only as a river landing. His parents had moved from Harrodsburg, Kentucky, to Independence in 1839, and his father, Miles W. Burford, soon became well known there as a banker, general merchant and overland freighter of goods to Old Mexico.

William B. Burford came to Indianapolis at the age of fourteen on a visit, but came back to Indianapolis in 1863 and took

employment in the job printing shop conducted by his brother-in-law, William Braden, little thinking that he would one day become the head of that establishment or that it would grow to its present proportions.

Having returned to Missouri, young Burford in 1864 joined a military company known as the Home Guard, and in the fall of 1864 became a member of the regularly organized body of Missouri Cavalry troops, which later actively resisted General Price and his 30,000 men in their raids through Missouri. But most of his active service as a Union soldier consisted in fighting guerillas along the border.

At the close of the war Mr. Burford again attended college for two years and then in the fall of 1867 returned to Indianapolis and resumed employment with William Braden in the printing and stationery business. In 1870 he became a partner under the firm name of Braden & Burford. In 1875 Mr. Braden sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Burford, who has since that date conducted the business alone.

The business when Mr. Burford first acquired an interest in it and even when he first became sole owner was small compared to its present proportions, but its growth through the years has been steady and constant. New departments have been added from time to time, and at all times the equipment has been kept up-to-date and efficient. In fact, one of Mr. Burford's pronounced characteristics is his interest in any and all forms of new or improved machinery connected with the printing and lithographic trades. Not only has he endeavored to have quality and service characterize the work of his establishment, but has also taken pride in supplying as far as possible all the office requirements of any ordinary business and to that end he has adopted as his slogan "IF USED IN AN OFFICE BURFORD HAS IT."

In addition to his constant, every-day attention to his business Mr. Burford has at all times been greatly interested in the growth and welfare of his city and state. When he first saw Indianapolis its most boastful claim as to population was 18,000 and he has seen its steady increase until it has neared the 300,000 mark.

Both as an individual and as a member of the various civic organizations of the past fifty years he has had a part in many

of the movements which have promoted the growth and prosperity of the city, and today any wisely planned effort for the city's welfare will find no more active or persistent worker than William B. Burford.

DANIEL D. PRATT was born in Palermo, Maine, in 1813. He became identified with Indiana as a teacher in 1832, and in 1834 went to Indianapolis and studied law, and in 1836 located in Logansport, where he began the practice of law. He served in the Indiana Legislature from 1851 to 1853, was elected to Congress from Indiana, in 1868, but before taking his seat was chosen a United States senator and served until 1875. In that year he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue, which office he resigned in 1876. Senator Pratt died at Logansport in June, 1877.

C. P. DONEY. The exigencies of our national economy and revenue administration have produced practically a new profession, that of specialist and counsel and adviser to private individuals and business firms in settling the complex and innumerable questions connected with the filing of schedules and other matters to satisfy the laws and regulations regarding the income and other federal taxes.

For this work as an income tax specialist C. P. Doney, of Indianapolis, has some unusual qualifications. He formerly served as deputy collector in charge of the income tax department of the Sixth Indiana Revenue District, and his wide experience has enabled him to furnish an expert and highly appreciated service to many patrons in settling the intricate questions that arise under the administration of the Income Tax Law.

Mr. Doney was born August 15, 1884, in Wayne County, Indiana, a son of George and Sarah A. (Hain) Doney. His grandfather, William Doney, was born in Pennsylvania and in an early day went west to Seven Mile, Ohio. He was a cigar maker by trade and that business he followed until 1900, when he retired. His death occurred December 15, 1908. He was a democrat and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Of his five sons only two are now living. George Doney, father of C. P. Doney, was educated in the common schools at Seven Mile, Ohio, and in early life followed the trade of his

father. He later engaged in the real estate and insurance business and is now living retired at Cambridge City, Indiana, at the age of sixty-six.

Mr. C. P. Doney is third of his father's six children. He was educated in the common and high schools of Cambridge City, Indiana, and at the age of nineteen took up railroad work as clerk in the Pennsylvania Railway offices. In 1906 he went into the real estate and insurance business with his father, and remained at Cambridge City in that line for eight years. In 1914 he came to Indianapolis as deputy collector of internal revenue, and was put in special charge of the Income Tax Department at the outset of the administration of that new law. Since retiring from this office he has developed a practice as income tax specialist, and his services have been availed by a number of firms and individuals on yearly contracts. He is secretary of the Federal Income Tax Bureau, and in his offices in the Hume-Mansur Building has developed an organization capable of attending to all matters involving corporation income, individual income, war excess profits, and emergency taxes.

Mr. Doney is a Knight of Pythias and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Indianapolis Democratic Club, and in 1912-14 was chairman of the Wayne County Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of the Methodist Church. August 7, 1915, he married Miss Grayce Cartwright. Mrs. Doney was educated in the public schools of Lewisville, Indiana.

W. B. PAUL is a lawyer by profession, and he and his father together have represented the law in this state for half a century. W. B. Paul in recent years, however, has become best known as a banker and financier, and is president of the Federal Finance Company of Indianapolis, one of the strongest financial organizations of the city.

He was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, March 25, 1877, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Carr) Paul. His father, a native of Ohio, grew up at Vevay, Indiana, and began the practice of law there. After ten years he moved to Crawfordsville, and was active in the work of his profession until 1905. During his active years he was a member of the Crawfordsville bar

and an associate of many of the famous lawyers of that city, including Peter Kennedy and Tom Patterson, later governor of Colorado, and James McCabe. George W. Paul was successful both as a civil and criminal lawyer, and had a practice and reputation by no means confined to his home county. He is still living at the ripe age of eighty-two. He has always been a staunch democrat. In the family were three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living.

W. B. Paul was reared in Crawfordsville, attended the public schools there and Wabash College, and read law under his father. He practiced law at Crawfordsville from 1898 to 1906, and after removing to Indianapolis kept in touch with the profession until about three years ago. He has found his time more and more taken up with banking, and is one of the organizers of the Federal Finance Company, which is now doing a business of a \$1,500,000 a year. The other officials of the company are some of the best known and most responsible business men and bankers of Marion County.

Mr. Paul is a democrat, and a Royal Arch Mason. He was the first president of the Fountain Square Bank of Indianapolis, and his name has been associated with a number of local business enterprises. November 12, 1897, he married Miss Daisy M. Curry, who was reared and educated at Crawfordsville. They have one daughter, Lydia S., born February 3, 1912.

DAVID F. SWAIN is one of the prominent figures in life insurance circles in Indiana. Since 1909 he has been special loan agent in the State of Indiana for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He succeeded Mr. Frank M. Millikan in that office. His management has had much to do with the increasing investments of this large insurance company in Indiana. Through his office loans have been placed in the state until they now approximate over \$10,000,000, but the most gratifying feature of the record is not the volume but the quality of the business. Since Mr. Swain became special loan agent in 1909 there has not been a foreclosure of any loan.

Mr. Swain was born at Indianapolis April 29, 1884, a son of David and Hattie (Gordon) Swain. His father was also

prominent in insurance circles in Indiana for many years. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 24, 1845, he grew up on a farm with a district school education, and in 1864 volunteered in the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and saw some active service before the end of the war. He came to Indianapolis in 1866 and for a time was bookkeeper with the John C. Burton Shoe Company. On February 14, 1881, he engaged in the life insurance business, and was one of the large producers in that field. He continued at his work for nearly thirty years. He died September 10, 1910. He had a family of four children, all of whom are still living, David F. being the youngest.

Mr. David F. Swain was educated in the grammar and high schools of Indianapolis, and gained his first experience in the insurance field as assistant general agent under his father. December 22, 1902, he married Miss Pauline Hagen. Her father was the late Andrew Hagen, who was at one time treasurer of Hancock County and for many years was secretary and treasurer of the Home Brewing Company of Indianapolis, and was intimately connected with a number of other business enterprises here and elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Swain have four children, David F., Jr., Mary E., Harriett G. and Barbara H.

JOSEPH C. GARDNER. The present Indianapolis Board of Trade has been a practically continuous organization since 1870, and is at once the oldest and largest commercial organization in the state and one which has played an important part not only at Indianapolis but throughout the state. In its time it has had the membership and co-operation of the ablest and most successful business men of the city, and membership alone is deemed a valuable honor. Therefore, when in June, 1918, the organization unanimously elected as president for the succeeding year Joseph C. Gardner, it was a significant testimony to his long and honorable standing in business circles and the esteem he had gained by his individual success and his wholehearted co-operation with the best interests of the city.

Mr. Gardner has been an Indianapolis business man for over thirty-five years and is head of the Joseph Gardner Company. The Gardner family was established in In-

dianapolis in 1859, when his father, Joseph Gardner, came from Germany and settled in this city. Joseph Gardner married Louise Rohr. Their son, Joseph C., was born at Indianapolis in 1866. He received his education in the local public schools, attending the old school No. 3 and the new school No. 3, following that with a high school course. The business at which he is now the head is the result of a long and progressive development of his individual skill and service, rising from an apprentice as a sheet iron workman until today the Joseph Gardner Company is one of the successful and prominent industries of the city. The shops and business headquarters are at 37-41 Kentucky Avenue. The company does a large business in tin, copper and sheet iron work, manufacturing and installing all kinds of roofing, cornices and sky-lights, metal ceilings, furnaces, milk cans and dairy supplies, and practically every other type of special work included within the general scope of the company's facilities and organization.

Mr. Gardner has for many years been actively identified with the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, and his name has appeared on the roll of other civic organizations and improvements. He is a republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar and Council, and has attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, and is a member of Murat Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Elks, belongs to the Kiwanis Club, Canoe Club and the Independent Athletic Club. He is president of the General Protestant Orphans' Home and financial secretary of the Protestant Deaconess' Hospital. He is an active member of the First Church of the Evangelical Association.

Mr. Gardner married Miss Minnie Riechenneyer. Mrs. Gardner, who is now deceased, was born in Indianapolis. They have three children: Raymond and Edward A. Gardner and Pearl, wife of J. Albert Schumacher.

PIERCE J. LANDERS, superintendent of the Indianapolis Union Railway Company and Belt Railroad, is a veteran railroader, though not yet fifty years old. More than thirty years ago he went to work for the

Pennsylvania lines as a rodman on the engineering corps, and has won promotion through many grades of service and from one responsibility to another until he would now readily be named among the first dozen of prominent railway officials in Indiana.

He was born at Indianapolis in 1870, son of James and Anna C. (White) Landers. His mother is still living. Both parents were born in New York State. His father after coming to Indiana was a locomotive engineer, and later for some years was trainmaster for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg at Indianapolis.

Thus Pierce J. Landers grew up in the atmosphere of railroading, but restrained his youthful ambition to get into the work as soon as possible until he had attended the public schools at Indianapolis and St. John's Academy, acquiring the equivalent of a high school education. In 1886 he was appointed a rodman on the engineering corps, and remained in the employ of the Pennsylvania system until 1898, advancing to the position of assistant engineer. In that year Mr. Landers went to the Wisconsin Central Railroad (now the Soo line) as roadmaster and later as division engineer, with headquarters at Fond du Lac. He resigned in 1902 and returned to Indianapolis, becoming assistant engineer with the Indianapolis Union Railway Company. In 1907 he was promoted engineer of maintenance of way, and from that office was promoted in 1916 to become operating official of the company with title of superintendent. The Indianapolis Union Railway Company, it may be explained, owns and operates the Belt Railroad, the Union Station, and the terminal lines of all the railroads entering Indianapolis.

An item of local history that will have much interest in future years is contained in the following brief paragraph from an Indianapolis paper published in the summer of 1918: "With Mayor Jewett and officials of the railroads present, the first passenger train backed on to the south section of elevated tracks at the Union Station yesterday morning. There were no dedicatory ceremonies connected with the event which marked the completion of the the first section of the elevation. On the platform with Mayor Jewett were Pierce J. Landers, superintendent of the Indian-

apolis Union Railway Company; W. C. Smith, station master; J. J. Liddy, trainmaster; F. C. Lingenfelter, track elevation engineer for the city; E. L. Krafft, chief dispatcher; and T. R. Rateliff, engineer of maintenance of way."

This is an important improvement for the city, which has been under the direct supervision of Mr. Landers as engineer of maintenance of ways since early in 1912, when he began drawing plans for the elevation of the terminal tracks. He has been in close touch with every detail of the work since that time. The necessary legislation under which the work has gone forward was enacted in 1911. Then in August, 1918, the first section of track elevation was completed and celebrated as above noted. Eventually, as other sections are completed, all the tracks entering the Union Station will be elevated.

Mr. Landers married Miss Flora B. Austin, a daughter of Edward A. and Manda Austin, of Indianapolis, Indiana.

CHRISTIAN F. SCHRADER, who died at Indianapolis December 28, 1891, was a man whose life meant much to the capital city. He was German born, fought hardship and poverty in the old country, and could never revert to the memories of his early environment with pleasure. He came to America with the tide of Germans who arrived after the revolutionary struggles of 1848, and perhaps none of the Germans who came at that time were better able to appreciate the advantages of the new world and embrace sincerely and completely the ideals and customs of the western republic and its civilization. In his case the transformation from a German to an American was prompt and complete, and in spirit he was practically born anew after setting his foot upon the land of freedom.

He was born near Minden in Prussia. His parents were poor, and when he was eight years of age his father died. From that time forward he was the main source of reliance to his widowed mother, and his labors were depended upon to support not only her but a younger brother and sister. Those years of unremitting toil and privation, while never pleasant to look back upon, undoubtedly produced in him habits of industry and economy which were always prominent characteristics.

In 1849, when about twenty-six years of

age, he left his native country and came over the ocean in a sailing vessel to Baltimore. From there he came on direct to Indianapolis, which had already become the center of a considerable German population. Here he found work as a section hand on what is now the J. M. & I. Railroad. Soon after he was advanced to section boss, and for that work received 85 cents a day, 10 cents more than the laborers under him. While engaged in this work he lived at Franklin.

Finally he returned to Indianapolis, and from his savings bought a horse and dray. For four years he was on constant duty transporting goods back and forth through the streets of Indianapolis. He gained a more promising hold in the business life of Indianapolis when in 1864 he engaged in the retail grocery business. For the next fifteen years he managed and developed a fine store and in 1879 was able to sell out and retire, two of his sons taking over the business.

When he came to America his name was spelled Schroeder, but after becoming naturalized he spelled it Schrader. In Indianapolis he married Christina Moeller. Four of their sons grew up, Christian A., Charles H., Henry F. and Edward H.

After he had been in the United States a few years and had saved sufficient means from his earnings Mr. Schrader sent for his mother and brother and sister, and it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life that he saw them all established comfortably in the new world. His own recollection of Germany was filled with grief and hardships, and he always regarded it as an honor as well as a privilege that he was a naturalized American citizen, and he loved the land of his adoption, its institutions, with all the fervor of his soul. After he had retired from business he told his oldest son that he intended to spend \$2,000 in travel. He invited the son to go along. The son suggested that he return to Germany and revisit the scenes of his boyhood. "Da hab' ich nichts verloren," replied the father promptly, meaning that no claim to his interests or affections remained in that direction. The father and son started on their trip, and after reaching Detroit the father asked the son "Where will we go tomorrow?" The son answered, "Let's go to Windsor." The older man said, "Windsor? Is that *not* in

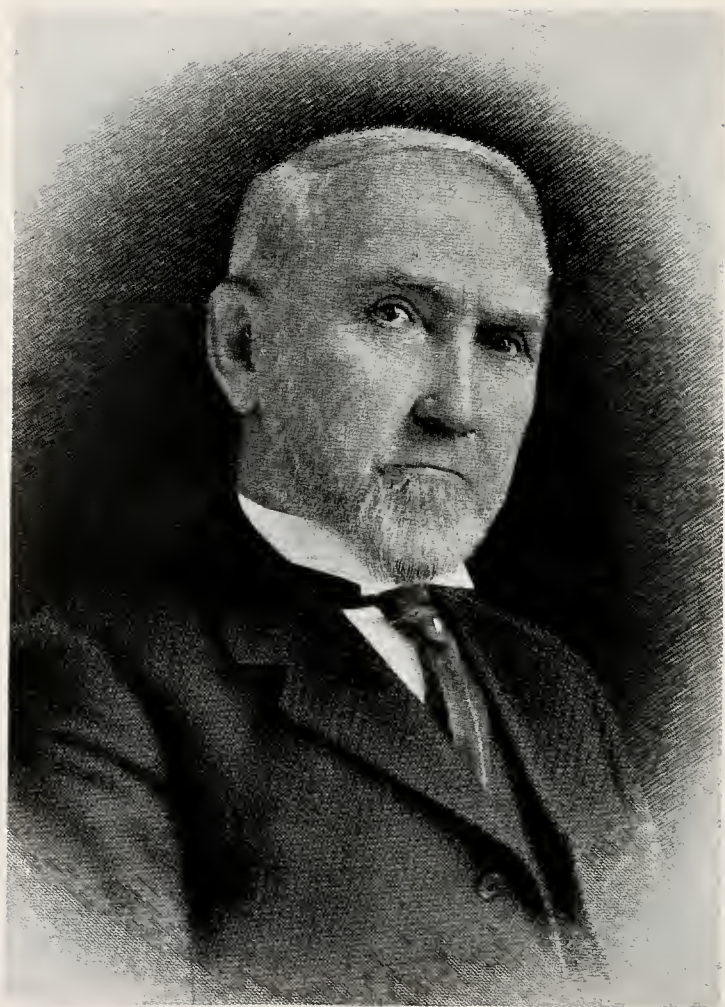
Canada?" The son answered, "Yes," and then the elder Schrader said, "No, Chris, when I landed in America I made a solemn promise that I would never put my foot on foreign soil," and he never did. He exercised his preference for travel by seeing the land of his adoption. He reared his sons in the same strict Americanism, and also to honorable and upright lives, so that they have become men creditable to America.

Christian F. Schrader was a member of the German Lutheran Church and a democrat in politics. He became a democrat at a time when the tide of nationalism was running strong in American politics, and when the know nothing party was at its strongest. Mr. Schrader desired to ally himself with this party, but as it required ten years of residence in America for membership he contented himself with one of the older established parties.

The oldest son of the late Christian F. Schrader is Christian A. Schrader, who for many years has been prominent as a wholesale merchant in Indianapolis. He was born in that city September 12, 1854, and has spent practically his entire life there. He was educated in the common schools, and as a boy learned the grocery business in his father's store. When his father retired he became associated with his brother Charles H. as joint owner of the business, and in 1884 expanded into the wholesale grocery trade. In 1886 he admitted his brother Henry F. to a partnership. Henry died in 1896, after which the business was conducted simply as C. A. Schrader until in 1908 it was incorporated as the C. A. Schrader Company. This is one of the largest prosperous firms making up the wholesale interests of Indianapolis.

Mr. Schrader was a good and loyal democrat until the free silver issue of 1896, since which time he has been a republican. He served four years as chairman of the Board of Public Works during Mayor Shank's administration, and during that time the new city hall was completed and portions of the city hospital were built at a cost of more than \$300,000.

Mr. Schrader married May 13, 1883, Emma Zobbe. Mrs. Schrader died July 20, 1917, leaving four children: Florence, wife of Logan C. Shaw; Arthur C.; Ruth and Wayne C.



W. D. Miller

WILLIAM H. H. MILLER. Aside from the national reputation that came to him as United States Attorney General in the cabinet of President Harrison, William Henry Harrison Miller was one of the ablest advocates and most profound lawyers of his generation. He was one of the last survivors of a brilliant coterie of legal minds that adorned the Indiana bar during the latter half of the nineteenth century and he stood on the same plane with such eminent contemporaries as Thomas A. Hendricks, General Benjamin Harrison, Joseph E. McDonald and others whose memory will always be cherished in the annals of the Indiana bar.

William Henry Harrison Miller, who was named in honor of the grandfather of General Harrison, with whom Mr. Miller was long associated in practice, was born at Augusta, Oneida County, New York, September 6, 1840, and died, in the fullness of years and honors, May 25, 1917. His Miller ancestors, Scotch and English, came to America in the seventeenth century. His branch of the family located in Oneida County, New York, in 1795. He was next to the youngest in the family of ten children of Curtis and Lucy (Duncan) Miller, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. His father was a New York State farmer.

It was the hard and invigorating discipline of a farm that brought out and developed many of the talents of Mr. Miller, and his character was formed by opposing obstacles rather than avoiding them. He attended district schools in his native county, and at the early age of fifteen was qualified as a teacher. He also attended an academy at Whitestown, New York, and from there entered Hamilton College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1861; Hamilton College, in view of his later distinctions and attainments, conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D. in 1889. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

For a time he taught a village school at Maumee City, Ohio, and in May, 1862, enlisted as a private in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was elected lieutenant, and served throughout the three months term of enlistment, until his honorable discharge in September of the same year. Leaving the army he took up the study of law at Toledo under the eminent

Morrison R. Waite, later chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but the necessity of earning a living compelled him to forego those associations. For a time he clerked in a law office and afterwards continued his law studies privately while serving as superintendent of public schools at Peru, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1865 at Peru and handled his first minor cases as a lawyer in that city. While there he was elected county school examiner. Among other facts that distinguished the career of the late William H. H. Miller is that his reputation was based almost entirely upon his attainments and brilliant qualifications as a lawyer. In his entire career he never sought the honors of public office. Thus his record is adorned with only two public positions, that of county school examiner in Miami County, and many years later as attorney general for the United States.

In 1866 he removed to Fort Wayne, and formed a partnership with William H. Coombs. Mr. Coombs was an old lawyer of great ability but had a limited practice. It was left to the junior partner to give the push and energy which brought a rapidly growing clientage to the firm. Mr. Miller soon had more than a local prestige as a lawyer. In the course of his practice he handled several cases before the federal courts in Indianapolis. There he became acquainted with Gen. Benjamin Harrison, who at that time was one of the foremost members of the Indiana bar. General Harrison was then practicing as a member of the law firm of Porter, Harrison & Hines. In 1874 Albert G. Porter, the senior member, and who served as governor of Indiana from 1881 to 1885, withdrew, and General Harrison at once offered the partnership to his esteemed young friend at Fort Wayne. This resulted in the establishment of the firm Harrison, Hines & Miller, and from 1874 to 1889 Mr. Miller was the active legal associate of General Harrison.

Mr. Miller, while never a politician, was always deeply concerned in politics as a science, and some of his notable services as a lawyer were rendered in handling problems of a political-legal nature. He was the leading counsel in a case before the courts as a result of the adoption of an amendment to the State Constitution in 1878. He also appeared in the contest concerning the office of lieutenant governor in

1886. For many years he was a trusted adviser of many of the leaders of the republican party, and thus had become not only the professional associate but the confidential adviser of General Harrison prior to the latter's campaign for the presidency in 1888. It was in recognition of these services and also on the basis of a fitness which none better understood than General Harrison that Mr. Miller was called into the cabinet of that statesman in 1889 as attorney general.

While he went to Washington practically unknown so far as a national reputation was concerned, there has never been found a good reason for revising or modifying the high estimate of his services and acts as head of the legal department of the Federal Government. An estimate of these services is found in the following language: "In the administrative functions of his office he inaugurated a vigorous policy and endeavored effectively in many instances to correct the abuses in the enforcement of the law and to secure their impartial administration. He exercised particular care in recommendations to the president for the appointment of United States judges, an unusual number of whom were appointed under President Harrison's administration, and the result was that the selections were generally commended by members of all parties." Many other important matters of the Harrison administration were handled personally by Mr. Miller as head of the law department, including the Behring Sea litigation, the constitutional validity of the McKinley Tariff Law, the Interstate Commerce and Anti Lottery Laws, the International Copyright Act, and the admission of some half dozen territories to the union.

The case which brought him his chief reputation and received most attention from the public press occurred early in his official career. The knowledge came to his office that a notorious California lawyer named David S. Terry was planning personal violence upon Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court when the latter should appear on the California circuit. Attorney General Miller promptly and without hesitation directed the United States marshal of that state to afford the justice the most careful protection. Deputy Marshal Neagle was detailed as a personal attendant upon Justice Field. Terry was

killed by Neagle in the very act of making a deadly assault upon the venerable jurist. As a result of the killing the authority of the deputy marshal was questioned. An attempt was made by the state authorities of California to prosecute him for the murder of Terry. Mr. Miller directed the defense of the deputy marshal on the high ground "that independently of all statutes, it was a constitutional duty of the executive branch of the Federal Government to protect the judiciary." Though in laying down that principle he was unsupported by precedent or statutory authority, the attorney general was sustained by decisions in both the United States Circuit Court and in the Supreme Court. He presented the cause in person before the Supreme Court and with such mastery of argument as to add materially to his already high professional reputation.

On retiring from the cabinet of President Harrison in March, 1893, Mr. Miller returned to Indianapolis, and from that time forward until almost the date of his death was engaged in private practice. He became head of the firm Miller, Winter & Elam, and subsequently of Miller, Shirley & Miller, the junior partner being his son Samuel D. Miller.

While he possessed exceptional natural talents the position which Mr. Miller attained in his profession was largely due to his thorough preparation and his habits of thoroughness and industry. He never ceased to be a student, and he early trained himself in that rare ability to absorb, assimilate and retain knowledge, and his field of intellectual interest was broadened beyond the law to history and the best in literature. It was from the resources thus stored up in his mind that caused a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States once to say of him: "The great power of his arguments is largely due to the marvelous aptness of his illustrations." And he was doubtless referring to his own experience when, in answer to a question as to what special trait was most essential to the success of a lawyer, he replied: "The mental trait most essential to the success of a lawyer is the ability to see resemblances amid differences and differences amid resemblances."

Mr. Miller served as a trustee of his alma mater, Hamilton College, from 1893 to 1898. For many years he was an elder

of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, was a corporator of the Crown Hill Cemetery Association, a director of the Marion Trust Company, was once honored with the presidency of the Indianapolis Bar Association, and was a member of the Columbia Club and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. On December 23, 1863, he married Miss Gertrude A. Bunce, who was born in Ohio but was reared in Vernon, Oneida County, New York. Her father was Sidney A. Bunce. Of the seven children born of their marriage there survive, a son and two daughters. Concerning the son more is said on other pages. The two daughters are Florence, wife of Clifford Arrick, of Chicago, and Jessie, wife of A. M. Hopper, of Englewood, New Jersey.

Only a short time before his death Mr. Miller, in the course of an intimate conversation, remarked: "I am not conscious that during my public life in Washington I ever did a single official act from a selfish motive." And to those who knew and honored him and had followed his career from the time he came to Indianapolis that sentence would receive a broader application to his entire career as a lawyer and man.

SAMUEL D. MILLER was in Washington while his father was United States Attorney General, acquired part of his legal education there and gained experience and association with leading men and affairs that proved invaluable to him as a lawyer. He has been a member of the Indianapolis bar since 1893, and for many years was actively associated with his honored father, William H. H. Miller.

He was born at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 25, 1869, and was five years of age when his father came to Indianapolis. From early childhood he had liberal advantages and grew up in an environment calculated to bring out the best of his native qualities. He attended the public schools of Indianapolis, the Indianapolis Classical School, and in 1886 entered his father's alma mater, Hamilton College of New York. He pursued the classical course and received the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1890. The next year he spent in the law department of Columbia University at New York, and then entered the law school of the National

University at Washington, where he graduated LL. B. in 1892. While at Washington, from March, 1891, to March, 1893, he was private secretary to Redfield Proctor and Stephen B. Elkins, secretaries of war under President Harrison.

Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar in March, 1893, and for two years practiced as junior member of the firm of Hord, Perkins & Miller at Indianapolis. From the fall of 1895 to 1899 he had his home and business as a lawyer at New York City. On returning to Indianapolis he became a member of the firm of Miller, Elam, Fesler & Miller. Later the firm became Miller, Shirley, Miller & Thompson. Subsequently, upon the retirement of Mr. C. C. Shirley from the firm, it became Miller, Dailey & Thompson and still continues active in the practice. The other members are Mr. Frank C. Dailey, Mr. William H. Thompson, Mr. Sidney S. Miller and Mr. Albert L. Rabb.

Mr. Miller is an active member of the United States, Indiana and Indianapolis Bar associations. In 1910 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Hamilton College and continued as such for about seven years. Other members of the board at the time were the late James S. Sherman, vice president of the United States, and Senator Elihu Root. Mr. Miller is a member of the Indiana Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and belongs to the Hamilton College Chapter of the Chi Psi fraternity, and the Columbia, the University, the Country and the Dramatic clubs of Indianapolis. Politically he has rendered allegiance and much service to the cause of the republican party, though, like his father, he has never put himself in the way of official preferment.

During the war of 1917 Mr. Miller gave a large part of his time to the patriotic activities of his community. He was a member of Selective Service Board No. 5, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis Branch of the American Protective League and actively engaged in many other of the undertakings brought about by the war.

On October 23, 1907, he married Miss Amelia Owen. She was born and reared in Evansville. Her father, Dr. A. M. Owen, was long prominent in the profession of medicine in that city. Three children were

born of this marriage, two sons and one daughter, of whom the daughter, Laura Owen Miller, born April 22, 1914, alone survives. By a former marriage Mr. Miller has one son, Sidney Stanhope, born September 27, 1893, who is a lawyer by profession and during the war was a major in the One Hundred and Fiftieth United States Field Artillery in France.

MAHLON D. MANSON was born in Piqua, Ohio, February 20, 1820, but in early life became a resident of Crawfordsville, Indiana. He served as a captain during the Mexican war, was a member of the Legislature in 1851-2, and then entered the Civil war, in which he rose to the rank of brigadier general. After the close of the war and his return to civil life Mr. Manson was nominated as lieutenant governor and secretary of state, and was elected to Congress as a democrat, serving from 1871 until 1873.

CHARLES PHILLIPS EMERSON, M. D. Because of his position as dean and professor of medicine in the Indiana University School of Medicine, Bloomington and Indianapolis, Doctor Emerson's career is a matter of general interest to the entire medical profession of the state. His work is known not only here but among medical men generally throughout the country. He has been a successful teacher of medicine, an author, and is regarded as one of the first authorities in his field.

Doctor Emerson was born at Metheun, Massachusetts, September 4, 1872, a son of Jacob and Josephine (Davis) Emerson. His associations from early youth have brought him in contact with prominent scholars and the fruits of scholarship and culture. He graduated from Amherst College in 1894, A. B., and soon afterward entered Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore, from which he received his Doctor of Medicine degree in 1899. Doctor Emerson has spent much time abroad, especially in earlier years. He was in the University of Strassburg in 1900, the University of Basel in 1901, and spent a considerable part of the year 1903 at Paris.

For several years Doctor Emerson was associate in medicine at Johns Hopkins University and resident physician of the University Hospital. In 1908-11 he was superintendent of the Clifton Springs Sani-

tarium in New York, and in 1909 was assistant professor of medicine in Cornell University. He took up his present work as professor of medicine and dean of the University School at Indianapolis in 1911. While not in general practice Doctor Emerson aside from his college and literary duties is a consulting physician, and his services have often been called in by the leading practitioners of the capital city.

As an author Doctor Emerson is widely known through the following works: "Pneumothorax," published in 1904; "Clinical Diagnosis," published in 1906; "A Hospital for Children," 1905, and "Essentials of Medicine," published in 1908. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association and of various other medical organizations. He is a Chi Psi college fraternity man, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a republican. His office is in the Hume-Mansur Building at Indianapolis. Doctor Emerson married April 14, 1909, Miss Effie Gilmour Perry, of Toronto, Canada.

THE FRANCIS FAMILY. The ancestors of the Francis families of America so far as evidence can be obtained were residents of the northern countries of France, and are described by historians as "hardy courageous, energetic and industrious." Many of these residents found their way in the course of time to Germany, Austria and Great Britain, as several of the kings, prelates and other dignitaries bore the name of "Francis."

The first mentioned was William Francis, one of the leading promoters of the Virginia Company, formed in London in the year 1606.

The direct lineage of the Francis families who settled in Indiana and Illinois is traced from the settlement of Wethersfield, Connecticut. The Town of Wethersfield, about four miles south of Hartford, was organized as a colony January 7, 1633. Among its residents will be found the names of Robert and Richard Francis. Richard joined one of the companies of colonists who were called upon to defend themselves from the hostile Indians and was killed in a battle with the savages.

(1) Robert Francis, born in 1629, probably in England, died January 2, 1712, aged eighty-three. He established a farm

in Wethersfield and became a prominent member of the First Congregational Church of that place. About 1650 he married Joan ———, who died January 29, 1705, aged seventy-six. Their children, the oldest born in 1651 and the youngest in 1664, were named Susanna, Robert, Mary, John, Abigal, James and Sarah.

(2) John Francis, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, September 4, 1658, died December 28, 1711. He was a farmer and served as a sergeant in the Colonial army. February 10, 1680, he married Sarah Dix, who was born in 1658 and died April 3, 1682. January 16, 1683, he married Mercy Chittenden, who died October 13, 1745. His children, all by the second wife, were John, James, Siberance, Mary, Thomas, Robert, Abigal and Prudence.

(3) John Francis, born at Wethersfield, Connecticut, October 13, 1684, died September 19, 1749. He was a man of great muscular strength and many stories have been related of his extraordinary athletic feats. He was the owner and landlord of the old Wethersfield Inn. He was three times married. His first wife, Mary Hatch, whom he married December 30, 1708, died July 15, 1718, mother of one child, John. In 1725 he married Lydia Deming, who died October 18, 1733, and on October 16, 1735, he married Eunice Dickinson, who died May 21, 1770. The one child of his second marriage was Elisha. The children of his third wife were Mary, Lydia, Eunice, John and Mercy.

(4) John Francis, son of John and Mary, was born September 28, 1710, at Wethersfield, and died May 15, 1738. In 1730 he married Mary Dodd, who died in 1778. Their children were John, Josiah, Charles and Mary.

(5) Charles Francis was born at Wethersfield in 1736, and the date of his death is unknown. He was a very successful farmer. He was married and had children named Charles, Hulda, Simeon, Millicent and George.

(6) Simeon Francis, born at Wethersfield in 1770, was a prosperous and much respected farmer, deacon of the First Congregational Church, and died September 7, 1823. May 26, 1793, he married Mary Ann Adams, who died September 18, 1822. Their children were Charles, Simeon, Mary Ann, Calvin, Josiah, Edwin, Huldah, Allen and John.

(7) Five of the Francis brothers and their two sisters, children of Simeon and Mary Ann, decided after the death of their parents to leave their old home in Wethersfield and seek a new home in the west. Charles and Simeon left home sometime previously. The others embarked on the sloop Falcon at Hartford September 17, 1829, their journey being down the Connecticut River and through Long Island Sound to New York, thence up the Hudson River to Albany and across the state by the Erie Canal to Buffalo, where they were joined by their brother Simeon. A sailing vessel took them over Lake Erie to Sandusky, and thence they procured wagons to cross the State of Ohio to Cincinnati. After a journey fraught with much exposure and lack of proper nourishment they reached Cincinnati, and were thence borne by a small steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi to St. Louis, barely escaping with their lives through the wrecking of one of the boats. They were seventy-seven days in making the journey which can now be made with comfort in less than one-third as many hours.

In 1831 Simeon, Josiah and John went to Springfield, Illinois, taking with them a little old printing press which they brought from Connecticut. On November 10, 1831, the first issue of the Sangamon Journal, now the Illinois State Journal, was brought out by these brothers. Simeon and Allen Francis fostered the youthful ambitions of Abraham Lincoln by loaning him a copy of Blackstone and all the other books possible. They also introduced Mr. Lincoln to the leading social and professional figures of Springfield. It was at the home of Allen Francis that Mr. Lincoln met Miss Todd, whom he subsequently married. Mr. Lincoln reciprocated in 1861 by appointing Simeon Francis paymaster of all the troops in the Northwest, with the rank of colonel, and stationed at Vancouver, Washington. In 1870 he was retired on half pay and returned to Portland, where he established the Portland Oregonian, still a power in the newspaper field. He was president of the Oregon State Agricultural Society. In 1861 President Lincoln appointed Hon. Allen Francis first consul to Victoria, Vancouver's Island. He resigned in 1864. With his sons he engaged in the fur trade with the

Indians on the Alaska Coast. It was through Hon. Allen Francis that Secretary Seward gained the information concerning the varied resources of Alaska which determined him to enter into negotiations with Russia for its purchase.

Simeon Francis, the first of the brothers to leave home, served an apprenticeship in a printing office in New Haven, Connecticut. Later forming a partnership under the name of Clapp and Francis, he published the *Republican Advocate*, the first number of which appeared in 1817. Volumes for the years 1821, 1822 and 1823 of this publication are now in the possession of Mr. Charles W. Francis of LaPorte, Indiana.

Charles Francis, also of the seventh generation, was the pioneer of the family in the wilds of Northern Indiana. He was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, March 19, 1794. December 14, 1820, he married Elizabeth Haskell, who died August 9, 1856. They left their old home in 1829 and settled in Cherry Valley, New York. Two years later they determined to seek a home further west. With their scanty belongings they were towed down the Erie Canal to Buffalo, and a sailing vessel took them to Cleveland, where they lived nearly a year. Still afflicted with the western fever, in the early autumn of 1834 they started for Chicago. At that time emigrants traveled in wagons, camping wherever night overtook them. As a family of eight, their furniture and necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and a man was hired to drive them through. Many hardships were experienced with poor accommodations, bad roads and oftentimes want of provisions. In about six weeks they reached LaPorte, at which time winter had set in with great severity. After leaving LaPorte they met a party returning from Chicago, reporting there were no provisions in that settlement or work of any kind. This news, together with the sickness of the youngest child, turned them back, and they settled for the winter in a log cabin near the present site of Fail's schoolhouse in LaPorte County. During the winter Charles Francis took up land and built a cabin in Galena Township. In the spring he moved his family to that location in the dense forest. Five families had located in the same township in the preceding year. A short distance east

was an Indian settlement, hence the Indians were as numerous as the whites, but were friendly and often visited the settlers, bringing maple sugar and trinkets to trade for something to eat. It was here that the Francis family endured those privations and hardships common to the lot of pioneers. Charles Francis long survived this era of pioneer things and died in 1870.

A brief record of his seven children is as follows: Mary Ann, born in 1821, died August 19, 1826. Joseph Haskell born September 23, 1823, and died January 12, 1900, married March 4, 1849, Catherine A. Martin, who died November 15, 1892, and their two children were Mary E. and George H. George H., Jr., married Blanche Nobel and lives on the old homestead near LaPorte. Luke, the third child, was born May 16, 1825, and died in December 1882. June 5, 1848, he married Betsey Marshall, who died in 1909. They had no children. The next in age is Simeon, the record of whom is given below. William Wallace, born December 17, 1828, and died in 1912, married March 29, 1851, Ann Mariah Martin. Their six children were Sarah B., Fred, Mary A., Charles W., Alice M. and Frank J. Charles, Jr., born April 4, 1831, died in February, 1887. November 9, 1856, he married Minerva Weed, who died childless April 11, 1865. June 1, 1869, he married Rebecca B. Hollingsworth, who died in 1917, the mother of two children, Mary E. and Milton. Edwin, the youngest of the family, was born in August 1833, and died in 1839.

(8) Simeon Francis, born April 22, 1827, at Weathersfield, Connecticut, was about seven years of age when his parents arrived in LaPorte County, and as a boy he had some part in the labors by which the family was established in the log cabin home in the woods of Galena Township. In that same community he spent practically all his long and eventful life. Until the land was cleared and crops grown it was difficult to get plenty to eat. The Francis family home was twelve miles from LaPorte. Such groceries as could be obtained in the market of that day had to be carried home, as there was no other means of conveyance. Game was plentiful, therefore meat was abundant. The educational advantages were limited to those of the log schoolhouse. The first school which Simeon attended was held in

a two-room log cabin, one room occupied by the John Morrow family. That was in 1835. As the Indians were quite numerous, Simeon spent many pleasant hours playing with Indian boys. The principal sport in winter was sliding down hill on improvised sleds of bark with one end turned up, forming a sled. As he grew to manhood he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming.

March 12, 1859, Simeon Francis married Mary Elizabeth Martin. She was born near Dover, New Jersey, November 12, 1835, and came with her parents to LaPorte County in the spring of 1839. Her ancestry dates back to the arrival of Isaac Martin in the Massachusetts Colony in 1664. The heads of the eight generations preceding her were Isaac, John, Thomas, Isaac, Isaac, Isaac, Isaac, and William Adams. The last was often called the "father" of the Martins, as he was the first of the family to settle in the western country. William Adams Martin married in 1828 Mary Apgar, and their seven children were Abram, Catherina A., Ann Mariah, Mary E., Ellen S., Isaac F., and Hiram B. Of these Isaac F. is still living at LaPorte. As the brothers of William Martin came west they were welcomed to the hospitality of his cabin until they could provide homes for themselves. At one time there were thirteen persons in the log cabin about 18 by 20 feet and no way to prepare the meals except over the fireplace, Mary Elizabeth Martin was the third one of the Martin sisters to marry one of the three Francis brothers.

Simeon Francis and wife lived on a farm until 1871, when they moved to Three Oaks, Michigan, where for six years he was a merchant. He then returned to the farm and resumed his trade also. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. October 5, 1899, he moved to LaPorte and resided with his son at 216 Lincolnway, West. The last six years of Simeon's life were lived in retirement from all active duties, as he was nearly blind, not being able to read a word at that time. He died March 23, 1914, and his wife passed away February 4, 1918. Both are at rest at Pine Lake Cemetery near LaPorte. Simeon Francis and wife had two children, Charles William and Jessie Gertrude.

(9) Charles William Francis one of the two living representatives bearing the name Francis and descendants of these families who reside in the State of Indiana at present. The other is George Haskell Francis. He was born October 8, 1860, in LaPorte County, grew up on a farm, and while there attended the common schools. Later he attended the high school at Three Oaks, Michigan, and the Central University at Polla, Iowa. Mr. Francis has given practically all his active life to some form of public service. For ten years he was a teacher and on November 1, 1897, entered the postal service and since then has been connected with the LaPorte post office. He is a man of wide and varied interests. He recently published a History and Genealogy of the Martin family. In the fall of 1912, in company with Dr. H. H. Martin, he made a trip through Germany, Switzerland, Holland, England and Scotland. On the return trip the news of President Wilson's election was received by wireless while sailing through the Gulf of St. Lawrence. March 12, 1884, Mr. Francis married Eva Holcomb, who was born in LaPorte County July 12, 1864. They are the parents of two children, Ethel Gertrude and Maree Holcomb, who represent the tenth generation of the family. Ethel Gertrude Francis was born July 8, 1886, in Berrien County, Michigan. She was married June 27, 1906, to Frederick W. Steigely, who is engaged in the wholesale and retail meat business at LaPorte. Mr. and Mrs. Steigely had five children representing the eleventh generation, Frederick W., Catherine Evelyn, Francis H., Rose Ethel and Ethel Evelyn. Maree Francis, the second daughter, was born May 15, 1894, at LaPorte, and was married June 30, 1917, to Clyde G. Chaney, formerly city editor of the LaPorte Argus, who saw active service in France as captain of Company B of the 151st Infantry. Captain and Mrs. Chaney have one child, Robert Galen Chaney.

Jessie Gertrude Francis, sister of Charles William Francis, was born November 12, 1866, in LaPorte County, and finished her education in the Three Oaks High School. December 24, 1895, at LaPorte, she was married to Wendall Paddock. Mr. Paddock was born in Berrien County, Michigan, July 12, 1866, a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, for several years was professor of Horticulture

in the Colorado University and for the last nine years he has held the same position with the Ohio State University. He and his family reside at 1077 Westwood avenue in Columbus, Ohio.

The three children of Professor and Mrs. Paddock belong in the tenth generation of the Francis family. Francis W. Paddock, born at Geneva, New York, September 18, 1899, enlisted April 12, 1918, in the Regular Army, Coast Artillery Service, and was stationed in France when the war closed. The two younger children still at home with their parents, are Elizabeth Gertrude Paddock, born at Fort Collins, Colorado, January 22, 1906, and Jessie Evelyn Paddock, born April 16, 1908, also at Fort Collins.

As the preceding records indicate the Francis family, while seldom producing men of great distinction in the ordinary sense of that word, has in fact been conspicuous for those virtues which are fundamental in the welfare and security of the human race. Charles Francis of the seventh generation was a carpenter and three of his sons learned the trade. They helped to build the first railroad stations in LaPorte and Michigan City, and many residences of the county still stand as monuments to their handiwork. At an early date they built and owned three sawmills and two flour mills, in addition to the management of their farms. The five sons of Charles Francis all grew to manhood, married and raised families, and their descendants are now widely scattered from coast to coast. The five brothers though going their separate ways always managed to work together and maintained for years the intimate ties of family relationships that made them in all essential respects one family. The three brothers who were carpenters followed that trade when the carpenter made and fitted every part of the house. Many of the tools used at that time even as far back as 1790, are carefully preserved by Mr. Charles W. Francis of LaPorte. In matters of religion these families were Methodists, Baptists and Christians, but in politics they were almost without exception ardent republicans.

CARL J. AHLGREN was elected sheriff of LaPorte County in 1914, and at that time was the youngest sheriff of Indiana. He

was then twenty-seven years of age, and has lived all his life in LaPorte County.

He was born in Springfield Township of that county. His grandfather, Christian Ahlgren, was a native of Germany and brought his family to America in 1857, coming on a sailing vessel which was six weeks in making the voyage. He soon located at LaPorte, and was a resident of that city twelve years. After that he bought a farm in Springfield Township on the road that is the dividing line between the states of Indiana and Michigan. He was a general farmer there until 1888, when he retired to Michigan City, and died when about seventy years of age. He married Hannah Steffenhagen, who survived her husband and died at the age of ninety-two. Their children were Fred, Minnie, Charles, Carrie and Fredericka.

Charles Ahlgren was born in Germany October 23, 1856, just a year before the family came to America. He first attended school in the city of LaPorte, and when the family removed to Springfield Township he employed his strength in doing all manner of farm labor. His independent career began on a rented farm, and soon afterward he bought forty acres a mile and a half from his father's homestead. In 1893 Charles Ahlgren left the farm and removed to Michigan City, and for the past twenty-five years has been one of the leading contractors of brick and stone masonry work in the county. He married Catherine McAllister. She was born at Buffalo, New York. Her father, Charles McAllister, was a native of Scotland, and had a most interesting career. When only a boy he went to sea, and his adventurous life as a sailor took him to all the principal seaports of the world and three times around Cape Horn. Queen Victoria personally presented him with a medal for bravery in saving the lives of a party of sailors. After leaving the sea and coming to America he lived a time in Canada, afterwards in Buffalo, New York, then at Lakeside, Michigan, and finally located at New Buffalo. Charles McAllister married Janet McAllister, a second cousin. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ahlgren had three children, Fred H., Carl J. and Janet.

Carl J. Ahlgren attended school in Michigan City, including two years at high school. At the age of sixteen he began

learning the trade of brick layer under his father, and followed that occupation steadily until he was elected sheriff in 1914. So satisfactory was his first term that he was reelected in 1916, and throughout these four years he has been a most capable servant of the courts and also a strong factor in upholding the forces of law and order in the county.

In 1909 Sheriff Ahlgren married Lucy Eleanor Raikes. She was born at Boulder, Colorado. Her father, Walter Raikes, was a native of England and was brought to America at the age of sixteen. He learned the stone mason's trade and for several years followed that occupation at Boulder, Colorado, but is now living in Salt Lake City, Utah. Walter Raikes married Eleanor Hathaway. She was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, a daughter of Charles and Eleanor Hathaway. The Hathaway ancestors came to America at the time of the Mayflower pilgrims. Mrs. Ahlgren was one of five children, named Walter, George, Grace, Horace and Lucy Eleanor. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlgren are members of the Methodist Church. Fraternally he is affiliated with Acme Lodge of Masons and with LaPorte Lodge of Elks.

CLARENCE EUGENE OSBORNE has for many years been one of the useful public-spirited citizens of the Wanatah Community in LaPorte County. The family is an old and honored one in northern Indiana, especially in Porter and LaPorte Counties.

His grandfather Jonathan Osborne, Sr. was a native of North Carolina, and married Rachel Small, a native of South Carolina. Jonathan was a small boy when his family moved to Ohio and settled near Chillicothe. From there after his marriage he moved to Wayne County, Indiana, and in 1834 bought at a government land sale 120 acres in Clinton Township of LaPorte County. He improved this property and spent the rest of his days there. He and his wife had a large family of children, including David, Nathan, John, William, Jason, Jonathan, Jr., and Eli.

Jason Osborne, father of Clarence E., was born in West Virginia, but grew up in LaPorte County and was trained to the life of a farmer. He bought farms in Clinton Township and also acquired other land across the county line in Essex Township of Porter County. He was a general

farmer and stock raiser there until about fifty years of age, and passed the last three years of his life in Wanatah. He married Eliza Graham, a native of West Virginia. She is still living in Wanatah, mother of six children: Frank E., of LaPorte; Charles S., of Chicago; Clarence E., Carlton R., of Oklahoma; William G., of Gary, Indiana; and George, who died at the age of eighteen years.

Clarence Eugene Osborne was born on a farm in what was then Essex but is now Morgan Township in Porter County. He attended the rural schools during his youth, also the LaPorte Business College, and was a pupil in Valparaiso University. For two years after his marriage he farmed a part of the old homestead and then removed to Wanatah and engaged in the livery business for ten years. Since then he has conducted a well established real estate and insurance business.

At the age of twenty-two Mr. Osborne married Dee N. Higgins. Her father, James H. Higgins, was born near Danville, Indiana, and for many years was a merchant at New Winchester, Indiana, later at Francisville, and then removed to Wanatah and was agent of the Monon Railroad for twenty-five years, until he was retired on a pension from the railroad company. He died a few weeks after giving up his duties. He married Clara J. Dodge, who was born near Coatsville, Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Osborne have one daughter, Mabel Florence, the wife of Oliver M. Bailey. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have a son named Stephen Eugene. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Osborne served several years as assessor of Cass Township and has been chairman of the Wanatah Town Board and for two terms deputy sheriff. He has used all his influence and resources to keep his locality in line with the strictest standards of patriotism during the war. He has given his assistance to many war activities, and during 1918 was assistant deputy food commissioner of LaPorte County.

HERMAN J. BARNARD. There can be no doubt that the character and environment of man's ancestors exert an influence upon the manner in which he meets the issues of life, and it is curious to note how sterling qualities of grit and perseverance, acquired in a strenuous battle with the forces

of nature, adapt themselves, though still easily recognized, to the problems of an easier civilization.

William Barnard was one of those early Quaker settlers in North Carolina, where his son, Barzillia G. Barnard was born in 1817. When the lad was two years old his father became one of that army of hardy pioneers who gathered together their few household possessions and assisted in spreading the white man's empire westward. Braving the dangers of the unbroken and practically unexplored primeval forests, he made his way with his family into the wilderness and founded a home in the then thinly settled district of Fayette County, Indiana.

Inheriting the adventurous spirit of his father, Barzillia, when he reached man's estate, sought a new location on the banks of Blue River, in the western part of Rush County, Indiana. Here he settled, cleared the ground and created a thrifty farm where dense forests had stood. He married Rachael Roberts, daughter of a neighbor, and they raised to maturity ten out of eleven children born to them.

There could be no idlers in this large family. With a dozen mouths to feed, a dozen babies to clothe and shelter, it was necessary that each individual assume labors suited to his years. The consequence was a group of diligent, hardy, self-reliant young Hoosiers, possessing quiet, serious manners of their Quaker ancestors, also their sterling honesty.

It was among such surroundings that Herman J. Barnard grew to manhood, living the industrious life of the Indiana farmer boy, innured to the heavy labor of those days and toiling from daylight till dark with the characteristic vigor and cheerfulness of the country-raised boy. He attended the district school during the winter months and afterward spent a few terms in the old Spiceland Academy, a Quaker institution.

After reaching maturity the children scattered, as is the manner of large families. One brother, David E., served for four years in the Union Army during the civil war, and is still alive. Upon reaching his majority Herman J. Barnard joined his brother Granville S. in the retail lumber business in Franklin, Indiana, later acquiring a share in a saw mill at Arlington. About 1893 he sold his interest and moved

to Indianapolis. In 1889 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Hyder, who was reared in Franklin.

At that time Indiana was recognized as a lumber center of importance, the state producing great quantities of timber of unequalled quality. Having had considerable experience in buying timber, manufacturing it into lumber and selling the stock, and with a keen view of the future, Mr. Barnard perceived the possibilities of veneer manufacturing and in 1907 organized the Central Veneer Company of Indianapolis.

Owing to his careful management and the quality of its product the little company prospered and became known as one of the leaders in a territory where there were many veneer mills. Starting with one slicer and establishing an enviable reputation on quartered oak veneer, the company later installed both lathe and saw and manufactured veneers of all kinds, cutting large quantities of imported mahogany logs.

It was but natural that a man of Mr. Barnard's integrity and business ability should feel the call and devote some of his energies to civic development. Though of a retiring and modest disposition, a direct heritage from his Quaker ancestry, Herman J. Barnard exercises a strong and recognized influence on the affairs of his city and state, and he is an honored member of such organizations as the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Marion and Transportation Clubs; endowed with the confidence and respect of his friends, business associates and community.

HILLIS F. HACKEDORN, of Indianapolis, is one of the men credited with pioneer achievement in the field of concrete construction. Through his company he has erected some of the largest and finest all-concrete bridges in the Middle West. Men not yet in middle life have no difficulty in recalling a time less than twenty years ago when concrete street bridges and other structures that had to endure great stress and strain were regarded as experimental and as worthy of justifiable suspicion as to permanence and usefulness. It was in overcoming this prejudice and in really establishing the merits of concrete as a bridge building material that Mr. Hackedorn has done his best

work. He was one of the first in the line, and with years of accumulating experience has become one of the foremost men in the country in the application of cement and concrete as applied to bridge construction.

Mr. Hackedorn was born at Cardington, Morrow County, Ohio, September 4, 1861. His father, George G. Hackedorn, was for many years in the banking business at Lima, Ohio, where he died in 1874. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Shur, who was of Scotch-Irish family and whose people were pioneers in and around Cardington. The Hackedorn ancestry is of Holland descent.

Hillis F. Hackedorn lived in Cardington until he was five years of age, when his parents moved to Lima. He secured his primary education there, and in 1878 was graduated from the Lima High School. For the next six years he worked in the bank founded by his father and its successor. Mr. Hackedorn has always manifested the enterprise and spirit that take men out in the wide fields of endeavor and accomplishment. In 1884 he went west to the Pacific Coast and became assistant superintendent of the City and Suburban Railway Company of Portland, Oregon. In 1893 he returned east, locating at Indianapolis in the claim department of the Lake Erie & Western Railway Company. A year later he organized the State House Building Association, and for about five years was its manager.

Mr. Hackedorn became interested in concrete bridge construction in 1897. People who have reliable memories extending back to that year would have difficulty in recalling any extended use of concrete beyond sidewalks and a limited use of concrete block. It was with the block form of construction that Mr. Hackedorn had his early experience. He organized the Block Bridge & Culvert Company for the purpose of exploiting a patented segmental vitrified block for the construction of culverts. As a modern and most familiar application of concrete through pouring into forms was probably not even considered by Mr. Hackedorn and associates at that time. Even the use of concrete blocks for culverts was found to be a limited field, and later the company engaged in general concrete construction, Mr. Hackedorn buying the interests of his partners

and changing the name of the business to Hillis F. Hackedorn & Company. In 1907 this business was succeeded by the Hackedorn Contracting Company, of which Mr. Hackedorn has since been president.

For several years the business was confined to the construction of small concrete bridges and culverts in Marion and adjacent counties. Even with the knowledge and facilities of that time it was practicable to construct larger concrete bridges, but the chief obstacle was the prejudice of citizens and public officials having such work in charge. It was to combat this prejudice and educate the public in general to the superiority of permanent concrete structures over the ugly and unsafe wooden and steel bridges that Mr. Hackedorn used up much of his time and energy in earlier years. The Hackedorn Contracting Company confined itself entirely to concrete bridge building. It has had no connection with either timber or steel bridge construction and with the passing of years the concern has grown and prospered and expanded and they have had a large share of the contracts which Mr. Hackedorn's individual efforts contributed toward educating the public to demand.

The work of the Hackedorn Contracting Company can now be found in half a dozen states and includes some of the finest structures of the kind anywhere. A few of the more notable bridges are: The Shawnee bridge at Piqua, Ohio, one of the most beautiful in the west; the Middletown bridge at Middletown, Ohio, 2,000 feet long, the longest concrete bridge in Ohio; the Washington Avenue bridge at Elyria, Ohio, which contains the longest single span (150 feet) in Ohio; the Brookside Park bridge in Cleveland, which is the flattest simi-elliptical bridge in the world, with a span of 92 feet and an actual rise of only five feet; the Leonard Street bridge at Grand Rapids, Michigan; the Broad Street and Second Avenue bridges at Rome, Georgia; the Bay St. Louis bridge and Causeway at Bay St. Louis, Mississippi, 10,200 feet long; the Fifth Street bridge at Dayton, Ohio; the Moxham bridge at Johnstown, Pennsylvania; the Summit and South Main Street bridges at Warren, Ohio; the Adams Street bridge at Troy, Ohio; the Music Court Bridge in Jackson Park, Chicago. The bridges of

the Hackedorn Company have been built not only with the finest available material now known to the world but also with the brains and character of a company whose reliability is beyond every question and doubt.

Mr. Hackedorn is a charter member and in 1915 was president of the American Society of Engineering Contractors. He has done much to extend the educational work of concrete contractors, and has read many papers before organizations of contracting engineers and other public bodies.

Mr. Hackedorn has had his home in Indianapolis for twenty-five years and is well known in social and public affairs. He is a republican, a member of the Columbia and Rotary clubs, the Chamber of Commerce, the Marion Club, the Canoe Club, the Independent Turnverein, the Hoosier Motor Club, the Macatawa Yacht Club at Macatawa, Michigan, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He and his family are Unitarians in religion and he is president of the board of trustees of All Souls Church at Indianapolis.

In 1888 he married Frances Fee, of Lima, Ohio, who died in Indianapolis in 1897. She was the mother of two children, George G., who died at the age of five years, and Hillis F., Jr., who graduated from Purdue University in 1917 as a civil engineer. In 1908 Mr. Hackedorn married Marion Morrison, of Brooklyn, New York.

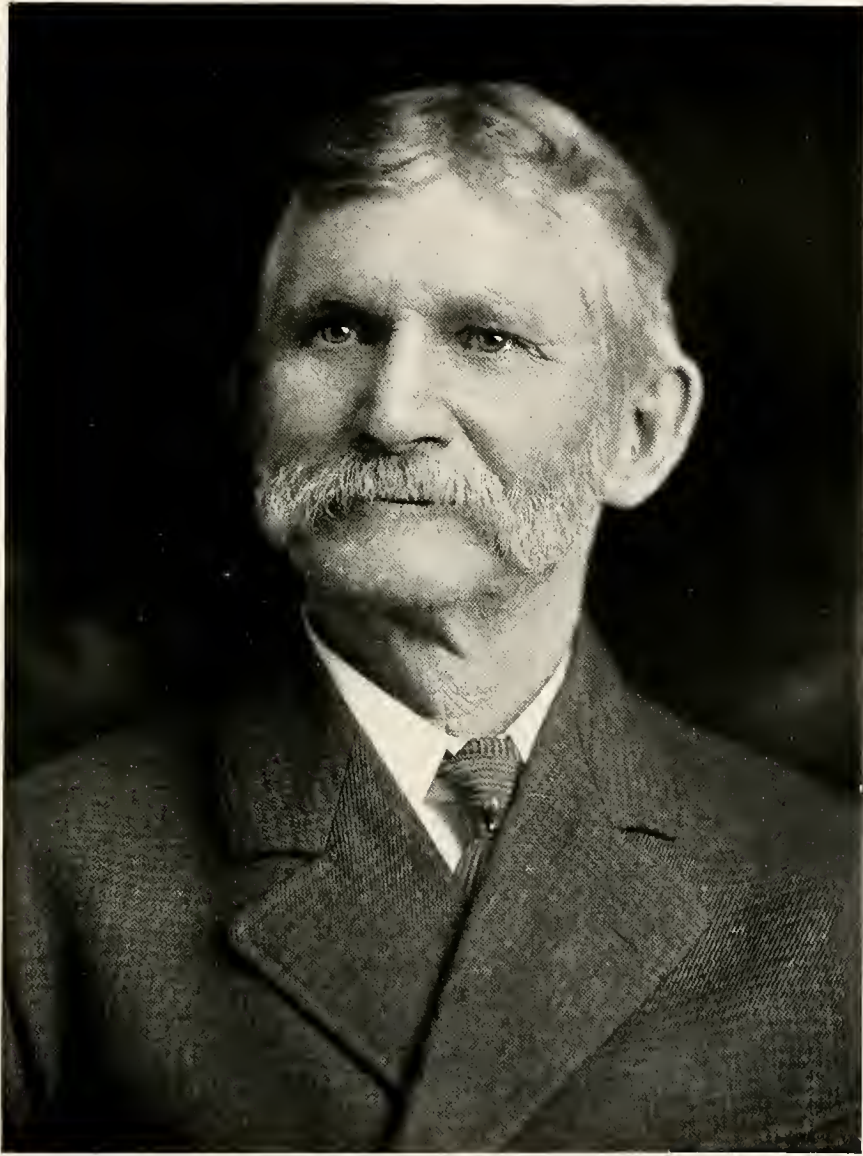
Soon after the United States entered the war in 1916 Mr. Hackedorn tendered his services to the government and was commissioned a major in the construction division of the United States Army. He was assigned to duty as officer in charge of construction at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, where he had charge for eight months of the entire construction and disbursement of funds on improvements costing about \$5,000,000. He was then transferred to the Ordnance Department and detailed as commanding officer of the United States Picric Acid Plant, a \$12,000,000 project, at Brunswick, Georgia, where he had charge of the salvaging of the big project. Hillis F. Hackedorn, Jr., also enlisted early, in the Aviation Corps, where he soon qualified as a military aviator in the combat section and was sent to France, where he rose to be the com-

manding officer of the Three Hundred and Sixty-Ninth Aero Squadron.

WILMER FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, SR. A life of most uncommon service and experience has been that of Wilmer Frederick Christian, Sr., who came to Indianapolis about the close of the war of the rebellion, and began his career here without friends, without prestige, without money, and with only a knowledge of skillful use of carpenter tools. He has been successively a contractor and builder, farmer, stock man, and has attained that good fortune which is not alone measured by material circumstances but by the esteem of communities.

Mr. Christian was born at Stockton in Worcester County, Maryland, January 4, 1838, a son of Job and Rachel (Hill) Christian. His grandfather fought as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Job Christian, who was born at Morristown, New Jersey, was for many years a merchant tailor, and died in 1847. He and his wife were married in Philadelphia, and she died in Maryland in 1851.

Wilmer Frederick Christian was only nine years old when his father died, and his opportunities to secure schooling and other adequate preparation for life were very meager. At the age of sixteen he bound himself out as an apprentice carpenter. In 1863 he went to Philadelphia to study building and contracting, and was there until 1865, when he came to Indianapolis. Some time previously he had joined the Odd Fellows. His association with that order brought him an introduction and friendship with Doctor Barry of Indianapolis, who was the means of bringing Mr. Christian and J. E. Shover together. Mr. Shover was also a newcomer to Indianapolis, having recently arrived from Richmond, Indiana. Mr. Shover soon employed Mr. Christian to do some carpenter work. In 1865, soon after peace was established between the North and South, Mr. Christian went to Memphis, Tennessee, for the purpose of securing for himself as contractor some of the opportunities opened up by the restoration of peace and the beginning of material reconstruction in the South. He had been there but a short while before he was given a contract to rebuild a home, but left the city due to an outbreak of yellow fever. Returning to Indianapolis, he



W. F. Christian

drew up articles of partnership with Mr. Shover in the fall of 1865, and the firm of Shover and Christian began business January 1, 1866. The partnership was continued successfully until 1891, at which time Mr. Christian sold his interests to Mr. Shover and retired. This was one of the longest continued partnerships and one of the principal building firms in Indianapolis during that period. Mr. Christian was considered an expert in the valuation of fire and property losses, he was appointed adjuster for the Home Insurance Company of New York, to adjust the losses in the Chicago fire of 1871 in policies held by that and other companies.

Almost from the time he came to Indianapolis Mr. Christian has been interested in the ownership and operation of a farm. At one time he owned ninety-six acres where Wonderland now is, which property was inherited by Mrs. Christian. He owns 161 acres at Irvington, known as "The Pleasant Run Stock Farm," which was also the property of his wife. On this farm was one of the finest herds of Shorthorns in the state. The breeding and raising of Shorthorns was a hobby and enthusiasm of Mr. Christian, but it was pursued not merely as a recreation but was highly profitable and it helped to improve and raise the standards of cattle in the state.

Mr. Christian is a democrat of long and influential standing. He has served as delegate or alternate to several state conventions, and has probably attended every national convention of the body for fifty years. He is a member of the Democratic Club of Indianapolis and is a charter member of Capital City Lodge of Masons, which he joined in 1866.

On his farm near Indianapolis Mr. Christian married in 1867 Miss Margaret Moore. Their long companionship of thirty-seven years was broken by her death in 1904. Mrs. Christian was the daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Moore) Moore. Her father, a native of Ireland, settled first at Zanesville, Ohio, on coming to this country, and while there was employed on the National Road with his father and brother John Moore. Later he came to Indiana and homesteaded the farm now owned by Mr. Christian.

Mr. Christian has much reason to be proud of his children, six of whom were born and three are still living. Their

names in order of birth are Thomas J., Wilmer F., Henry E., Clara, who died in infancy, Frank, who died in 1895, at the age of twenty-two, and Grace. Thomas J. is in the lumber business at New Albany, Indiana, and married Catherine Bird Holmes, has a son Wilmer, who is now a lieutenant in the Commissary Department in France, and a daughter, Catherine. Wilmer F. Christian, who is a graduate of Wabash College, and the Medical College of Indianapolis, is a trustee of the Indiana Epileptic Farm, an office to which he was appointed successively by Governors Marshall, Ralston and Goodrich, and is now also serving on the State Fuel Administration with Doctor Jameson. He is a trustee of Wabash College. Wilmer F. Christian married Edna McGuilard. Henry E. Christian, who died in 1912, married Mary Jeffery, and their son, Henry Prentice Christian, is now a student of Williams College. The daughter Grace is a graduate of Smith College and in 1910 became the wife of William Wharton. Mr. Wharton is a graduate of Harvard University, was formerly in the Federal service under Doctor Wiley, and is now on the Food Commission, head of the Department of Western Division. His home is at University City. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have two children, Margaret, born January 6, 1912, and Lucy, born in December, 1915.

GEORGE W. JONES was born in Vincennes, Indiana; April 12, 1804. Removing to Missouri, he became clerk of the United States District Court, later served in the Black Hawk war, and afterward became a resident of Sinsinawa Mound, Wisconsin, where he was judge of the County Court and general of militia. He was a democratic member of Congress, was a United States senator from Iowa, and later minister to New Grenada. After his return to the United States Senator Jones resided at Dubuque, Iowa.

CHARLES B. MORRISON, now deceased, was for many years actively identified with LaPorte business affairs. The Morrisons as a family settled in LaPorte County more than eighty years ago, and were distinguished primarily as business men, with a special genius for banking.

Ezekiel Morrison, father of Charles B., was born in Windsor, Vermont, December

28, 1801, son of Robert and Hannah Morrison, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Ezekiel Morrison first came to LaPorte in 1834. After some investigation he went back east and in 1836 established his family in the county. He brought them here by wagon and lake boat. He invested heavily in real estate, and later took a contract to build a section of the Lake Shore Railway. Upon its completion he rode to Chicago upon the first engine to go over that road, the engine itself being named the Morrison. He was prominent in business affairs, and in 1864 organized and established the First National Bank of LaPorte and was its president for many years. He died at LaPorte December 28, 1884. He married Almira Bridge, who died in 1880. For his second wife he married Mary Carson. One of the sons of Ezekiel Morrison especially prominent in LaPorte banking history was R. S. Morrison.

Charles B. Morrison grew up in LaPorte and finished his education at Williams College in Massachusetts. Instead of adopting a profession he took up farming and became manager of a 1,000 acre farm owned by his father seventeen miles south of Valparaiso. He gave his attention to that large property until 1884, when he traded it for farms in LaPorte County, and in the spring of 1884 retired to LaPorte, where he died in October, 1885.

In 1875 Charles B. Morrison married Mary Billings. She was born in Valparaiso, a daughter of Enoch Billings, who was born at Greensburg, Indiana, in 1808. Enoch Billings acquired a very good education, considering the handicaps of the time in which he lived, and after reaching his majority located near Valparaiso, Indiana, where he bought and improved a large farm. He finally moved to Valparaiso and died there in 1888, at the age of eighty years. His wife was Maria Bundy, who was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, February 2, 1830, of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry. Her father, Jacob Bundy, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, was a pioneer in Elkhart County, Indiana, establishing his home there long before railroads were built. He made a farm which he sold later, and they then bought a farm near Valparaiso, selling that and living on another place near Valparaiso until his

death. Mr. Bundy married Maria Kauffman, a native of Northumberland County, Pennsylvania. She was the mother of eleven children. Mrs. Enoch Billings died July 9, 1912. Her children were: George W., Mary A., Sarah Louise, Hollis P., Schuyler Colfax, Terry E. and Frank N.

Mrs. Charles B. Morrison received her education in the Valparaiso High School, and lived with her parents until her marriage. By her marriage to Mr. Morrison she had two sons: Harry Ezekiel and Thomas Enoch. In 1895 Mrs. Morrison became the wife of William Andrew, of whom a brief sketch appears elsewhere. Mrs. Andrew is still living at LaPorte.

Her son, Harry E., was educated in the public schools of LaPorte and had advanced literary studies in Hartford, Connecticut. He took up the study of medicine in Rush Medical College but was obliged to abandon it on account of ill health. Later, in 1900, he graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, and practiced for a time at LaPorte with Doctor Wilcox. Then after a special course in the diseases of the eye, ear and throat he located at Michigan City, but in 1904, on account of ill health, removed to Medford, Oregon, where he enjoyed a large general practice until his death June 20, 1913. He married in 1900 and left a wife at the time of his death.

Thomas E. Morrison also attended public school at LaPorte and prepared for college at St. John's Military Academy in Delafield, Wisconsin. He entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but did not remain to graduate. For two years he was a traveling salesman and later did office work in South Bend, and is now making his home with his mother at LaPorte. Mrs. Andrew is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM L. ANDREW, who died at LaPorte November 13, 1915, was one of the last survivors of the older generation of Andrews whose activities entered into the very groundwork of LaPorte and has continued uninterrupted to the present time.

The late William L. Andrew was born at LaPorte August 28, 1842, son of James and Abigail (Lane) Andrew, a grandson of James Andrew and a great-grandson of Dr. John Andrew, who served as a surgeon

with the American forces during the Revolutionary war. James Andrew's grandfather was one of the pioneers of Hamilton County, Ohio.

James Andrew, father of William L., was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1799, and died at LaPorte in 1895, having been one of the founders of that city, which he lived to see grow and develop into one of the leading industrial and civic centers of Northern Indiana. He was associated with his brother Capt. A. P. Andrew in building a section of the old Michigan Road, and these brothers took their pay for that work in government land in Northern Indiana. Thus they acquired large holdings, upon which much of the present City of LaPorte has since been built. James Andrew brought his family to LaPorte in 1832. In 1823 James Andrew married Abigail Lane, who died in 1842, at the old home near LaPorte. She was the mother of three children: Catherine, who married Dr. George L. Andrew, a grandson of the Revolutionary surgeon above noted in the ancestry of William L. Andrew; James, who died in childhood; and William L. Andrew.

James Andrew improved a farm near LaPorte which later his granddaughter, Sara Andrew Shafer, widely known as an author and living at Baltimore, Maryland, called Oak Farm. Mrs. Shafer is author of a book entitled "Day Before Yesterday." Several years ago she wrote a poem commemorative of the old Andrew homestead near LaPorte. It describes so many of the associations that linger around that old place that it may be appropriately quoted herewith:

"Was it always Spring in the long ago
At Grandfather's?
Was the orchard hid always by rosy snow?
In the long grass did violets always grow,
While blackbirds paced, their necks aglow,
Under the pines—where softest winds
Rocked the cradle of baby bird,
To tunes the sweetest ever heard?
Tunes that come to my longing ears
Over the silence of many years.
Was it always Summer, there, of old,
At Grandfather's?
Were wheat fields ever a sea of gold?
Were meadows but carpets gay, unrolled
For the frolic winds to toss and fold?

'Mid oat sheafs ripe, did brown quails
pipe,
While sunshine and shadow went and
came,
With a glory that never was twice the
same?
On grateful leaves where the warm rains
wept,
While over the prairies the dim dusk
crept
To Grandfather's?
Was it always Autumn in those fair days,
At Grandfather's?
Were the old woods always one glorious
blaze
Of light half hidden by the amber haze
Through which we trod enchanted ways
Over grasses green—over golden sheen
Of fallen leaves, where the cup-moss grew,
And the crisp rime lay in the place of dew?
Were there always scent of ripened stores
Of corns and fruits from the granary doors
At Grandfather's?
Was it always Winter, cold and white
At Grandfather's?
Did the sun set always in crimson light,
And the stars come, silent, and far, and
bright
To make more fair the cloudless night?
Where pine trees bold fenced out the cold,
Was ever a light like the light that glowed
From the ruddy pane down the snowy
road,
Where the warm fire touched a welcoming
face
That gave old winter its tenderest grace
At Grandfather's?
Are those all past or all before
Us—grandfather?
Where are you now—on the blessed
shore—
Do they wait with you—those days of
yore—
For the children,—to vanish never more?
Shall we find them stored,—that golden
hoard,—
Summers and Winters, Falls and Springs,
Snowfalls, harvests, blossomings,
Babyhood, childhood, budding youth,
Innocence, happiness, love and truth,
And you, Grandfather?"

The late William L. Andrew was educated at Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio. Instead of adopting a profession he went to farming, and succeeded

to the ownership of the Oak Farm, now called "Roseland Garden." He was very successful as a farmer and at one time owned upwards of 1,000 acres. In the early '80s he removed to LaPorte and in that city spent his last years.

His first wife was Mary Orr. She was born in LaPorte County, daughter of Henry Orr. At her death she left one son Henry James. William L. Andrew married for his second wife Mrs. Mary Billings Morrison, widow of Charles B. Morrison, whose career is told on other pages.

ROBERT G. MCCLURE, secretary of the engineering department of the City of Indianapolis, is one of the leading men of affairs in Indiana. His experience and activities have never been provincial or local in character. He has promoted and directed the management of several large and important industries and corporations, and has long lived close to those central influences which are most potent in the world of business.

Like many of the leading men of Indianapolis. Mr. McClure is of southern ancestry. He was born at Lewisburg, Marshall County, Tennessee, May 29, 1862, son of Dr. Robert G. and Mary Elizabeth (Ewing) McClure. His father, a native of Greeneville, Tennessee, was both a farmer and physician, served as an officer in the Mexican war, was a Union man in sentiments but joined his state when it went into the Confederacy, and saw active service as lieutenant colonel in the Forty-First Tennessee Regiment. He died at Lewisburg at the age of fifty-seven. He was one of the promoters and the first president of the Duck River Valley Railroad, now part of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad from Columbia to Decherd, Tennessee. For a quarter of a century he served as an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His wife was born in Marshall County, Tennessee, October 2, 1828, and died at Anniston, Alabama, November 20, 1906. Her father, Lyle A. Ewing, was of old Virginia stock and became an extensive land owner in Marshall County, Tennessee. A brother of Mrs. Robert G. McClure and one of her sons became Presbyterian ministers.

Robert G. McClure began life with a good education, attained in the public

schools of his native town, also in the University of Mississippi, and two years in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. Ill health compelled him to leave college before graduating. His early enterprise brought him a knowledge of printing. He worked as a railroad newsboy between St. Louis and Indianapolis, and showed from the first unusual business qualifications. In 1882-84 he was bookkeeper for the Jesse French Music Company of Nashville, Tennessee, spent two years as a piano salesman for R. Dorman & Company of Nashville, and in 1886 located at Kansas City, where for two years he was bookkeeper for the Bank of Commerce. In the summer of 1889 he entered the service of the Standard Oil Company as salesman for Northern Missouri, with headquarters at Kansas City. His ability as a salesman brought him three successive prizes offered by the company for the best percentage of increased sales. In 1891 he became special salesman for Missouri and Kansas, and in 1893 auditor for the same territory. In 1894 the Standard Oil Company transferred him to New Orleans as assistant manager. He resigned a year later, and well earned the hearty appreciation and best wishes that were accorded him.

His active mind had in the meantime led him to the law, and in 1895 he was admitted by the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He practiced in his native town until the summer of 1897. During 1896-97 he was also owner and publisher of a newspaper at Nashville, and was senior partner of the firm McClure and Ferguson, insurance and loan agents. In 1896 he was vice president of the Tennessee State Sunday School Association.

Mr. McClure removed to Indianapolis in 1897, as secretary and treasurer of the Indiana branch of the National Refining Company of Cleveland. Between that year and 1904 the business of the company in his territory increased seventy per cent. In 1902-04 he was also president and a fourth owner of the American Oil and Refining Company, producers of oil, coal and gas in Kentucky fields. Since then Mr. McClure has owned many commercial interests in copper and lead mines in Arizona, and has been connected with a number of industrial operations in Indianapolis and elsewhere.

In 1902 Mr. McClure became a member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club and in 1904 was elected its secretary. Being a big business man himself, his official connection with the club brought it increased prestige and power and the membership of the club more than doubled while he was secretary. This is now the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. After resigning as secretary Mr. McClure took up the work of organization and promotion of civic organizations in different cities of the country, especially in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. After returning to Indianapolis he was engaged in local business, but following the election of Mayor Jewett he was appointed secretary of the City Engineering Department.

Mr. McClure is one of the prominent Indiana Masons. He took his first degrees in that order in 1903 and has attained all the York and Scottish Rite degrees and orders, including the thirty-second of the Scottish Rite. He is a past master of Ancient Landmarks Lodge at Indianapolis, member of the Mystic Shrine, and now Thrice Potent Master of Adoniram Lodge of Perfection. Mr. McClure's first fraternal affiliation was with the Good Templars, which he joined at the age of sixteen. Since 1887 he has been an Odd Fellow and was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias for many years. He is a member of the Marion Club, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and in many campaigns has wielded a great influence on behalf of the republican party.

In 1917 an enterprising reporter of the Indianapolis Star published statistics and data for an article published under the title "Who Has the Widest Hand-Shaking Acquaintance in Indianapolis?" The reporter reviewed the claims of a number of local citizens to this distinction, but wound up with undubitable evidence that Mr. McClure was entitled to the palm. Mr. McClure is also a whist enthusiast and is one of the original members of the Indianapolis Whist Club.

January 2, 1884, he married Miss Locke J. Bradford. They were married at the Madison Presbyterian Church near Nashville. Mrs. McClure is a daughter of George and Narcissa (Brown) Bradford of Nashville. Her father was of a Massachusetts family, was a lawyer, and Mrs. McClure's mother was a daughter of

Colonel Lucien Brown, who was a soldier in both the Mexican and Confederate wars. Mr. and Mrs. McClure had two children, one of whom died in infancy. The son, Robert Locke McClure, born April 10, 1894, is now successfully engaged in practice as a physician and surgeon.

LOUIS HOLLWEG, one of the foremost citizens of Indiana, of German birth, has had a career that reflects vast credit upon his initiative and industry, and also upon the state of his adoption, to which he has shown a loyalty that any native born citizen might envy. His is an inspiring life. He came to this country with no capital, and under adverse conditions made a success such as only few men can expect to attain. Two factors made this possible, natural ability and industry. When the land of his nativity and the land of his adoption became involved in war Mr. Hollweg did not hesitate, but cast his influence with the United States, where his children were born, where he made his fortune and where he has his home, his altars and his flag.

He was born at Herdringer, Westphalia, Germany, where his father, Paul Hollweg, held a responsible position as Obberfoerster in the government forestry service. The son was born July 27, 1840, one of the three children of Paul and Alwine (Kenzler) Hollweg. When he was seven years of age his father died and a year later he was completely orphaned by the death of his mother. He and his brother and sister were reared by an uncle who had been a captain in the artillery service and at the time held a government position. This period of his boyhood was spent at Soest, and there he attended public school two years and also the collegiate institution known in Germany as a Gymnasium. He was in school until past sixteen, then for four years was in the family and business of I. Z. Koch, a dry goods merchant at Detmold.

His uncle having died Louis Hollweg determined to cast his fortune with the United States. In 1860 he crossed the ocean on one of the old slow-going steamers, and was seventeen days in making the passage. In the meantime, perhaps in preparation for his coming to America, he had acquired a knowledge of the English language, and was thus re-

lieved of one of the embarrassing handicaps that foreigners usually have to bear in a new country. For about three months he lived with a relative, A. Hausmann, at Cleveland, and while there worked part of the time in a dry goods store. This relative in 1861 came to Indianapolis to settle the estate of a deceased brother, and young Hollweg came along. That was the beginning of his long and influential connection with the capital City of Indiana, where he has been a resident for over fifty-five years.

Until January, 1868, he employed himself as a clerk in various establishments. He had arrived in Indianapolis on the seventh of January and was filling his first job three days later. In January, 1868, he engaged in a very small way in wholesale china and glassware business. In June, 1869, he took in as a partner Charles E. Reese, a brother-in-law. This partnership was dissolved in 1888 by the death of Mr. Reese, and after that Mr. Hollweg continued alone.

In connection with this business, and following the discovery of natural gas, Mr. Hollweg began the manufacture of fruit jars at Greenfield, Indiana. At first these jars were made entirely by the manual blowing process, later an improvement was added by compressing the jars in moulds as a finishing process, and in time the entire process was effected by automatic machinery. Mr. Hollweg obtained control of the rights of the Owens automatic glass blowing machines for use in connection with the manufacture of fruit jars. That small industry was the nucleus of what is now one of the most important industries of America. In 1909 Mr. Hollweg sold his large factory and patent rights to the Ball Brothers of Muncie. In the meantime he continued his china and glassware business at Indianapolis, but in January, 1915, turned over the establishment to some of his old employees, the plan being that he be reimbursed out of the earnings of the business. Later on, being requested by some of the men to return, Mr. Hollweg resumed a half interest, and of his portion he has since given a half interest to his son, Ferd L. Hollweg, who is president and has active charge of the business at present.

In 1891 Mr. Hollweg became a partner with H. B. Hibben, John W. Murphy,

John H. Holliday and others in the wholesale dry goods business under the firm name of Murphy, Hibben & Company. In 1894 Mr. Holliday retired from the enterprise, the three others continuing until 1901, when Mr. Murphy retired. A third partner was then introduced in Mr. T. E. Hibben, who died July 5, 1915. H. B. Hibben and Mr. Hollweg continued the business until the death of the former on March 23, 1916. Thus Mr. Hollweg is the surviving partner and successor of this great and flourishing business of Indianapolis. On July 1, 1916, the firm was incorporated as Hibben-Hollweg & Company, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Mr. Hollweg is its president. Other important stockholders are H. J. Hibben, A. M. Wiles, Louis Weisenberger and Hubert Heine. Mr. Hollweg still continues as the controlling and directing head of the corporation. He is also one of the charter stockholders and is vice president of the Indianapolis Telephone Company. Besides this he is interested in a number of other enterprises. He is also vice president of the Indianapolis Charity Organization, the interest of which society he has very much at heart.

In 1874 Mr. Hollweg married Louisa Karrmann, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Her death occurred in 1878. She was the mother of three children: Ferdinand, Norma and Julia. Norma is the wife of George C. Haerle, son of William Haerle, one of the old and prominent business men of Indianapolis. Julia married Niles Chapman, whose maternal grandfather was the founder of the Niles Tool Works at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1884 Mr. Hollweg married Louisa Kuhlmann. The only daughter of this marriage, Ina, is the wife of Anton Vonnegut, of one of the best known families of Indianapolis.

LOUIS G. DESCHLER has been one of Indianapolis' successful business men for the past thirty-six years, has developed one of the largest wholesale and retail cigar businesses in the state, and in many ways has helped promote the material and civic prosperity of the capital city.

He was born at Indianapolis January 24, 1865, son of Frederick Joseph and Louise (Lease) Deschler. His parents were both born in Germany. His father came to Indianapolis in 1853 and for many years

was active in business and social life. He was a democrat. He and his wife were members of the Catholic Church. Frederick J. Deschler died October 6, 1897.

Louis G. Deschler as a boy attended private schools and the Catholic parochial schools, and at the age of thirteen went to work as clerk in a cigar stand. He is a past master of every phase of the tobacco business. Later he became manager of the cigar stand in the old Bates House, occupying the present site of the Claypool Hotel. In June, 1883, at the age of eighteen, he borrowed money to buy the cigar business in the Bates House, and it was his alert business methods and genial character that enabled him to make a success of that venture and acquire the nucleus of his present prosperity. He gradually expanded his enterprise into both the wholesale and retail cigar business, and in 1907 he erected the Deschler Building at 135 South Illinois Street, a large structure which has since been the home of his wholesale business. He also conducts ten retail stores throughout Indianapolis and LaFayette, Indiana, and Bloomington, Illinois. For the past three years he has operated a cigar factory, employing 100 hands, and there Mr. Deschler manufactures his leading brands. He is also giving employment to seven traveling salesmen. He is president of two zinc mine corporations and a director of two others, besides being interested in several other corporations.

Mr. Deschler is a stockholder and director of the Indiana Hotel Company, which built and owned the noted Claypool Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the middle West. He is a republican in politics, and is affiliated with the Marion, Columbia and Commercial clubs, the Board of Trade and is a member of the other local societies and organizations.

RICHARD OTTO JOHNSON, M. A. If "he is most worthy who serves best," a crown of honor might fitly be bestowed by Indiana upon Richard Otto Johnson. Governors and other conspicuous men of affairs have come and gone since he began to serve the people and the welfare of the state in connection with the Indiana State School for the Deaf in 1883, and in all the consecutive thirty-six years his work and devotion to that institution have been un-

abating and of increasing value. As this publication is issued Mr. Johnson completes thirty-one consecutive years as superintendent of the institution after having served five years as secretary. His has been a special field of service, devoted to one afflicted class of humanity; but it has been a type of service which has untold and multiplied benefits for the present and all future generations, and affects deeply and vitally the very sources of human efficiency and welfare.

Mr. Johnson, among other distinctions, is the first native son of Indiana to fill the position of superintendent of the Indiana State School for the Deaf. He was born January 17, 1858, at Lewisville in Henry County, Indiana, a town that was founded by and named in honor of one of his maternal ancestors. His paternal ancestors were of splendid old Virginia and Kentucky families of English origin, first coming to Virginia in the early 1600's; while through his mother he is related to some of those pioneer English families that established homes in Massachusetts and New Jersey about the same time his paternal ancestors settled in Virginia. He is an American of three centuries standing, and glories in the fact.

His parents were Dr. Thornton Aurelius and Mary (Freeman) Johnson. His grandfather, Lawson William Johnson, was born in Virginia and married Margaret Anne Winslow Stubblefield, also a native of that state and of Scotch ancestry. Her maternal great-grandfather was Thomas Noble, of Glasgow, Scotland, who came to Maryland in 1738, and had an estate on the Potomac, opposite that of Lawrence Washington (Mount Vernon). Through him she was a first cousin of James and Noah Noble, the former a United States senator (1816-1831), and the latter governor (1831-1837) of Indiana. Lawson W. Johnson and wife were pioneer settlers in Johnson County, Indiana, and his wife was a highly educated woman of literary attainments and at one time conducted a private school in Indianapolis. Dr. Thornton A. Johnson was born at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, February 22, 1823. He was a nephew of Edward Johnson, a well-known and prominent jurist of Virginia, and a cousin of General Marmaduke Johnson of Missouri. With such family connections he was liberally trained and educated as a

youth and had a successful though brief career as a physician and surgeon. In 1862 he moved to Indianapolis, where he died July 17, 1865, at the age of forty-two. He was twice married, his wives being sisters, the first, Emeline Freeman, who died in 1851, the mother of Charles, Marcella and Lucien, all of whom are now deceased, and the second, Mary Freeman, the mother of Richard O. Johnson, and of a daughter Nellie, the wife of Charles M. Cooper, a prominent Indianapolis manufacturer and capitalist.

Mary Freeman Johnson was born January 7, 1832, and passed beyond August 25, 1910. She was highly educated, well-read on all questions of the times, and, possessing rare literary ability, found frequent expression in verse. Her father, Lewis Crowell Freeman, was born in New Jersey April 13, 1794. His ancestor, Stephen Freeman, was a native of Oxford, England, and came to America in 1635, first locating at Saugus (Lynn), Massachusetts, but later migrating to Connecticut and in 1666 becoming one of the leaders of the colony which founded the Town of Newark in New Jersey, where he died in 1675. Lewis Crowell Freeman, born in Morristown of that state, was in the battle of New Orleans during the War of 1812, and soon afterward located near Cincinnati, where he acquired extensive land holdings. April 25, 1822, he married Susan Harris, one of a family of twelve children, who was born in Trenton, New Jersey, September 28, 1796, the daughter of Joseph Harris and Jemima (Drake) Harris, Joseph being a younger son of Sir Robert Harris of Belfast, Ireland, and his wife, Jemima, a descendant of a brother of Sir Francis Drake, coming to Boston in 1630, and a cousin of Andrew Johnson, president of the United States. Joseph's first wife was Rachel, a sister of Jemima, by whom he also had two children. Not long after his marriage Lewis C. Freeman moved to the wilds of Eastern Indiana, and in 1829 founded the Village of Lewisville in Henry County. He also did much in connection with the building of the Whitewater Canal, and of that pioneer railway between Indianapolis and Columbus, Ohio, which is now part of the Pennsylvania system. Lewis C. Freeman died October 3, 1851, seventeen days after the death of his wife, and theirs are names that

have a proper place among the prominent early Indianans.

Such in brief is the ancestry from which Richard O. Johnson has inherited some of his special characteristics. He was four years old when his parents moved to Indianapolis, and he attended public schools there to the age of twelve. He was also a student for one year at Wittenberg College at Springfield, Ohio, and at Earlham College at Richmond, Indiana, another year, while from 1872 to 1876 he was a cadet-student in the historic Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, the "West Point of the South," where he had a thorough classical scientific and military training, serving as non-commissioned and commissioned officer. He was graduated at the age of eighteen, on July 4, 1876, the centennial anniversary of the Republic, and was the youngest boy in class of thirty-five. In later years, because of his successful educational experience, the institute conferred upon him the master's degree, the required thesis, in addition to his past work, being upon "The Psychic Development of The Hearing and The Deaf." In the spring of 1877 he took up the study of law under former Supreme Justice Samuel H. Buskirk at Indianapolis, with whom he remained two years, and on his twenty-first birthday was admitted to the bar. Among his close and helpful friends of those days were Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, David Turpie, and Daniel W. Voorhees, high in the councils of the nation and United States Senators from Indiana. Mr. Johnson had the training and the talents which undoubtedly would have brought him a high place in the legal profession, but from the present point of view it seems extremely fortunate that circumstances and destiny directed him into educational work, a profession for which he had distinctive qualifications and inclinations, as his successful career has demonstrated. However, he practiced law at Indianapolis for two years, and then was on the road representing a law-publishing house for a year.

When in 1883 he was induced to become secretary of the Indiana State School for the Deaf, he regarded the position as only temporary and intended to resume the practice of law after a year. Instead of this, however, he remained as secretary of the school until July, 1889, at which date he

was appointed acting superintendent, and in March, 1890, entered upon the duties of the office in which by reappointment he has served now nearly thirty-one years.

Indiana takes a great deal of pride in its school for the deaf at Indianapolis, and what that school is and has been for a number of years in the way of buildings and grounds, equipment, and, above all, in the system and efficiency of instruction and training is largely the result of his creative genius. It is not only local pride but a deliberate judgment of competent authorities that would claim for Indiana one of the most successful schools for the deaf in the entire country.

During his incumbency as superintendent Mr. Johnson among other things has established oral and kindergarten departments, and a normal class for teachers, outlined a curriculum which meets the approval of educators of the deaf everywhere, developed the industrial department and placed it upon an educational basis, created a department of athletics, built up a museum for educational purposes, and established a physical and athletic system which has received high commendation.

Mr. Johnson has long insisted that the education of the deaf by the state is done as a matter of right to them, not of charity, and in this contention he has the endorsement of the three great professional organizations having to do with the education of the deaf, and of the various state and national bodies of the deaf themselves, who resent their association and comparison with mental and moral defectives. It was through his personal efforts that the General Assembly enacted a law in 1907 specifically stating that the State School for the Deaf, and that for the blind, should not be considered nor classed as benevolent or charitable institutions, but as educational institutions of the state. In 1909, and again in 1913, he also procured amendments whereby the deaf and blind are now included in the provisions of the general compulsory education law of the state.

Another feature of his long superintendency has been his own non-partisanship and a rigid extension of freedom from politics to all administrative branches of the institution. His record on that score stands as an illuminating example of what can be accomplished by a man who resolutely sets out to conduct an institution without

regard to the many varied and insidious influences of politics. When the affairs of the institution are not concerned, Mr. Johnson is generally regarded as an independent democrat of southern inclination, and once, while he was a young practicing lawyer of Indianapolis, was a candidate for nomination to the State Senate. He was also connected in an official capacity with city, county, and state party committees at different times before entering upon his present duties, since which he has carefully abstained from active political participation and requiring those under him to do the same regardless of party affiliations, believing that the efficiency and good of the institution will be better conserved thereby.

It is in the educational profession, especially that branch devoted to the education of the deaf, that Mr. Johnson is most widely known, in fact is a national and international authority. He has served nine years as president of the Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools for the Deaf, twenty-three years as member of its executive committee and eighteen years as its chairman. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and has also served as a member of the executive committee and as chairman of various sections of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf. He has served on various professional committees and has been for years an active member of the National Educational Association as well as connected with various other educational bodies of state and national scope. In 1904 he was selected as one of a committee of three having in charge the "Helen Keller Day" celebration at the St. Louis Exposition, and served the Exposition as a member of the International Jury on Awards for the Department of Education. At the hands of the General Committee of Awards himself was honored by two gold medals and diplomas for research work and publications concerning deafness and the education of the deaf. Three times he has been called upon by the State of Illinois to conduct civil service examinations for the educational department of its State School for the Deaf; and on several occasions has been called into consultation

by officials of other states upon matters pertaining to institution management and the education of the deaf. At present he is chairman of a national committee appointed by his professional brethren to investigate and report upon the need of standardization of methods in schools for the deaf and of measurement of efficiency therein, etc.

His wide and varied influence has not been confined to the institution over which he stands and his membership in various bodies. He has sought to reach the ears of the masses of people by a general educational campaign conducted through talks and addresses and a number of bulletins and pamphlets which have had a wide circulation. Some of these are of course technical, and are transcripts of addresses made before professional bodies. Others are of a more popular nature, and Mr. Johnson has found an effective means of reaching thousands of people who should be interested in the distribution of small printed cards that serve to drive home obvious truths known and recognized by the medical profession but not generally appreciated by the public at large. Among the titles of the various pamphlets and addresses prepared and issued by Mr. Johnson, are the following: Educational Evolution, Psychic Development of the Hearing and the Deaf, The Evils of Adenoid Growth, Defects of Childhood, Industrial Training, Kindergarten Development, Phonographic and Mechanical Massage of the Ear, Fiscal Affairs in Public Institutions, Grade Development, Moral Training, The Education of the Deaf, etc. In treating of the subject of kindergarten development Mr. Johnson antedated several features of the famous program more recently given such extensive publicity to the world by Doctor Montessori.

The United States government taking over the School for the Deaf during the summer and fall of 1918 for the training of soldiers for over-sea service, the regular school for the deaf could not be operated, and the deaf children of the state could not return after their usual summer vacation period. Mr. Johnson at once organized a correspondence course through his staff of teachers assembled at the school, and successfully carried on the work, the first attempt of the kind ever made anywhere with deaf children.

Mr. Johnson is a member of high standing in the Masonic Order, being a Knight Templar, a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the college fraternity Phi Delta Theta, and he and his family are communicants of the Episcopal Church.

His wife, whom he married September 26, 1889, was Miss Clara Ethel McBride, daughter of James William and Sarah (Mock) McBride of Kokomo, Indiana. She also is of Kentucky ancestry, and her maternal grandmother was a cousin of Henry Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have two children, Mary Virginia, now wife of T. Harrison Grant, a young banker of Fulton, Missouri, and Richard Kanelm, who is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and who, as a lad of twenty-one, volunteered and served his country for nearly two years with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the great World war.

HENRY E. SCHORTEMEIER is president of the Indianapolis Casket Company and general manager and treasurer of the Grocers Baking Company. He has numerous other financial and executive connections with business in Indianapolis, where he enjoys a position of special esteem and where he has been a resident for about a quarter of a century.

For any young man who has nothing else beyond ambition and ability to work hard there is much encouragement and inspiration in the life of Henry E. Schortemeier. He was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, Germany, August 30, 1847. Thanks to the compulsory educational system of his native land he attended common schools six months a year for a period of seven years. When he was only nine years of age his parents put him out to work in the neighborhood, and he thus earned his own keep and living and his wages were regularly turned back into the family treasury. From that time forward in fact he never knew a home except such as he could make for himself.

In the meantime some relatives and friends had come to America. In 1866, at the age of nineteen, he decided to follow them. He made the voyage in the steerage of a sailing vessel, and was ten weeks



Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Schortemeier

and four days en route. Landing at Baltimore, he proceeded westward to Cincinnati, and reached that city practically penniless. In the meantime he had learned and become thoroughly practiced in the cardinal virtues of industry and thrift, and it was these principles upon which he has chiefly relied throughout his business career. The first two years he spent at Cincinnati were made up of the hardest kind of toil. During the summer months he worked as a common laborer in brick yards. During the winter he obtained work in harvesting ice, in storing coal in cellars, and he seldom allowed any day to pass in which he did not do something to earn an honest dollar. The next four years he spent as a hard working porter for a wholesale house. The scale of wages paid for such work fifty years ago was much lower than at present, and for that reason it is all the more remarkable that Mr. Schortemeier by 1872 managed to save the sum of \$550.

With this capital, together with an associate, he embarked in the retail grocery business in Cincinnati. The partnership continued until 1877, and by that time Mr. Schortemeier had a working capital of about \$1,700. Selling out his Cincinnati business he came to Indiana, locating at Shelbyville, where he continued in the grocery business for eight years. In the meantime he had made some investments in California, and on selling his interests at Shelbyville went west to give them his personal supervision. By that time his prosperity was such that he might have properly been accounted a successful man. The lands and other properties accumulated by him represented a value of about \$17,000. His domestic fortune was also considerable, since he had a good wife and seven young children. In California he came face to face with material disaster, his investments going wrong and wiping out all his savings except about \$2,000. A man of such steadfast courage and determination as Mr. Schortemeier never loses heart even when contending with such obstacles. He returned to Shelbyville and once more engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1893 and then sold out at a profit.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Schortemeier came to Indianapolis, and this city has since been his home. Here he resumed the

business in which his experience had made him proficient, the retail grocery trade, and he was one of the pioneers in building up a chain of stores and at one time was owner of five retail establishments in different parts of the city. He also became a stockholder in the Grocers Baking Company, and his interests rapidly multiplied. With few exceptions his undertakings since coming to Indianapolis have proved profitable. He is now the leading man in the Grocers Baking Company, as general manager and treasurer, also president of the Indianapolis Casket Company, which he assisted in organizing, of the Sanitary Milk Products Company, which he also helped organize, and is a stockholder and director of the Merchants Ice Company.

Mr. Schortemeier is a member of the board of directors of the Woodland Cemetery Company, the name of which has recently been changed to Memorial Park. He is an active member and an officer of the Reformed Church and is an independent republican in politics. Mr. Schortemeier married in 1868 Sophia Schroer, and on August 27, 1918, they celebrated their golden wedding, in the presence of 200 relatives and friends. Eight children were born to their union: Elizabeth, Anna, Henry, Sophia, Emma, William, who married Hattie Windhorst, Carl, who married Nettie Vert, and Frederick, who married Margaret Boyd. Henry died at the age of two years. Emma is now Mrs. Frederick Bloemaker.

EDWARD A. HANNEGAN is numbered among the Indianans who have achieved fame in public life. He was born in Ohio, was educated and spent his boyhood in Kentucky, and began the practice of law in Covington, Indiana. He was frequently a member of the Legislature, was a representative in Congress as a democrat, was a United States senator from Indiana in 1843-9, and from 1849 until 1850 was minister to Prussia. Senator Hannegan died at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1859.

CATHERINE ARMSTRONG STREETER, of Terre Haute, is an Indiana woman whose life record possesses elements and factors out of the ordinary.

She was born at Terre Haute July 14, 1874, of a family of substantial business and social position. She attended the com-

mon and high schools of her native city and in 1891 graduated from Knickerbocker Hall, a girls school at Indianapolis. In 1896, when she was twenty-two years of age, she became the wife of Harry Winton Streeter, of Muncie, Indiana. Mr. Streeter was connected with the business of glass manufacture at Muncie. His affairs were highly prosperous and his future was one of much promise at the time of his early death in 1903. In the meantime three children had been born into the home, and Mrs. Streeter was left with these as practically her only asset.

Mrs. Streeter refused to accept the common lot of widowhood. She determined to make herself independent and make that provision for her children which the death of her husband had interrupted. She had no special business training, only determination and resourcefulness. She at once came to Terre Haute, and here started in the insurance business. Mrs. Streeter confesses that she had never seen a policy and had absolutely no experience or knowledge of the insurance business. But she applied herself to mastering its principles, and despite early discouragements she was soon turning in a large monthly report of business, and once started that business has grown and accumulated until today she is at the head of one of the best agencies in Terre Haute and represents some of the largest and best known companies. It would be only natural that she took much pride in her record as a business builder, but it means most to her because it has been the means by which she has reared and educated her three children. These children are: Winton, a student in the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, was in the United States service, stationed at Camp Taylor, in the Field Artillery, Thirty-Seventh Training Battery, with the rank of second lieutenant; William Armstrong, a graduate of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, was in training for army service with the S. A. T. C., and is now a student in the Rose Polytechnic Institute; and Virginia, still at home and in school. Besides keeping up her home and providing for the education of her children Mrs. Streeter has always contributed generously to all good causes.

Her father was the late William H. Armstrong, who was born in England and was three years of age when his parents came

to the United States. He had only a common school education and as a boy he enlisted as a soldier in the Union army. He was all through the war and rose to the rank of lieutenant. After his military service he located at Terre Haute, where he engaged in the drug business. He became prominent in city affairs, served as mayor and for thirty years was president of the board of trustees of the State Normal School. He was also one of the prominent members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Loyal Legion, and he organized the Sons of Veterans in Indiana. In 1890 William H. Armstrong removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in the manufacture of surgical instruments, a business that is still carried on by members of the family. He died at Indianapolis in October, 1914. William H. Armstrong married May Eldred, who was born at Joliet, Illinois, and finished her education in St. Xavier Convent in Chicago. She is still a resident of Indianapolis. They became the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters: May A., wife of Frank Cleland, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Catherine Armstrong Streeter; Richard F., who died at the age of thirty years; Helen A., wife of Moses H. Malone, of Indianapolis; William C., of Indianapolis; Eldred B., who is a commander in the United States Navy.

WILLIAM OSCAR BATES, journalist and playwright, is a native of Indiana, for many years active as a newspaper man.

He was born at Harrisburg, Fayette County, Indiana, September 19, 1852, son of John and Angeline W. (Thomas) Bates. His maternal grandfather, Elder Minor Thomas, was a pioneer Baptist evangelist of Central New York and Eastern Indiana. The Bates family is of English descent, and first established a home in the colony of Virginia. His grandparents were John and Polly (Pelly) Bates. Grandfather John Bates was born in 1801 in southern Virginia, and when a boy of twelve years ran away from home and had a rather eventful experience traveling through Georgia, Tennessee and Kentucky as a teamster and as horse trader. In 1822, at Paris, Kentucky, he married Polly Pelly, who was born June 16, 1801. Soon after their marriage they came to Indiana, locating in Fayette County, where John

Bates became a pioneer farmer. He also used his early experience in the horse business to produce some fine blooded Norman horses and pedigreed cattle, and thus helped to raise the standards of livestock in his county. He died in 1871 and his wife in 1882. Their eight children are all now deceased. Grandfather Bates was a democrat but took no active part in politics.

John Bates, Jr., father of William O., was born April 7, 1828, in Fayette County, grew up and received his early education in the district schools, and about 1873 removed to Indianapolis. Soon afterward he located on a farm in Illinois, came back to Indianapolis in 1888, but finally retired and removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where he died March 11, 1910. He married December 4, 1851, Angeline Thomas, who died February 28, 1900. Their two children were William O. and Emma Lorena, the latter the wife of James A. Buchanan. John Bates while a resident of Indianapolis became interested in the development of Woodruff Place. He was a democrat, a member of the Christian Church, and though of quiet and unassuming nature was always ready to do his part when called upon.

William O. Bates spent his early life largely in Fayette County, where he attended the public schools. For a time he was a student in Northwestern Christian University, now Butler College, at Indianapolis, and in 1875 was graduated, Ph. B., from Cornell University. While at Cornell he gained some degree of distinction because of his literary tastes and activities, and was class poet of his class. While there he also became one of the founders of the New York Chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He also established the fraternity publication known as *The Scroll*, which is still published.

After leaving Cornell Mr. Bates returned to Indianapolis and became a student in the Gookins-Love Art School. His ambition then was to become an illustrator. He was diverted from this by work on the old Indianapolis Sentinel. In 1876 he was a participant in a rather novel event for that time, in what was known as a "balloon wedding." Two player folk had been married and immediately after their marriage the small wedding party, including Mr. Bates, went aloft in a balloon.

For over twenty years Mr. Bates was engaged in regulation newspaper work. He was on the staff of the Indianapolis Journal from 1877 to 1881, with the Cincinnati News-Journal from 1882-1884, the St. Paul Pioneer Press from 1884 to 1886, with the New York World from 1889 to 1894, and with the New York Commercial Advertiser from 1897 to 1899. He went to Europe in 1880 and 1889.

Perhaps it was his experience at the balloon wedding which developed in Mr. Bates great interest in aeronautics, and in the course of subsequent years he made many balloon ascensions in different parts of the country. These he supplemented by an aeroplane trip in 1919 with Capt. J. J. Hammond of the British Air Force.

In later years he has divided his time among his real estate interests, trade journalism and playwriting. He is author of "Recitations and How to Recite," published in 1896; "Our Foreign Correspondent," a four-act comedy produced in St. Paul in 1888; "Uncle Rodney," a one-act comedy produced in the Empire Theater at New York in 1896; "The Black Bokhara," a one-act comedy produced in Indianapolis in 1907; "Jacob Leisler," a five-act play published in 1913, and "Polly of Pogue's Run," "Asaph" and "Tea," a satire on the prohibition crusade, all produced by the Little Theater. Mr. Bates was instrumental in establishing the Little Theater Society of Indiana, and was its first secretary. Many of his interests run to the collection of the rare and antique, and in his home at Indianapolis he has assembled about him almost an arsenal of old guns and swords and a veritable museum of furniture of different periods, glass and metal ware, pottery, Indian relics, so that his home seems to radiate the spirit of antiquity.

In 1903 Mr. Bates took the leading part in establishing in Indiana the Society of Colonial Wars. The requirements for membership in this order is the possession of an ancestor who bore an active part in the wars of the American colonies prior to the Revolution. Mr. Bates traces back to John Hawks, of Deerfield, Massachusetts, a soldier in King Philip's War, 1676. Mr. Bates is retiring governor of the Indiana Society. He is a Phi Beta Kappa and a member of the Shakespeare Society of New York. Politically he is a Wilson democrat

and has ardently espoused the program and ideals of Mr. Wilson both in the handling of domestic and foreign affairs. In religious belief he is a Swedenborgian.

October 23, 1893, he married Clara A. Nixon. Mrs. Bates was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland, a daughter of George Nixon and a descendant of the Nixons who played prominent parts in the making of history in the north of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Bates had three children: John Nixon, deceased, Angeline Nixon and Lydia Creswell.

CARL LEO MEES has successfully directed as president of the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute one of the best scientific and technical schools in Indiana for over thirty years. Rose Polytechnic Institute was established a little more than thirty-five years ago, and Doctor Mees went with it as professor of physics in 1887.

He is a man of the highest scientific and educational attainments himself, and comes of a family noted for scholarship and artistic achievements. Doctor Mees was born at Columbus, Ohio, May 20, 1853, a son of Conrad and Elisé (Adam) Mees. His father was born in Germany, came to America in 1842, was naturalized in 1853, and as a German Lutheran minister had charge of one congregation in Columbus, Ohio, for fifty consecutive years. He was a man of broad scholarship, possessed a beautiful and well rounded character, and lived a long life of service to his fellow men. His character and deeds are continued in the world through his eminent sons. The oldest of these sons is T. M. K. Mees, who has been a Lutheran minister and educator for over forty years, since 1903 has been a professor in the Capital University and Theological Seminary at Columbus, and also editor of the Theological Magazine. The second son, Arthur Mees, has probably achieved the largest share of distinction among the three brothers. He was at one time associated with Theodore Thomas and has been one of the constructive factors in musical culture and the upbuilding of musical organizations of high character in America. As a musical director he formerly conducted the Cincinnati May Festival Chorus, was an assistant conductor of the Chicago Orchestra under Theodore Thomas, and has directed several of the musical associations and

organizations of New York City, and Albany, New York, Worcester, Massachusetts, Litchfield and Bridgeport, Connecticut. He is a well known author of much music for choirs and choruses.

While one of his older brother's tastes ran to theology and sacred science and the other to musical art, Carl Leo Mees has always been a devotee of the practical sciences. He finished his high school course at Columbus in 1869, was graduate student of the Ohio State University in 1874-75, and during 1873-74 studied medicine in Starling Medical College at Columbus, where he graduated M. D. in 1874. He did post-graduate work at the University of Berlin and South Kensington, England, at the former in 1880-81, and at the latter in 1881. His degree Ph. D. was conferred upon him in 1892.

Doctor Mees was professor of Physics and Chemistry in the Male High School of Louisville, Kentucky, from 1876 to 1880, and after his return from Europe was professor of Physics and Chemistry in Ohio University at Athens from 1882 to 1887. In 1887 he accepted a call to Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute as Professor of Physics, and in 1895 became president and directing head of the Institute.

From 1874 to 1876 Doctor Mees was lecturer in Starling Medical College and was lecturer on Analytical Chemistry before the Ohio Medical College. He is author of many scientific papers and addresses and has enjoyed many distinctive honors in scientific societies. He was general secretary in 1889 and vice president in 1896 and is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is a member of the American Physical Society, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, the American Geographic Society, the Indiana Academy of Science, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the Association of Science and Mathematic Teachers, the American Association of Colleges, and of numerous other scientific and educational organizations. Doctor Mees is a republican, a member of the Lutheran Church and is unmarried.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON. Anything that might be said here concerning the current reputation of Meredith Nicholson as an American author would be superfluous—

and inept. He is the author of an imposing list of titles, including several "best sellers" and one or two books that have had a rare value in influencing political and social opinion. Many of the most discriminating of Mr. Nicholson's admirers base their hopes for his permanent recognition in American literature not so much upon the popularity of his novels as upon the spirit of fundamental democracy which is manifest in his more serious novels and in his essays.

Appreciative of the whims and weaknesses of democracy as practically applied to our institutions and society, he is yet confident of its vitality in molding the processes and destiny of the nation. Beyond this brief reference, which will probably be sustained in after views, this brief sketch offers no literary estimate or judgment of Mr. Nicholson and his works; merely sets forth the facts of formal biography.

He was born at Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana, December 9, 1866. His ancestors were Celtic-Scotch, Irish and Welsh, and both the paternal and maternal ancestors came to the American colonies prior to the Revolution. The Nicholsons first located in North Carolina, moving thence to Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. His grandfather, James Nicholson, and his father, Edward Willis Nicholson, were born in Kentucky. As a young man Edward settled in Montgomery County, Indiana. He was a farmer there, and before the Civil war was a member of the Montgomery Guards, which became the nucleus of the Eleventh Indiana Infantry, commanded by Lew Wallace. Three months later he enlisted in the artillery, and rose from private to captain of the Twenty-Second Indiana Battery. It is said that he sighted and fired the gun that opened the battle of Shiloh. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea. Part of the time he did duties corresponding to those of instructor in a modern training camp, drilling batteries at Indianapolis. He engaged in business in Crawfordsville after the war, but in 1872 removed to Indianapolis, and in 1888 went to Washington and was employed in a clerical capacity at the Treasury Department. He died at Washington August 19, 1894. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Re-

public and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Edward Willis Nicholson married Miss Emily Meredith. She was born at Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana. Her grandfather, John Wheeler Meredith, a native of the West Indies and of Welsh parentage, was an American soldier in the war of the Revolution, and spent his last years in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Samuel Caldwell Meredith, father of Emily, was editor and publisher of one of the early papers at Centerville, Indiana. He was a California forty-niner, and on returning to Indiana in 1852 established his home at Indianapolis. A brother of Emily Meredith was William Morton Meredith, who served in the Seventieth Indiana Infantry under General Benjamin Harrison, and later was chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving at Washington under Presidents Harrison and McKinley. Emily Meredith Nicholson during part of the Civil war was a nurse among the wounded soldiers in Southern hospitals. Meredith Nicholson has one sister, Margaret, wife of Robert Peelle Noble, of Indianapolis.

Meredith Nicholson was five years of age when the family moved to Indianapolis. He attended public schools through the first year of high school, then worked in drug stores and printing offices, took up stenography, and at the age of nineteen began the study of law. His law studies were in the offices of Dye & Fishback and William Wallace of Indianapolis. A diverging interest soon appeared, and he was giving more time to verse and story writing than to law books. For a year he was on the staff of the Indianapolis Sentinel, and from 1885 to 1897 was a member of the editorial staff of the Indianapolis News. He is one of many American writers who received their training in writing and in knowledge of character in the difficult school of a newspaper office. Some of his books betray a more than second-hand knowledge of practical business. After he left the Indianapolis News he was a stock broker at Indianapolis for a year, and for three years following was auditor and treasurer of a coal mining corporation in Colorado.

During the last twenty years Mr. Nicholson has devoted practically all his time to literature. His first published work was "Short Flights," a book of poems,

issued in 1891. The list of his better known works is as follows: "The Hoosiers," (historical); "The Main Chance," 1903; "Zelda Dameron," 1904; "The House of a Thousand Candles," 1905; "Poems," 1906; "The Port of Missing Men," 1907; "Rosalind at Red Gate," 1907; "The Little Brown Jug at Kildare," 1908; "The Lords of High Decision," 1909; "Siege of the Seven Suitors," 1910; "A Hoosier Chronicle," 1912; "The Provincial American," (essays), 1913; "Otherwise Phyllis," 1913; "The Poet," 1914; "The Proof of the Pudding," 1916; "The Madness of May," 1917; "A Reversible Santa Claus," 1917; "The Valley of Democracy," a recently published and widely commented upon volume of essays, 1918; "Lady Larkspur," 1919.

Mr. Nicholson is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, of the Phi Gamma Delta and Wabash Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. He is also a member by inheritance of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is an Episcopalian. Wabash College conferred upon him the degree Master of Arts in 1897 and in 1901 made him a Doctor of Letters.

Mr. Nicholson has participated in politics as an independent democrat, and he has spoken and written on many phases of American political life. He was offered but declined the post of minister to Portugal in the first Wilson administration.

June 16, 1896, he married Miss Eugenie C. Kountze, of Omaha, Nebraska. Her maternal grandfather was Thomas Davis, long a prominent business man of Indianapolis. They have three children: Elizabeth Kountze, Meredith, Jr., and Lionel.

DAVID B. SCOGGAN. A business that has been built up quietly and has prospered through many years under the able management of one man is the Newcastle Marble Works, the sole proprietor of which is David B. Scoggan. Mr. Scoggan as a boy learned the trade of marble cutter, and has mastered every branch of the business.

He was born at Marietta, Ohio, in January, 1851, son of James and Mary A. (Gregg) Scoggan. He is of Scotch ancestry. Two brothers, William W. and James Scoggan, came from the highlands of Scotland to America before the Revolutionary war. They left home on account

of political troubles and soon identified themselves with the American cause of independence, one serving as a private and the other with the rank of a major in the American Continental Army. Both settled in Pennsylvania and reared families there.

John Scoggan, grandfather of David B., moved from Pennsylvania to Noble County, Ohio, and reared his family in that locality. James Scoggan was born in Ohio, and acquired forty acres of land as an inheritance from his father.

David B. Scoggan spent the first twenty years of his life in Beverley in Washington County, Ohio. In 1868 he began learning the monument business with William C. Townsend at Beverley, and also had a three years' apprenticeship at Zanesville, Ohio. For four years he worked as a journeyman at Dayton and for ten years was foreman in a large shop at Lima, Ohio.

Mr. Scoggan came to Newcastle in 1893, buying the shop of Hipes & Kinsey, located behind the Citizens State Bank Building. Six months later he and two partners opened the Newcastle Marble Company, with Sol Myer and Neve Bouslog. Their business is located on Broad Street. Mr. Myer and Mr. Scoggan bought out the Bouslog interests and seven years later Mr. Myer died, since which time Mr. Scoggan has been sole proprietor.

September 14, 1875, Mr. Scoggan married Miss Coloma E. Johnston, of Cambridge, Ohio, daughter of Elijah and Mary C. Gillet Johnston. Mrs. Scoggan died in 1879, the mother of one son, William R., who is now married and living in Cincinnati. In 1881, at Dayton, Mr. Scoggan married Mrs. Laura V. Sollis. To this union have been born two children: Benjamin Harrison Scoggan, married and living in Dayton, with two children; and Victoria A., who lives at home. Mr. Scoggan is a republican and is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees at Newcastle.

OLIVER L. CARITHERS is a Newcastle druggist. He has been a pharmacist for many years, and his experience also has extended to many other lines of industry.

He was born on a farm near Princeton in Gibson County, Indiana, in 1868, son of James and Eliza E. (Townsend) Carithers. He is of Scotch-Irish and English stock. His grandfather, Alexander Carithers, came to this country from Londonderry,



Frank Hilgemeier.

Ireland, locating as a pioneer farmer in Gibson County, Indiana. James Carithers, who also spent his life in Southern Indiana, was a volunteer in Company A of the Eightieth Indiana Infantry in 1861, and was in active service until wounded at the battle of Perryville in 1862. After the war he resumed farming. He died in June, 1913, and his widow is still living. They had eight children, four sons and four daughters, and all are still living except one brother and one sister.

Oliver L. Carithers attended the country schools in winter and worked on the farm in summer. During 1895-96-97 he was a student in the general preparatory course in Valparaiso University, and then entered the Pharmacy School and graduated in 1897. His first business location was at Swayzee in Grant County, where he bought and conducted a small store for two years. On selling out he worked as a registered pharmacist in several Indiana towns, and later went into the oil fields, being employed as a pumper at Marion two years and in other localities. On June 18, 1906, Mr. Carithers came to Newcastle and entered the service of George F. Mowrer at the corner of Race and Main Streets. He was in that store seven years and there his savings brought him the modest capital with which he entered business for himself in partnership with J. R. Couden. He has recently sold his interest in the firm of Couden & Carithers to J. R. Couden and bought the Kinsey Drug Store. The store is the largest and best known establishment of its kind in Henry County. It was established by David Kinsey in 1874. It is located at 1304 Broad Street and will be continued as the Carithers Drug Store. Mr. Carithers is now well established in business and is a man of influence and high standing in the Rose city.

He married Miss Cora L. Coomler, daughter of John Coomler of Kokomo, Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Carithers have legally adopted twin daughters, Martha and Mary, who have been at their home since 1912. Mr. Carithers is a republican, affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masons, and is an active member in the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK HILGEMEIER. Important as many business lines must be considered, none

perhaps take precedence of one that is depended upon to feed the world, and practically that is the place occupied today by the pork packing industry. The products of the packing plants have become almost necessary elements in the normal dietary of many countries. When unusual conditions arise and great demands are made upon the capacities of both large and small business houses in all lines, a noticeable shortage in this special one brings about vigorous protest from the people, who find no other food quite equal to the packers' goods. A business firm that was founded here and has done a safe and prosperous business at Indianapolis for many years is that of Frank Hilgemeier & Brothers, pork packers, of which Frank Hilgemeier, a substantial and respected citizen and representative business man of this section, is the head.

Frank Hilgemeier was born in January, 1867, on Wyoming Street, Indianapolis, near where the Schmidt Brewery now stands. His parents were Christian and Maria (Sudbrock) Hilgemeier, both of whom were born in Germany and came young to the United States. They were married at Indianapolis, and both died in this city, the father in 1893 and the mother in 1916, when aged seventy-five years. Their children were: Maria, who became the wife of George Stumph, of Indianapolis; Matilda, who is the wife of Louis D. Schreiber, of Julietta, Indiana; Frank and George, pork packers, as noted above; and Harry, who is associated with his brothers in this business.

In his native land, Christian Hilgemeier was designed for the milling business, but he showed no liking for the same and while yet a young man emigrated to the United States and came to Indianapolis because a relative, Fred Sanders, was already established here. It was some time before he could definitely settle himself in a profitable business but in the meanwhile he was not idle, always finding something self supporting to do, on one occasion this being driving a city sprinkling cart. It was through such persistent industry that he became a man of large means and much influence, and at one time was the owner of half a city block on McCarty and Delaware streets. For some years he was in partnership in the grocery business with Dick Muegge. It was about forty years ago that he started in the packing business, in a

small way, on the corner of Prospect Street and Keystone Avenue, and finding his venture prospering in 1885 he moved to Raymond Street, opposite Garfield Park, and still later south of the J. M. & I. Railroad tracks, the business growing all the time. After thirteen years at the last location the plant was moved to its present situation, West Raymond Street and the Illinois Central tracks by the present firm. Christian Hilgemeier and wife were members of St. Paul's Lutheran congregation. He was a sensible, practical business man and predicted when his sons were prepared to succeed him that as long as they kept their interests together as one business they would succeed, and that fatherly suggestion has been followed by the sons and the business was never more prosperous than at present.

Frank Hilgemeier obtained his education in the Lutheran School conducted in his boyhood at McCarty and New Jersey streets, but as early as his thirteenth year he began to help his father and has been continuously identified with the business, when his father died taking over the management and in partnership with his brother George successfully conducting it. As general superintendent Frank Hilgemeier looks after the operation of the plant, and George Hilgemeier attends to the sales and collections. Their plant is as complete as science and understanding of the business can make it and absolutely sanitary. Their products are noted for their high quality and up to the present time have been confined to the city trade.

Mr. Hilgemeier is a sound democrat in his political faith and a leading member of the democratic club of this city. He is held in high regard as an honorable business man and in every way is an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

JOHN HAY, author, was born at Salem, Indiana, October 8, 1838. After his graduation at Brown in 1858 he studied law at Springfield, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in that state in 1861, but immediately afterward went to Washington as assistant secretary to President Lincoln. He was first secretary of legation at Paris, was also connected with foreign affairs at Vienna, was secretary of legation at Madrid, and returning to New York became connected with editorial work. Mr.

Hay afterward served his country in high official positions and attained fame as an author.

N. L. ARBUCKLE is a prominent railway man of Indiana, being maintenance of way engineer for the Big Four Railway Company, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

He was born at Indianapolis April 20, 1883, son of A. H. and Florence (Hoover) Arbuckle. His father is still living at the age of sixty-four, and for over forty-two years has been one of the faithful employees of the Indianapolis postoffice. N. L. Arbuckle was third in a family of six children, being one of twins, and five are still living. He was educated in the graded and high schools of Indianapolis, graduating from high school with the class of 1903. Soon afterward he entered Purdue University, from which he graduated in 1906 with the degree of B. S. C. E. Three years later he received his advanced degree of C. E. in civil engineering. Mr. Arbuckle on leaving Purdue University had some valuable experience with the United States Geodetic and Coast Survey, his principal work being in the Chesapeake Bay district. Since leaving the government service he has been a railroad man with the Big Four Company. In 1909 he was employed on the Engineering Corps by this company, later was promoted to assistant engineer, and is now engineer of maintenance of way at the Indianapolis terminal division of the company. His offices occupy the fourth floor of the Majestic Building at Indianapolis.

Mr. Arbuckle is an independent in politics and a member of the Young Men's Christian Association. January 20, 1907, he married at Louisville, Kentucky, Miss Emily B. Helmus. They have one son, Russell L., born June 3, 1908.

WILLIAM L. HAMILTON, who until he entered the war, was manager of the Marion County Lumber Company of Indianapolis, a business that was established by his father, William A. Hamilton. The name Hamilton has been identified with the lumber interests of this city through a long period of years.

William A. Hamilton was born at Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1860 and married Anna Shine, a native of the same city. During his youth William A. Hamilton attended

the common and high schools of Chilli-cothe, and his business career began as an employe of the Reed planing mill at Chilli-cothe. After considerable experience he moved from there to Indianapolis, where he was superintendent of the McGinnis Lumber Company of Fountain Square. This company had succeeded Frazier Brothers and Van Huff, who were among the pioneer lumber dealers of Indiana. When the McGinnis Company failed the late M. S. Huey was appointed receiver or trustee and sold the stock to William A. Hamilton on credit. Mr. Hamilton handled the business very effectively and finally sold the remnants of the stock to Barnett & Lewis in 1895. Immediately after closing up that transaction he started in the lumber business for himself on Southeast Street under the name Hamilton Lumber Company. In 1910 the plant was moved to its present location, on Minnesota and Kentucky avenues, adjoining the Vandalia Railroad tracks. Here in addition to the large amount of space taken up by the lumber and mill supplies the company operates a planing mill, and also a coal yard. They manufacture all kinds of building material and interior finish, and their coal business has been developed to a very important part of the aggregate. This firm handles almost the entire output of Powers coal mine. From Indianapolis the business has been extended to include the yards at Darlington, Delphi and Monticello.

W. A. Hamilton is not connected with the company. The Hamilton Lumber Company sold its business to the Marion County Lumber Company, but the Hamilton Lumber Company still owns the plant, but not the business.

The Hamilton family traces its ancestry back to Scotland. William A. Hamilton, who stands very high both as a business man and citizen, is a member of the Columbia Club and in politics a republican.

William L. Hamilton, only child of his parents, was liberally educated in the local schools, and after graduating from high school in 1909 became connected with his father, learned the business in all details, and became highly qualified for his position as manager, in which office he continued until he was called to war in April, 1918, and went to St. Louis, Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and is

also a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. Politically he votes as a republican.

CHARLES W. MOUCH. It would add nothing to the appreciation in which Charles W. Mouch is held by his fellow citizens in Henry County to note the particulars of his birth and ancestry. The outstanding facts of his life and story of achievement is the work he does and the influences that radiates from his personality today.

He has been called the wealthiest citizen of Newcastle, is president of the Farmers National Bank, owns 1,500 acres of farm lands, and has been connected with every large forward movement and patriotic undertaking in Henry County in recent years. He formerly owned extensive interests in the Indiana Rolling Mills and the Indiana Shovel Company, and is now a principal stockholder in the National Spring Company and is a director in the Bankers Trust Company of Indianapolis, the American Mortgage Guarantee Company of Indianapolis, the Morland Farmers Bank, the Sulphur Springs Bank, and has other interests too numerous to mention. Mr. Mouch is a member of the Indiana State and the American Bankers Associations.

For four years he represented the Fifth Ward in the City Council of Newcastle, and was especially active in the finance and industrial committees. He is a member of the Westwood Country Club of Newcastle, and belongs to the Democratic State Committee and has been active in democratic politics, though never a candidate for important office. Mr. Mouch has been a sterling admirer and supporter of President Wilson and his policies both domestic and international. Mr. Mouch is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and Knight Templar, and for eight years was treasurer of Newcastle Lodge of Elks. He served as county fuel administrator during 1918, and was chairman of the Henry County War Chest Committee which raised \$175,000 in the county for all war and charitable purposes. He was also chairman of the Henry County War Savings Stamps Committee.

ALFRED HOGSTON has made a commendable record in two professions, education and the law. For the past two years he

has been building up an influential connection as a lawyer at Marion, and prior to that for ten years gave most of his time to school work. At the general election in 1918 he was elected a state senator from Grant County on the republican ticket.

He is a son of one of the old and substantial farmer citizens of Grant County, James I. Hogston. James I. Hogston was born in Randolph County, Indiana, February 10, 1850, only son of his father's second marriage to Mary Lacy. James' father was Alfred Hogston, a native of Iredell County, North Carolina. When he was three years old his parents settled in Wayne County, Indiana, being a part of that migration which came in large numbers from some of the Quaker colonies of Western North Carolina to the old Quaker settlement in Wayne County, Indiana. Alfred Hogston spent most of his active career as a farmer in Randolph County. James I. Hogston grew to manhood on his father's farm, attended district schools during the winter and by attendance at summer normal schools qualified for teaching, though he never followed that profession. He has been a successful farmer for forty years, beginning with practically only the labor of his own hands. November 30, 1878, he married Rebecca A. Mann, a native of Randolph County. They started farming as renters, lived for a time in both Randolph and Adams counties, but in 1882 moved to Franklin Township of Grant County. James I. Hogston has developed one of the large farms of that township. He and his wife had six children, including: Alfred; Anderson, deceased; Adaline, wife of John A. Patterson; Myrtle, who married Earl Cabe; and Richard, who married Bertha Babb.

Alfred Hogston was born while his parents were living in Adams County, Indiana, February 29, 1880. His early life was that of a typical Indiana farm boy, and while he had a good home and was encouraged to make the most of his opportunities, the means at hand did not allow him to secure a better education than was furnished by the local schools. He acquired a liberal education, but paid for most of it by his own work either as a farm boy or as teacher. He attended the Marion Normal College, and during his ten years of school work was at one time principal of the Jonesboro public schools. He

completed his higher education in the Indiana State University, from which he received his A. B. degree in 1914 and his degree in law in 1916. Since his admission to the bar he has acquired a good general practice at Marion.

April 11, 1903, he married Miss Verna Jacqua, of Grant County, daughter of Caleb F. and Emma (Small) Jacqua. Her father has been a farmer and machinist. Mr. and Mrs. Hogston have two children, Frederick Landis and Lyndall Lenore.

Mr. Hogston is a republican voter, is affiliated with the Masonic Order and the Elks, and while in university was a member of the Gamma Eta Gamma fraternity.

JOHN D. OAKES, founder and proprietor of the LaPorte County Abstract Company, spent many years in the active service of railways prior to becoming a resident of LaPorte, where he is one of the most widely known business men and most esteemed citizens.

He was born at Magnolia in Putnam County, Illinois, and comes of old New England and Colonial American stock. His first ancestor, named John Oakes, was one of four brothers who came to America in colonial times. The line of descent from him is through David Oakes, whose son, John Oakes, was the grandfather of John D. Oakes. Grandfather John Oakes, born at Bennington, Vermont, in 1771, spent his early years close to the famous battlefield of the American Revolution, and later moving to Cambridge, Vermont, he became one of its founders and first citizens. Horatio J. Oakes, father of the LaPorte business man, was born at Cambridge, Vermont, January 1, 1830. He served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter and cabinetmaker's trade, and then moved to Illinois and followed his trade in that state for a number of years. In 1867 he moved to a farm near Blackstone in Livingston County, Illinois. In 1876 he went to Ingham County, Michigan, and lived there three years, when he returned to Blackstone, Illinois, where he remained until his death in 1893. He married Ann M. Calloway in 1856. She was born in Princeton, Kentucky, a daughter of William D. and Lucy (Barnard) Calloway and a great-granddaughter of Corporal Ephraim Warren, who was with Putnam in the American Revolution. The Calloways

were originally from Virginia and North Carolina, and some of them went over the Cumberland Mountains into Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Two of the Calloway girls were stolen by Indians during the frontier times of Kentucky. Mrs. Horatio Oakes died in Blackstone, Illinois in 1914, at the age of eighty-four. Their children were Ross D. Gregg, Byron J., John D., Etta L., James H., Mary Almeda and Fannie Oakes.

John D. Oakes as a boy attended the country schools in Livingston County, Illinois and later the high school at Pontiac, Illinois, and had a practical experience on the farm to the age of twenty-one. He learned telegraphy at the railway station at Blackstone. His first regular appointment in the railway service was as the station agent at Missal, Illinois, on what is now known as the C. I. & S. division of the New York Central lines. He was afterwards station agent at various other points, and in 1887 resigned from that railroad to become an employee of the Nickel Plate at Knox, Indiana. In 1889 he entered the service of the joint rate inspection bureau, and became a well posted and expert man in many of the details of railway traffic and transportation.

Mr. Oakes left the railway service in 1904 and coming to LaPorte founded the LaPorte County Abstract Company, and has made this one of the best equipped organizations of the kind in the northern part of the state. He was one of the organizers and charter members of the "American Association of Title Men," and was also the promoter of the "Indiana Association of Title Men," and its first president. Until these associations were organized the title business in Indiana was largely conducted by clerks in the law offices and deputy officials in the court house. The work was crude and unreliable, but since the organization of said associations the business has risen to the dignity of a profession and is usually conducted by some of the most respected men in each county. Mr. Oakes was always an ardent temperance worker and can claim the distinction of being the one man who put Indiana in the dry column. It was he who furnished the votes that elected the man who made the constitutional majority, and when that man wavered it was he who obtained a statement from him that he

would vote for prohibition. In July, 1917, Mr. Oakes was appointed a member of the local exemption board, acting as its secretary until the close of the war. He is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of the Macca-bees, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. On June 25, 1890, he was married to Miss Attie E. Bender, daughter of Robert H. and Elvira J. Bender, of Knox, Indiana. They have one daughter, Elvira M. Oakes.

IRA GROVER. Several generations of the Grover family have played successful roles in manufacturing, mercantile and other business lines in Indiana, chiefly in the cities of Terre Haute and Indianapolis. Arthur B. Grover, of the third generation of the family in Indiana, is a well known real estate operator at the capital city.

His grandfather, Ira Grover, was born in Vermont in 1799. The neighbors saw much promise in the boy because of his unusual energy and ambition. He was always busy, and from his earnings outside the work required of him at home he accumulated a sum which enabled him to "buy his time" of his father. It was customary for the wages of boys to go to their parents until they were twenty-one, and he secured release from this moral obligation by paying a stated sum in advance.

Having accumulated a few commodities, when about seventeen he set out on horseback peddling his wares along the road as he journeyed south, getting as far as Virginia. He thus proved his ability to support himself and make a living. Later, in Massachusetts, he married Miss Lydia Hersey, who was in the eleventh generation of the direct descendants of Governor William Bradford.

On leaving New England Ira Grover and family came west by stage and canal boat, and after two weeks of travel reached Columbus, Ohio, where he became proprietor of a hotel. Removing to Cincinnati, he conducted a store for several years. In the meantime two of his older brothers, Joseph and Edmund, had located at Terre Haute, where they were instrumental in establishing one of the first iron foundries in the Wabash Valley. This foundry, it may be mentioned, is still in operation, and until recently was known as the Parker foundry.

About 1848, upon representations and inducements made by his Terre Haute brothers, Ira Grover removed to that city, going by boat on the Ohio and Wabash rivers. For a time he was associated with his brothers in their enterprise, but later entered the agricultural implement business, which he continued for a long period of years, in fact until three or four years before his death, which occurred in 1881.

He was a man of unbounded energy, was brusque in manner but kindly at heart, and his industry and character put him among the men whom a community chooses to respect and esteem. He was a Baptist. Five children grew to maturity, three sons and two daughters: Timothy Cressy; Ira; Abbie, who married Dr. John Irons; Jennie, who became Mrs. Henry Rickard; and George. Timothy was a soldier in an Indiana regiment during the Civil war.

Ira Grover, Jr., who was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1840, was reared at Terre Haute, and when a young man went to Boston, where he clerked in a book store and formed some very congenial connections. While there he married Ellen Davis, of Hingham, Massachusetts. The Civil war had not yet closed. One brother was in the army, and another had just died. Responding to the plea of his parents, young Ira and his wife went back to Terre Haute, where he engaged in the drug business. This business he continued after his removal to Indianapolis in 1883, and it was indeed his life occupation. He was sixty-four when death took him in 1904. He was unobtrusive, and while successful from a business standpoint had the interests and manners of a scholar. He was in fact a student of philosophical and religious subjects. He was generous to a fault, and extremely kind and courteous to those with whom he was associated. His wife, who survived him, was the mother of two children, Arthur B. and Edith.

Arthur B. Grover was born at Terre Haute in 1867, and was about sixteen when the family removed to Indianapolis. His public schooling was supplemented with a brief course at Harvard University. His active career has been chiefly occupied with the real estate business, and he is rated as a specialist in subdivision work, which he has handled in various cities of the United States. He is a member of the firm Grover

and Layman. Mr. Grover married Zerelda Wallace Leathers.

BURTON E. PARROTT. One of the most honored names in Indianapolis business circles was that of Burton E. Parrott, who became widely known throughout the Middle West as one of the active heads of a great baking business.

He was a native of Indianapolis, where he was born March 13, 1861. He was a son of Horace Parrott, a noted business man of Indianapolis at an early day, a member of the firm of Parrott & Nickum. His son, Burton E. Parrott, attended the public schools and later entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated. After his graduation he entered the offices of Parrott & Nickum, where he remained until Horace Parrott retired, and also the other member, Mr. Nickum, when the firm of Parrott & Taggart was formed. The bakery products of this firm were widely distributed all over the State of Indiana, and it is one of the best remembered of the older combinations of industry and business affairs at Indianapolis. The firm continued in existence for eighteen years, when the business was taken over by the National Biscuit Company.

Mr. Parrott was also interested in the Miller-Parrott & Company of Terre Haute, and was financially identified with various other concerns.

He achieved a high prominence in business affairs when he was still a comparatively young man, and his death occurred at the age of fifty-one on August 10, 1912. He left a widow and three children: Mary is the wife of Robert B. Failey and they are the parents of two sons, Robert B., Jr., and James F., 2nd; Josephine is the wife of Capt. Lew Wallace, 2nd now in France, and they have one child, Lew Wallace, 3rd; and Robert. Mrs. Parrott bore the maiden name of Lusa Comingore and was born in Indianapolis. She still lives in Indianapolis, at 2900 North Meridian Street.

MICHAEL CRAWFORD KERR became identified with Indiana in 1852, at the age of twenty-five years, and began the practice of law at New Albany. He afterward became prominent in the public life of this state as a legislator and congressman, and supported democratic principles. Mr. Kerr



B. E. Barrett

was an earnest public worker, and he perhaps owed his chief distinction to his efforts for a revision of the tariff in the direction of free trade and his opposition to the inflation theory. His death occurred in 1876.

ALFRED R. HOVEY has practiced law as a member of the Indianapolis bar nearly forty years, and his work and attainments have brought him some of the finest associations with the profession and with public and business affairs of the capital city. He is now senior member of the firm Hovey & Hovey, his partner being his son. Their offices are in the Law Building.

His Americanism is a product of nearly three centuries of residence and more than normal prominence in business and local affairs. He is a direct descendant of Daniel Hovey who located in Massachusetts about 1638 and married in 1640. Some generations later the family pioneered into Wyoming County, New York, where Mr. Hovey's great-grandfather, Josiah Hovey, established a home and became a large land owner. He was also prominent in military affairs of the state and served as adjutant general of New York. He reared a family of fifteen children.

Alfred Hovey, grandfather of the Indianapolis lawyer of the same name, graduated from the University of Rochester, and for a number of years was a successful educator. From Rochester he removed to Binghamton and for fourteen years was principal of the historic Binghamton Academy. In the meantime he had qualified as civil and construction engineer, and in that profession he won some distinctive honors. He was one of the engineers who built the Saginaw Canal in Michigan. He was at other times connected with different waterways and their improvements. He was also connected with the engineering department during the construction of a portion of the Erie Railroad and with the road linking Binghamton to Buffalo. His death was the result of an accident in his fortieth year.

He was survived by a family of five children, the oldest being Goodwin S. Hovey, who was born at Wyoming, New York, March 26, 1826. His early activities were as a lumberman. He became head sawyer of a large mill which he established at

Dalton, New York, and was the leading lumber manufacturer there for nineteen years. Later he retired to a farm, and was engaged in agriculture until three years before his death. His success in business affairs was accompanied by all the activities and influences of great personal integrity and a thoroughly Christian character. One of his chief interests was the welfare of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a class leader for many years and also superintendent of the Sunday School. In public affairs he served six years as a township supervisor in Allegany County, New York. Goodwin S. Hovey married Salina Weed. The mother of Goodwin S. Hovey was a member of the Cleveland family, being second cousin to Grover Cleveland, and while Goodwin Hovey was a republican, he held his kinsman in such esteem that a personal correspondence was maintained between them until the death of Mr. Hovey.

Alfred R. Hovey, who was the second of his father's children, was born at Portage in Livingston County, New York, November 6, 1853. He attended the common schools, also the Denominational College at Alfred Center, New York, and at the age of nineteen began teaching, a profession he followed three years. Mr. Hovey came to Indianapolis November 10, 1877. In preparing for the law he had the good fortune of having his studies directed by Lucian Barbour, who was at one time dean of the Indiana State University Law School. Under his preceptorship he rapidly qualified and was admitted to the bar October 20, 1879. He began practice in partnership with William N. Harding, and the firm of Harding & Hovey existed from September 15, 1880, until September, 1915, a period of thirty-five years. It was one of the longest partnerships in the annals of the Indianapolis bar. After that Mr. Hovey practiced alone until 1917, when he took into partnership his son Harding Weed Hovey.

Mr. Hovey has not only handled a large legal business in Indianapolis, but has also been identified with the organization and promotion of many business enterprises. He held the office of county attorney for Marion County from 1896 to 1898, was first the president of the Marion Club of Indianapolis; he was the nominee

of his party for presidential elector for the Seventh Indiana District in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was a candidate for the presidency for a second term, and he has, with the exceptions of the campaigns of 1912 and 1914, always taken an active interest in the success of the republican party. November 15, 1882, he married Miss Sylvia M. Wade, and has a family of six children.

ALFRED HARRISON was one of the earliest merchants of Indianapolis, and as his life was prolonged until 1891 many present day citizens recall the achievements and characteristics which made him notable.

He was born in Sparta, Tennessee, in 1801, of Virginia parentage. Little is known of his boyhood days, but evidently they were an index to his subsequent career. He possessed a rather superior education for men who grew up in that time and under such circumstances. Apart from the business position which he long enjoyed he moved as a man of distinction in society because of his precise and methodical habits, his immaculate dress, his Chesterfieldian deportment.

Coming to Indiana when a boy, he worked as a clerk for a Mr. Gallion at Brookville. In 1821 he came to Indianapolis, practically at the foundation of the city, and was clerk in the store of John Conner. Later he engaged in merchandising for himself, his store being at what is now the northwest corner of Washington and Meridian streets. Still later he was in the banking business.

He was a true picture of the gentleman of the old school, courteous, and clung tenaciously to all old traditions and customs. The only office he ever held was that of city forester. This was an office in name only, and was probably bestowed upon him because of his great love of trees and the outdoors. He contributed much to the early landscape gardening of Indianapolis. A man who plants a tree and makes it grow is entitled to the lasting gratitude of mankind, and Alfred Harrison on his own initiative and through the temporary vitality he gave to his office planted trees everywhere about the small town of Indianapolis. In a short time the small fund allotted for the purpose was exhausted, and it is said that he was removed from office because of this extrava-

gance. Many of the trees planted by his hands are still standing and have furnished shade for two generations of Indianapolis citizens.

Alfred Harrison has been described as almost painful in his neatness. He was a handsome man, his physical attractiveness being enhanced by an immaculate dress. It is related how a lady once appeared at his door, rang the bell, and when answered by the owner said "Mr. Harrison, in passing I saw a leaf upon your lawn." This may be an exaggeration but it was one of many such stories that grew up around this quaint and interesting personality. The fact to remember is that these eccentricities were only the minor features of a really big, strong and kindly character.

Alfred Harrison married Caroline Hanson. They had a large family of children. His son James Henry Harrison is now survived by two sons, Edward H. and Hugh H. Harrison. There are also numerous other grandchildren.

MRS. SARAH HANSON, a widow with five daughters, came to Indianapolis in the winter of 1826, establishing a home on what is now "The Circle," at the present site of the English Block. The Hanson family were from Bourbon County, Kentucky. Both mother and daughters were noted for their physical beauty, strength of character and many accomplishments. These daughters played a notable role in the social life of Indianapolis. One of them, Caroline, married Alfred Harrison on April 1, 1827, and died in 1862 from overwork while aiding the cause of the Union in the Civil war. The oldest daughter, Pamela, never married. Mahala married Edward R. Ames, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Maria married first Dr. Kenneth Scudder and second Dr. Charles McDougall, one of the noted families of America. Julia became the wife of John Finley, an early Indiana poet, author of the "Hoosier's Nest," whose biography is found on other pages of this publication.

CARL GUTZWILLER is one of the prominent representatives of the Republic of Switzerland living in Indianapolis. He came here more than thirty-five years ago, is a progressive and successful business man, and is senior member of Carl Gutz-

willer & Sons, operating the last department store at 1048 South East Street, handling bakery goods, hardware, groceries, grain, flour and feed.

Mr. Gutzwiller was born in Switzerland October 18, 1863, son of Frederick and Anna Mary (Dannacher) Gutzwiller. His parents spent all their lives in the land of their birth, their home being near Basel, not far from the border of Alsace Lorraine, from which an earlier generation of the Gutzwiller family had migrated. Frederick Gutzwiller was a land owner and farmer, was a man above the ordinary in intelligence and was devoted to his home and family and could never be induced to accept responsibilities that would take him away from those primary interests. He refused membership in the local council of his province. His wife was also a highly educated and intelligent woman, was member of a family of educators, and her special forte in the field of knowledge was astronomy. They had a family of seven sons and one daughter. Three of the sons came to America. Theo was a teacher in Switzerland, also interested in agriculture, and came to the United States with the expectation of becoming an American farmer. He worked as a farm hand and was directing all his energies to acquiring a knowledge of American conditions preparatory to purchasing a farm of his own, but died before achieving that ambition. The other brother who came to America is Paul Gutzwiller, who is connected with The Outlet of Indianapolis.

Carl Gutzwiller attended the common schools of his native land, graduated from high school, and prepared for a business career as an apprentice in a local business house. He rapidly acquired proficiency and gained a knowledge of languages that would be valuable to him in a business career. He learned French and Italian as well as German. Finally he went to Paris and for a year worked in the Paris branch of a Russian fur company, until a business panic put his employers out of business. His brother Paul had already come to Indianapolis, and advised Carl to follow him. Carl Gutzwiller landed in America October 1, 1883, and at once proceeded to Indianapolis, where his first employer was Charles Mayer. He was with various other firms, and for fifteen years managed the store of Robert Keller, until

he and his sons bought that establishment. They have made this one of the growing and prospering business establishments in that part of this city.

In 1886 Mr. Gutzwiller married Lena Miller, daughter of Matthew Miller of Celestine, Indiana. Mrs. Gutzwiller died May 1, 1913, leaving two sons, Carl and Leo. These are able young business men and are now carrying most of the active responsibilities of the firm.

Mr. Gutzwiller is a man of many accomplishments, genial, whole-hearted and has friendship with hundreds of the best Indianapolis people. He is a member of the North American Gymnastic Union and a member of the executive board and for ten years was president of the South Side Turners Society. He is also president of the Swiss Society of Indianapolis, a branch of the national organization.

LOUIS G. BUDDENBAUM is president of the Buddenbaum Lumber Company of Indianapolis. He and other members of the family, including his father, have been connected with the lumber and manufacturing interests of the capital city for a long period of years.

He is a son of Henry C. and Mary E. Buddenbaum and was born at Indianapolis. His father was formerly secretary and treasurer of the Indianapolis Manufacturers and Carpenters Union, a well known planing mill and lumber corporation.

The Buddenbaum Lumber Company as a firm was established March 31, 1893, and was incorporated July 1, 1913. Louis G. Buddenbaum, who has been connected with the business from the beginning, is president of the company. The company operates a planing mill and does a general lumber business, with plant and offices at the corner of Pine and New York streets.

May 6, 1908, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Indianapolis, Mr. Buddenbaum married Miss Helen C. Cross, daughter of Charles M. and Laura (Lott) Cross.

JULIUS ELWOOD HIATT, M. D. There are a number of vital services in every community in which the physician is the best qualified leader, and their actual value is always proportionate to the enterprise and progressiveness of the local medical fraternity. One of the men whose work has

helped supply some of the necessary facilities at Newcastle in addition to the service he has rendered privately as an able physician and surgeon is Dr. Julius Elwood Hiatt, who has been identified with Newcastle and Henry County for over fifteen years.

Doctor Hiatt was born at Westfield in Hamilton County, Indiana, June 5, 1869, and is of English Quaker stock, son of Isom and Asenath (Tomlinson) Hiatt. The Hiatts first settled in Ohio, and represented some of the first colonies of Quaker people in that state. Doctor Hiatt's grandfather moved from the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio, to Hamilton County, Indiana, making this removal in pioneer times, when there were no railroads and when all goods and passenger traffic was by wagon road. Doctor Hiatt's father lived the life of a farmer in Hamilton County.

When Doctor Hiatt was eighteen months old his parents moved to the vicinity of Sheridan in Hamilton County, and in that locality he grew up. He had only ordinary opportunities and had to help himself to an education. He worked on a farm, attended district schools, then the Sheridan High School, taught in the district school at Union Grove and in other localities, and finally finished two more years of high school work.

In 1891 he married Miss Agnes Havens, of Sheridan, Indiana, daughter of David and Mary (High) Havens. After his marriage he lived on his father's farm three years, and in the fall of 1893 bought an interest in a furniture and undertaking interest from Clayton E. Cox. This business was continued three years under the name of Scott & Hiatt, and was succeeded by the firm Hiatt and Cottrill for two years. Doctor Hiatt then bought out his partner and continued the business under his personal supervision until 1898. At that date he sold a half interest to J. G. Antrim, who took the personal management, while Doctor Hiatt entered the Medical College of Indiana, now the Indiana University School of Medicine, and continued his work there until graduating in 1902. Immediately after getting his degree Doctor Hiatt located in Newcastle and has been hard at work in his profession here ever since. He has done extensive post-graduate work, including five months in the German Hospital at Chicago, work

in the Chicago Polyclinic, the New York City X-Ray Institute, the New York Post-Graduate Hospital and many clinics in other cities.

It was Doctor Hiatt who originated the idea of establishing a local clinic at Newcastle as a means of more complete co-operation and better standards among the local medical fraternity. In 1916 this institution was incorporated as the Newcastle Clinic. The co-operating physicians and members of that clinic are Drs. G. H. Smith, E. K. Westhaven, D. S. Wiggins, H. W. McDonald, Clyde C. Bittler, G. A. Hiatt and J. E. Hiatt. The clinic has erected a building costing \$35,000, while its complete modern equipment cost fully \$50,000. It is now one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the state. Doctor Hiatt has also worked for a number of years to secure a public hospital for Newcastle, though so far without success.

He served three years as president of the Henry County Medical Society and is a member of the State and American Medical Associations. For six years, from 1905 to 1911, he was coroner of Henry County. Doctor Hiatt is a republican, is affiliated with the Newcastle Lodges of Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, Elks Lodge at Newcastle, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Doctor and Mrs. Hiatt had three children. Their son Orville Lester died at the age of twenty-one months. Gerald A., a dentist by profession, served with the rank of first lieutenant at Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, and is now with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, stationed at Base Hospital No. 45 at Aix-les-Bains. Russell Lowell is a junior medical student in the Indiana University and is also enrolled in the Medical Reserve Corps.

ALBERT E. METZGER. His life of purposeful endeavor Mr. Metzger has expressed in his native City of Indianapolis through many active connections with business and banking affairs and with several of the institutional organizations which have had most to do with the city's advancement in civic and educational affairs. His family have been residents of Indianapolis nearly seventy years, and represent

that worthy people who seeking a land in which they might better express their democratic ideals left the fatherland about the time of the German revolution of 1848. Indianapolis owes much to its German settlers of that period, and no name has been more prominent in this class than Metzger.

Alexander Metzger was born and reared in Germany, and married there Wilhelmina Elbracht, who was born August 3, 1829. In 1847 they left Germany in a sailing vessel, were carried to New Orleans, and from there went by boat up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati. Three years later Alexander Metzger came to Indianapolis, then a comparatively small village. He was a resident of Indianapolis and one of its splendid business men and citizens nearly forty years, until his death August 4, 1890. He had learned the baker's trade, and worked as a journeyman baker at Cincinnati. On coming to Indianapolis he established the first steam bakery within the borders of the state. This old business was on North Pennsylvania Street, where the Aetna Building was afterwards constructed. Alexander Metzger laid the foundation of his fortune in this business, conducted it with increasing patronage for a number of years, until 1863, and the plant was continued by the old firm of Parrott-Nickum & Company and eventually was absorbed by the National Biscuit Company. After leaving the bakery business Alexander Metzger founded a general financial agency, and in his later years was best known as a banker. In 1865 he was one of the men, including also August and Henry Schnull, Volney T. Malott, David Macy and Ferdinand Beck, who comprised the first board of directors of the Merchants National Bank of Indianapolis.

It was about the time Alexander Metzger entered upon his career as a banker at Indianapolis that his son Albert E. was born in that city March 20, 1865. The son of a prosperous father, Albert E. Metzger grew up in a home of substantial comfort and was given a liberal education well mixed with a practical experience and the application of those time honored principles which have brought success to many men who never entered college halls. He graduated from the Indianapolis High School and then took the full course of Cornell University, where he was graduated

in 1888. Mr. Metzger became very much interested in military affairs both in high school and in University, and pursued the military training at Cornell the full four years he was there, though the course was compulsory only for two years. He was promoted to major of the university battalion. Mr. Metzger has always been regarded in high honor at Cornell University, and a few years ago was elected a member of the Cornell Council, the governing body of the alumni, and was the first president of the Indiana Cornell Alumni Association.

The thirty years since he left university Mr. Metzger has employed with varied and increasing responsibilities in the financial life of Indianapolis. He became associated with his father in the old business known as the A. Metzger Agency, and his thorough experience in handling financial affairs and in executive work has brought him several of the prominent positions in Indianapolis banking affairs. The A. Metzger Agency was the chief nucleus around which was built up the German-American Trust Company, which was organized in 1906, with Mr. Metzger as the first president. He had in the meantime been identified with two other financial institutions of Indianapolis. In 1896 he and Herman Lieber, Charles N. Thompson, Allan Fletcher, Frank M. Fauvre and others organized and incorporated the Marion Trust Company. Mr. Metzger was a director and on the executive committee of this company for several years. The American National Bank of Indianapolis later merged with the Fletcher National Bank and became the Fletcher American National Bank, was founded in 1900 by Mr. Metzger, John Perrin, Herman Lieber and others, and he was one of its directors for five years. The directors of the American National Bank in accepting Mr. Metzger's resignation in 1906, preliminary to his taking executive control of the German-American Trust Company, made record in their minutes of their "personal regret of the discontinuance of this association with him and of gratitude on behalf of the bank for the zealous and efficient service which he has freely rendered from the day of its organization to the present."

Indianapolis as a community feels its special debt to Mr. Metzger for the valuable work he has done through established agen-

cies in promoting the public welfare. He helped promote and finance the corporation by which natural gas was furnished to Indianapolis. When natural gas failed he became treasurer of the Gas Consumers' League, which was subsequently reorganized as the Citizens Gas Company and through which the people of Indianapolis secured artificial gas at reasonable rates. Mr. Metzger was one of the organizers of the Citizens Company and a member of its first directory.

For a number of years Mr. Metzger was a director of the "Maryland Street Manual Training School," until that was formally taken over by the city board of education and made the nucleus of the Manual Training High School. The introduction of manual training as an educational feature in Indianapolis is credited to several of the high minded citizens of that school, and for twelve years this training school was a department of the old "Maryland Street School."

One of the first public movements to enlist the sympathies and support of Mr. Metzger was the Indianapolis Boys Club Association, which was established in 1892 by him and a number of other public spirited gentlemen. The object of this association was to furnish recreation and educational facilities for boys of limited opportunities and resulted in the construction of a club house at the corner of South Meridian and Madison Avenue. Mr. Metzger was for many years chairman of the Finance Committee. He is president of the Metropolitan Realty and Investment Company, which owns as its chief investment the Stewart Block at the southeast corner of Illinois and Ohio streets and is treasurer of the newly erected Lincoln Hotel at Washington and Illinois streets.

Mr. Metzger is a charter member of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, one of its first directors, afterwards vice president, and has been chairman of some of its most important committees. He was also a member of the board of governors of the board of trade. He is active in the Columbia Club, and both he and Mrs. Metzger have long been prominent in Indianapolis social affairs. Mrs. Metzger was associated with many charities and is a director of Mrs. Blakers Free Kindergarten and Teachers College. February 6, 1892, Mr. Metzger married Miss Frances Mueller, of New Ulm,

Minnesota. She was born in Minnesota, daughter of Jacob and Frances Mueller. For some years before her marriage Mrs. Metzger was a resident of Indianapolis and has the distinction of being the first supervisor of physical training in the public schools of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have four children: Margaret, Alexander, Norman and Louise. Margaret is the wife of George A. Kuhn, a son of Mr. and Mrs. August M. Kuhn. Alexander married Edna, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Piel.

JOSEPH LANE, a North Carolinian by birth, came to Warwick County, Indiana, in 1816, at the age of fifteen. In 1822 he was elected to the Legislature, continuing in office until 1846, when he enlisted in the Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and was soon commissioned its colonel and in June following was appointed brigadier general, later was made a major general for gallantry and became known as the "Marion of the Mexican War." Mr. Lane afterward moved to Oregon, and continued active in the political life of that state and in 1860 was nominated for vice president on the John C. Breckinridge ticket.

GIDEON HUFFMAN, manager of the Rose City Pharmacy at Newcastle, is one of the younger business men of that city, but represents an old and well known family of Indiana, particularly in Wells County, where his people settled in early times.

Mr. Huffman was born at Poneto in Wells County in 1890, son of Dr. D. C. and Anna (Landakre) Huffman. Mr. Huffman is descended from German ancestry in the person of a Hessian soldier who was hired to fight against the revolting colonies by King George III, but after his service remained in America and settled in Pennsylvania. His name was Jacob Huffman. The grandfather of Gideon Huffman came from Pennsylvania to Clark County, Ohio, was a farmer and miller, and settled there fully 100 years ago, taking up Government land and rearing a large family. Dr. D. C. Huffman was born in Clark County, graduated in medicine from the Miami Medical College, practiced at Springfield, Ohio, and in the early days moved to Wells County, Indiana, where he commanded a large country practice

and rendered a service of inestimable value to the community for forty-three years.

Gideon Huffman, the youngest of three children, attended country schools and in 1909 graduated from the Bluffton High School. For two terms in 1909-10 he taught a country school in Union Township of Wells County. He had taken a teachers' training course for four months in the Tri-Normal College. It was at Bluffton that he began learning the drug business as a clerk with Davenport and Ehle. He was there six years, and for a short time was at Muncie, Indiana, with Galliher and Prutzman. About that time, being unable to get into business for himself, he borrowed money and attended Professor Green's Review School of Pharmacy at Irvington, Indiana, four months. Following that he passed a creditable examination in 1916 before the State Board of Pharmacy, and after five months at Kokomo with the Gearhard Pharmacy came to New-castle in March, 1917, and entered the service of Mr. Fred W. Diederick, proprietor of the Rose City Pharmacy. On October 1, 1917, Mr. Diederick enlisted and is now manager of the Post Exchange at the Walter E. Reed General Hospital in Washington. Mr. Huffman became general manager of the pharmacy and has more than made good in that position and is doing much to build up the business of this well known store.

In February, 1917, he married Miss Pauline Huffman, daughter of J. G. and Ada (Perry) Huffman, of Montpelier, Indiana. Mr. Huffman is well known fraternally, being a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Bluffton Lodge of Elks, belongs to the Phi Delta Kappa college fraternity, is a democrat and a member of the Christian Church.

AMALIA AICHER is librarian of the Michigan City Public Library, and for many years has been connected with that institution, at first as assistant librarian when it was opened.

She was born in Michigan City. Her father, Simon Aicher, was a native of Frankenburg, Upper Austria, was well educated and at Vienna learned the trade of cabinet maker. He came to America in 1856 and soon afterward settled at Michigan City, where he worked at his trade and later engaged in the furniture business

until his death. His wife was Magdalena Hagler, also a native of Frankenburg, of Austria. Both were active members of the German Lutheran Church and Simon was affiliated with the Michigan City Lodge of Odd Fellows. Miss Amalia is one of six children.

HARRY L. STANTON, of LaPorte, who probably as much as any individual has influenced the development of Northern Indiana as a great fruit growing section, is prominently known in horticultural circles throughout the Middle West, a member of one of the very first white families to establish homes in the vicinity of the present City of LaPorte.

His own birth occurred on a farm near New Buffalo in LaPorte County on September 25, 1864. He is of English ancestry, and the first Stantons probably settled on the Island of Nantucket in Massachusetts, and from there went to Virginia. Mr. Stanton's great-grandfather, Aaron Stanton, was a native of Virginia and son of William and Phoebe Stanton. Aaron Stanton married Lydia Fosdick, daughter of Capt. William and Mary (Folger) Fosdick.

A son of Aaron and Lydia Stanton was Benajah Stanton, who was born near Liberty in Union County, Indiana, in 1816. He was fourteen years of age when the family came to LaPorte County. His first home was a log cabin, furnished with the simplest conveniences, all the cooking being done by a fireplace. He became a farmer on government land, and in later years was prominent in business affairs, serving as one of the first directors and later as president of the LaPorte Savings Bank. He saw the county develop from a wilderness to one of the wealthiest sections of the state. He served as a county commissioner, and was always faithful to the Church of the Friends, in which he was reared, although his wife was a member of the Methodist Church. In 1837 he married Cynthia Clark, who was born in Wayne County, Indiana, daughter of William Clark. Benajah Stanton and wife had six children.

Elwood Clark Stanton, father of Harry L., was born on a farm in Center Township in LaPorte County, and continued to live in that county until 1869, when he went to the new state of Nebraska, and for

a number of years was actively identified with the interesting affairs of a pioneer. At that time Omaha was but a small city, and there were no bridges over the Missouri River, all goods and traffic being transported by ferry. He first located at Fort Calhoun, but soon took a homestead in the vicinity of West Point, Nebraska. His nearest neighbor was a half mile away, and the next nearest was two miles away. His near neighbor lived in a dugout, and the other neighbor in a sod house. The latter had a spring on his land, and it was to this spring that the Stanton family resorted for their supply of fresh water. Elwood C. Stanton made the improvements necessary to secure title from the government, and then returned to Fort Calhoun, and was soon appointed instructor in agriculture at the Winnebago Indian Agency, Dakota County, Nebraska. The Indian agent at that time was Taylor Bradley, also from LaPorte. Elwood Stanton continued his work at the Indian agency until 1881, when, returning to LaPorte, he engaged in the livery business for some years, and then moved to Rochester, Indiana, where he died at the age of sixty-nine. He married Mary Jane Seffens. She was born in Center Township, LaPorte County in 1833, and was a daughter of George and Mary (Belshaw) Seffens (of English birth), who were early pioneers of the county. George Seffens, a son of William and Mary Seffens, arrived in LaPorte County in 1833. He was a plasterer by trade, having served his four years' apprenticeship in England, and worked for a time in Chicago when that city was but a village. He plastered some of the first houses in Michigan City. He married in 1833 Mary Belshaw, a native of Nottinghamshire, England. His daughter, Mrs. Elwood Stanton, is still a resident of Rochester, Indiana. She has four children, Addie Clark, Harry L., Elizabeth E., and Mary E.

Harry L. Stanton attended his first school at Fort Calhoun, Nebraska, and later was a student at the Indian agency. After he was eight years old his playmates were chiefly Indians, and he acquired a fluent knowledge of the Indian tongue. At the age of twelve he began working as a clerk in the reservation store or trading post during vacation and for several years was thus employed in other near by stores.

Later at the age of fifteen he rode an Indian pony back to LaPorte County, Indiana, a distance of about 600 miles, and led another pony, being fourteen days en route. He remained here only a year, when he returned to Omaha, Nebraska. Here he was employed in the wholesale and retail hardware store of Milton Rogers & Sons. Once more he came back to LaPorte County, but soon afterwards was solicited to return to the Winnebago Indian agency in Nebraska, and take charge of the store there in which he had formerly been employed. He accepted that responsibility for a year, and then for two years was in the grocery business at Omaha, and after that was engaged in general merchandising at Valparaiso, Nebraska, in both of which places he was associated with his brother-in-law, George W. Logan, under the firm name of Logan & Stanton, general merchants and bankers.

In 1892 Mr. Stanton having sold his Nebraska interests returned to LaPorte and became associated with his father-in-law, William H. Weller, in the management of the Weller estate. Two years later he went to Chicago and entered the great mercantile house of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, being employed as manager and buyer of the retail kid glove department. He was with that house for nine years, when he resigned and returned to LaPorte to take up his horticultural pursuits.

In the meantime Mr. Stanton had succeeded by purchase to the ownership of the Weller homestead, and at about that time started the orchard which is now in full bearing. He has ten acres devoted to apples, pears and plums. The place is widely known as "Weller's Grove," which contains several acres of natural oak and shellbark hickory, located on the shores of Stone Lake, one mile north of the court house. It was the original homestead of Rev. Henry Weller, the pioneer minister of the New Church or Swedenborgian Church of LaPorte, whose history is elsewhere related.

Mr. Stanton and William M. Walton are sole owners of a fifty acre orchard at Rochester, Indiana. This was started by the Orchard Developing Company, of which Mr. Walton is president and Mr. Stanton secretary and manager. Messrs.

Stanton and Walton were the prime movers in organizing the LaPorte County Fruit Growers Association, of which Mr. Stanton was the first secretary.

Mr. Stanton married Zayda Belle Weller, daughter of William H. and Ella (Thompson) Weller, and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Weller, previously referred to. Her father, William H. Weller, was born in England in 1832. He came to America with his parents at the age of five years, and in early life learned the printer's trade and took charge of the mechanical department of his father's printing office at LaPorte. He learned telegraphy in 1856, and for more than twenty years was chief train dispatcher on the western division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. In 1872 he bought the interests of his brothers in the homestead known as Weller's Grove and for some years operated it as a summer resort. He lived there until his death in 1900.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stanton are both active members of the New Church at LaPorte.

J. F. NUNER. The educational problems that always must be among the important subjects to be considered at all times and in every community are engaging the serious and conscientious attention of experienced educators in Indiana, which state, consequently, stands high among the others in its average of general scholarship. One of these educators is found in John Franklin Numer, who is superintendent of the city schools of South Bend, Indiana. He is a native of Indiana, born in Howard County, April 27, 1873. His parents were William H. and Margaret Eleanor (McClellan) Numer.

The Numer family came originally from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, and for generations has been American. William H. Numer, father of Professor Numer, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in October, 1823, and died in Howard County, Indiana, in 1892. His father, James Numer, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, spent his life there as a general farmer and died in that county in 1836. During his earlier business life William H. Numer was a carpenter and contractor in Franklin County, and from there came to Madison County, Indiana, in 1855, and ten years later settled per-

manently on a farm in Howard County. He became a man of importance in his neighborhood and naturally so because of his sterling character, practical ideas and good citizenship. A staunch republican, he was chosen for public office on numerous occasions and served as township trustee and as a justice of the peace, in which latter office he was highly regarded because of his common sense understanding of the cases brought into his court and his impartial rulings on the same. He was a member of the Christian Church and a liberal contributor to its support.

William H. Numer was married twice, his wives being sisters. Of his first marriage but one child survives, Sarah, the widow of Benjamin F. Rogers, who died on his farm in Michigan, situated in Midland County, where she lives. Mr. Numer was married, second, to Miss Margaret Eleanor McClellan, who was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and died in Howard County, Indiana, in 1912. To this marriage seven children were born, three of whom died young. The others were: Anna Mary, who married A. E. Julow, who is a farmer in Howard County, Indiana, where she died in 1897; Robert, who was a farmer, died in Howard County in 1892; James M., who owns and resides on the home farm in Howard County; and John Franklin, of South Bend.

John F. Numer passed his early school period in the country schools near his father's farm but later attended the Greentown schools and in 1892 was graduated from the Greentown High School. One year of study in the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute followed, and then came a year of teaching in Howard County and subsequently two years more of study in the normal school, from which he was creditably graduated in 1896.

It was no accident or matter of expediency that turned Mr. Numer into the educational field, but a deliberate choice of profession, for which he thoroughly prepared himself. He became an instructor in the Montpelier High School and continued to teach there through four school-year terms, in the meanwhile, however, during the summers taking work in the Indiana University. Later he spent a year in the University of Chicago and some years later took additional summer-term

work in this great university, from which he was graduated in 1912, with the degree of B. S. He continues post-graduate work along various lines during his summer vacations, acquiring knowledge easily because of his love of it and broadening his vision so that he may be more helpful to those who look to him for guidance in intellectual things.

In 1902 Mr. Nuner became assistant principal of the Mishawaka High School in Saint Joseph County, and in 1903 was elected superintendent of schools in that city and remained in that relation until 1916, when he became superintendent at South Bend, where his useful services continue. He has a large field here, which includes nineteen schools, 360 teachers and 9,500 pupils, and the supervision of these occupy his time fully during working hours. He is identified with many educational organizations and is a valued member of the State Teachers', the Northern Indiana Teachers' and the National Educational Associations.

Mr. Nuner was married at Mishawaka in 1902 to Miss Kate Rebecca Bingham, who died in that city December 1, 1910. She was a daughter of E. V. and Harriet (Grimes) Bingham, the former of whom is an attorney. She was the devoted mother of three children: William, who died when aged four months; John Franklin, who was born May 27, 1906; and James Bingham, who was born July 19, 1908. Mr. Nuner was married, second, on August 7, 1916, at Macatawa Park, Michigan to Miss Ann DuShane, who is a daughter of James and Emma (Chapin) DuShane. The father of Mrs. Nuner, who died in the spring of 1916, was a lawyer by profession and a former superintendent of the South Bend schools. The mother of Mrs. Nuner resides at South Bend. Mr. and Mrs. Nuner have one child, Robert DuShane, who was born July 17, 1917. Their handsome residence and hospitable home is situated on Riverside Drive, South Bend.

In his political views Professor Nuner is an independent republican. He is a Council Mason, his membership being in Mishawaka Lodge No. 130, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Mishawaka Chapter No. 83, Royal Arch Masons; Mishawaka Commandery Knights Templar; and Mishawaka Council, Royal and Select Masters.

He has membership also in various social bodies at South Bend, finding pleasant companionship and relaxation in such organizations as the Round Table, the Knife and Fork Club and the Rotary Club. Public affairs and local improvements of importance all claim his interest, and as far as his means permit he gives freely in the cause of charity, benevolence and patriotism. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID KAHN. Through a long period of years no name has been more honored in commercial affairs and citizenship at Indianapolis than that of Kahn. It is a notable family, has been identified with Indiana for more than three quarters of a century, and in every generation has comprised men noteworthy for their personal integrity and the energies which in a business way have emanated from them and gone to the upbuilding of commercial concerns that are mentioned with respect wherever known.

The founder of the family in Indiana was Samuel Kahn, whose early years in this country were identified with Bloomington, Indiana. Samuel Kahn was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and came to the United States on board a sailing vessel in 1840. Bloomington, Indiana, when he located there was little more than a frontier village. He went into business as a retail clothing merchant, and his strict application to business and his personal honesty soon brought him success. He married Gertrude Kahn, who though of the same name was not related. She was born at Frowenberg in Alsace-Lorraine. About the close of the Civil war Samuel Kahn and family removed to Indianapolis, establishing their home at 532 East Market Street, a property which is still owned by the family. From that time forward Samuel Kahn lived retired until his death in 1879.

Among the six children of this pioneer Indiana merchant was the late David Kahn, who died at Indianapolis March 21, 1903, after a career that was notable in point of business success and as a worker and contributor to the practical charities of his home city. He received his primary education in the public schools of Bloomington, and also attended Asbury, now DePauw University, at Greencastle. After two years

in university he came to Indianapolis and engaged in trunk manufacturing at the corner of Washington and Meridian streets. His business affairs prospered and about 1887 he founded the Capital Paper Company, of which he was the active head until 1897, when he turned over the management of the business to others, though still retaining his stock. He also founded the firm David Kahn & Company, bankers and investment bankers, in 1897. In 1900 this business was enlarged to Kahn, Fisher & Company, and he remained a factor in its management until his death. David Kahn was a splendid type of business man. But he did not gain success at the sacrifice of the virtues which made him equally notable as a leader in charity. He was a man kindly in actions, liberal in his views to both Jew and Gentile, and for many years was at the head of the Jewish Charities of Indianapolis, and president of the Indianapolis Hebrew Congregation. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Temple at Tenth and Delaware streets was erected. He was also a member of the Commercial Club, and many civic and social organizations were honored to have his name on the membership roles.

David Kahn married Hannah Fisher, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, who survives him. There are three children, sons who uphold the high standards left them by grandfather and father. These three sons are I. Ferdinand, S. Carroll and Charles F., all of them connected with the Capital Paper Company. Ferdinand is president, Carroll is secretary and treasurer, and Charles F. is vice president. They have proved themselves progressive Indianapolis citizens, active and successful in business, and willing workers in every movement that expresses the best in American life. The only one of the sons now married is Ferdinand. He married Miss Ann Berman, of San Antonio, Texas. They have one daughter, Betti Louise.

MOE A. CUSHMAN represents a family that for many years developed and maintained probably the largest establishment in the Middle West for the manufacture of all implements and appliances used in the butter and creamery factory. For the past eight or nine years Mr. Cushman has been identified with Michigan City as a real estate man. His wife is a member of the

prominent Leeds family of Michigan City.

Mr. Cushman was born in Waterloo, Iowa. His father Andrew Jackson Cushman, was born at Wilmot, Wisconsin, in 1845, was a direct descendant of Robert Cushman, who came to this country with his son Thomas Cushman in 1621. Thomas was born in England in 1608. In the year 1635 he married Mary Allerton, the daughter of Isaac Allerton, who came over in the Mayflower in 1620.

From Thomas Cushman and his wife, Mary Allerton, and their descendants have come all the Cushmans in the United States. They are therefore of full blood Puritan stock, both their paternal and maternal ancestors having been among the Pilgrims who settled at Plymouth. The grandfather, Joseph Pierce Cushman, was born in Waldoboro, Maine, March 2, 1811.

Joseph Pierce Cushman, grandfather of Moe A., was born on a farm, and early learned the trade of cooper. With that trade as his chief capital he sought a home in the West during early manhood, lived at Wilmot, Wisconsin, for several years, and then went to Kansas and settled in Columbus. He conducted a cooperage business there until his death. He married Emeline Moe, who was a young girl when her parents were killed by the Indians.

Andrew Jackson Cushman was a boy when his parents removed to Kansas, learned the cooper's trade from his father, and followed that business at LaPorte, Iowa, and later at Waterloo. He established a cooperage shop at Waterloo, making a specialty of barrels and butter tubs. He gradually developed an industry for supplying the creamery business with implements and packing goods, and manufactured and sold practically everything used in that business. The outgrowth of this was the National Creamery Supply Company, which he established and of which he was head until 1911. His business headquarters were in Chicago, but he always lived in Waterloo, where his death occurred in 1913. He married Cassandra Mellroy. She was born near Columbus, Ohio, a daughter of James and Cassandra (Baker) Mellroy. The Mellroy family were of Scotch ancestry and the Bakers of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry.

Moe A. Cushman graduated from the Waterloo, Iowa, High School with the class of 1902 and later attended the Iowa State

University. From school he went to Chicago to assist in his father's business, and upon the death of his elder brother became manager. He continued with the business until 1910, when he closed out the National Creamery Company, and in 1911 came to Michigan City, where he has conducted a large real estate and insurance business and is also an investment banker.

January 15, 1908, Mr. Cushman married Miss Caroline A. Leeds, a native of Michigan City.

Her grandfather was Offley Leeds, whose name has been given a first place among the pioneer founders of Michigan City in all local histories. He was born in New Jersey in 1798, son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, one of a family of twelve children. He was of Quaker ancestry. Out of the proceeds of his work as a teacher and as a farmer he entered the mercantile business at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, and in spite of several misfortunes he prospered and finally sold his business for a large valuation. He married Charlotte Ridgeway, whose relatives were among the honored families forming the first settlement in LaPorte County. Her father, Jeremiah Ridgeway was a native of England and after coming to America was a merchant in New Jersey. During the '30s Offley Leeds came west and after a brief stay at Chicago sought as a better location for his business enterprise Michigan City. He invested in thousands of acres of land in that vicinity, buying at \$1.25 an acre and established a general store at Michigan City, which was greatly prospered and which he continued until 1852. It is said that his enterprise inaugurated and completed many of the most valuable improvements in Michigan City in the early days. He became intensely interested in flour mills and other businesses, and was one of the directors of the old State Bank of Indiana. He died in 1877, and his wife in 1857.

Walter Offley Leeds was born at Egg Harbor, New Jersey, February 21, 1833, and died at Michigan City December 13, 1896. He was reared and educated in Michigan City and followed in the footsteps of his father and handled the immense Leeds estate with consummate ability and success. In 1864 he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Indiana Infantry and served as a private for 100 days. He was reared

as a Quaker and in politics was in the main independent. The only office he ever cared to hold was that of city councilman. January 31, 1870, Walter O. Leeds married Harriet Amelia Dysart, daughter of John and Esther (Turner) Dysart, and granddaughter of John and Jane (Swan) Dysart. John Dysart, Sr., spent his life in Ireland and was of Scotch ancestry. His widow came to America and spent her last days in Michigan City. The father of Mrs. W. O. Leeds, John Dysart, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1808 and came to America in 1833. He was an early surveyor with the Erie Railroad, and in 1837 located at Michigan City and some years later was with a corps of engineers locating the line of the Lake Shore Railroad. He was also prominent in politics and one of the notable men of LaPorte County, where he died in 1899, at the age of ninety-one. He married Esther Turner, who was born in 1814, daughter of James Turner, a native of the North of Ireland. She died in 1882, at the age of sixty-eight.

Mr. and Mrs. Cushman have five children: Charlotte A., Frances J., Caroline Leeds, Andrew Leeds and Walter Moe.

Mr. Cushman is a director of the Citizens Bank of Michigan City and vice president of the Michigan City Building and Loan Association. He is a member of the Potawatomie Country Club and of Washington Lodge No. 94, Knights of Pythias.

JOHN EDWARD STEPHENSON. No family in Indiana is more representatively American than that of John Edward Stephenson—through his forefathers and later his three sons, all of whom enlisted in the late World war at the beginning.

Indiana had been a state only fourteen years when his father, William Henry Harrison Stephenson, a son of John E. and Jane (Stalleup) Stephenson, was born in Fountain County October 6, 1830—the birthplace also of his mother, Marzilla Hughes, daughter of John Edward and Mary Dutro Hughes.

The life of William Henry Harrison Stephenson brings the real pioneer epoch of Indiana into close and living touch with the present. His grandfather, after whom he was named, was a Scotchman and founded the Stephenson family in America. His father was born in Greenbrier County, Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1775, while



Maclure Stephenson



John Edward Stephens

the first battles of the Revolutionary war were being fought. He married his first wife in Sulphur Springs, Virginia, and about 1820 they went to Kentucky and lived at La Grange for ten years. From there they came to Indiana in 1827, driving overland with ox teams and settling on a tract of land in Fountain County, for which he obtained a patent from the United States Government, with President Andrew Jackson's name to the document. For ninety years the Stephenson family have lived in that locality.

Here John Edward Stephenson of Indianapolis was born August 11, 1859. He was educated in the district schools and the high school of Attica, following which he studied medicine for three years. Finding this profession distasteful he abandoned it for a commercial life. His earlier experience in this work was in Wabash, Wabash County, and later he was connected with firms in Chicago and Philadelphia. Mr. Stephenson came to Indianapolis to reside in 1888. All this time he was a student of opportunities, and in 1898, with small capital but unlimited energy and courage, he founded the Century Garment Company of Indianapolis. In 1906 this company was reorganized as the American Garment Company, now a nationally known industry with headquarters in Indianapolis and branch offices in Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and New York.

On June 28, 1883, at Wabash, Indiana, Mr. Stephenson married Edith Donner MacCrea, daughter of James and Susan Cissna MacCrea. The three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson are MacCrea, Robert Houston and Edward Edgerly.

MacCrea Stephenson enlisted in the United States Army in May, 1917. He chose the aviation branch of the service and received his training in ground work at the University of Ohio, where he was graduated in July. From there he went to Dayton, Ohio, for his work in flying and received his commission as first lieutenant in September with the first class sent from that field. Early in October he was detailed to Mineola, Long Island, for overseas duty and sailed from France in command of the One Hundred and Third Aero Squadron on November 22d. Landing in Liverpool, he went from there to France in January, 1918. After a course in ad-

vanced flying, bombing and gunning in the various schools of instruction, he was attached to the Seventh and later to the Eleventh Aero Squadron. It was with the latter squadron he made his last flight on September 18th. A bombing raid of five machines set out from the field at Amanty, Meuse, France, near Goudrecourt,, with La Chausse as its objective. The formation was attacked by the famous Richthoven Circus of very superior numbers. The five planes were all shot down.

A Hun plane dropped a note near Toul stating MacCrea Stephenson had died in Germany. Confirmation of his death finally reached his parents at Indianapolis only in February, 1919, when his brother, Corp. Edward Stephenson, who by special order had been detailed to establish the facts of his brother's fate, sent a brief cablegram saying: "Located grave at Jarny Meurthe Et Mosell. Have erected stone." The Eleventh Aero Squadron received a "citation" for bravery and heroic work under grave difficulties.

Robert Houston Stephenson entered the first Officers Training Camp at Fort Benjamin Harrison in May, 1917, and was graduated a second lieutenant in August. He was assigned to duty at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky, where he went in September. He was attached to the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Depot Brigade, serving in various branches, and was recommissioned first lieutenant in May, 1918. In October of that year he was assigned to Lakehurst, New Jersey, for instruction in chemical warfare, from which station he had immediate overseas orders when the armistice was signed on November 11th. On May 4, 1918, he married Elizabeth Bodine Hogan, of Louisville, Kentucky.

Edward Edgerly Stephenson enlisted in the aviation branch at the age of nineteen. He was detailed for service at the Speedway, Indianapolis, whence he was transferred in July to Camp Meade, Maryland, for immediate overseas duty with the Seventy-ninth Division Three Hundred and Twelfth Field Artillery, Battery B. They sailed for France from Philadelphia July 14, 1918, landing at Liverpool, England and were moved at once by easy stages to the South of England and across to France. At this time he received his corporal's warrant. His division was in the

last week of the fighting and with the Second Army of Occupation in Luxemburg.

JAMES HENRY LANE was born in Lawrenceburg, Indiana, June 22, 1814, and after a prominent public life died near Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1866. He was admitted to the bar in 1840, and in 1846 enlisted as a private in an Indiana regiment organized for the Mexican war. He subsequently rose to the rank of colonel, and in 1848 was chosen lieutenant governor of Indiana. From 1853 until 1855 James H. Lane was a representative in Congress, chosen as a democrat. In the latter year he removed to Kansas, and was afterward prominent in the political life of that state and of the nation until his death.

WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, whose home is at Dupont, Indiana, but whose prominent business and civic interests require much of his time at Indianapolis, has been more than a representative Indianan for many years and is a worthy descendant of a long line of patriotic and substantial ancestry. The Guthries have resided in the United States for many generations and have taken high rank in education, industry, material wealth and citizenship.

The original home of this family was in Scotland. Thomas Guthrie, of Scotland, was one of the more noted of the name. He founded the famous "Raggedy Schools" of Edinburgh, and was widely known as a scholar, orator and philanthropist. Lord Charles Guthrie, present owner of the Robert Louis Stevenson home at Edinburgh and a son of Thomas Guthrie just mentioned, is probably the most widely known member of the family in Europe.

The Americans of the name are probably all descended from William Guthrie. He was a planter and slave owner in South Carolina, being one of the first settlers in the Waxhaw district. One of his descendants was James Guthrie of Louisville, Kentucky, who served his state in the United States Senate and was also a cabinet officer. Another direct descendant of the William Guthrie of South Carolina was James Guthrie, who served the colonies in the Revolutionary war. He married Jane Carnes, daughter of Alexander Carnes.

William Brown Guthrie, son of James and Jane (Carnes) Guthrie, was born in

South Carolina and moved to Kentucky during the time of Daniel Boone. He there married Polly Crawford, daughter of James and Rebecca (Anderson) Crawford. The Andersons were also from Scotland, but on coming to America settled in old Augusta County, Virginia, where their names occur frequently among the old records and deeds. Rev. James Anderson, a Presbyterian minister, was the progenitor of the family in America. He, too, served in the Revolution.

William Brown Guthrie had an interesting career. While serving the colonies in their second struggle with Great Britain, his wife, then living in Jefferson County, Indiana, was compelled to flee from home to escape an Indian raid. She carried one small child in her arms and led another by the hand, and after many miles of travel finally reached the safety of the blockhouse. William Brown Guthrie died and is buried at Hanover, Indiana.

Anderson Crawford Guthrie is next in direct line. He was the child carried in arms by his mother to escape the Indians. He was born April 22, 1811, in Jefferson County, Indiana. A farmer by occupation, he also taught school, and while in that occupation met and married Anne Wilson. She was born in Nottingham, England, in 1815, and came with her parents, Capt. Samuel and Anne (Orme) Wilson, to the United States in 1820. Captain Wilson was trained to arms in England, and because of that experience drilled a company of Americans and was thus invariably called captain.

Anderson Crawford Guthrie was a man of superior mental attainments. Politically he was identified with the republican party from the time of its organization, and was a man of highest esteem. He died in 1866, his widow surviving him until 1901. They had six children: Mary Ann, Elizabeth Jane, Sarah Lucinda, Samuel Wilson, who was a soldier in the Civil war, Ruhamah and William Anderson.

William Anderson Guthrie, whose ancestry has thus been briefly traced, was born in Jefferson County, Indiana, May 13, 1851. He grew up on a farm and has always kept in touch with the agricultural interests in the southern section of the state. He attended schools at College Hill and Moore's Hill. On October 28, 1875, he married Miss Sarah Lewis, daughter of

Dr. George Brown Lewis, at Dupont, Indiana.

Despite his large business interests, centered at Indianapolis, William A. Guthrie still maintains his home at Dupont in Jefferson County. In politics he is a republican. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Jefferson, Ripley and Switzerland counties, being one of the ablest members of that body during the sessions of 1899 and 1901. A distinction that will long attach to his name was the credit for introducing and bringing about the passage of the first and present pure food law. This law corresponds in all important essentials to the national food law, and both measures were written by the eminent Dr. Harvey Wiley. Mr. Guthrie was delegate to the Republican National Convention from his home district in 1908 and in 1916 was presidential elector. He was appointed by Governor Ralston and reappointed by Governor Goodrich a member of the state forestry commission, and has been its president all the time since a member.

Governor Goodrich appointed him on the Food Production and Conservation Committee. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Columbia Club of Indianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie are the parents of two children, Dr. George Lewis Guthrie and Lucy Anne Guthrie. Dr. George L. Guthrie is a graduate of the Indiana Medical College, was third vice president of the Indiana State Medical Association, and now holds a majors commission in the United States Medical Reserve Corps. On his return from the war zone in France he was assigned post surgeon at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. He married Jessie Freemont Bowman, a graduate of Shortridge High School and before her marriage a teacher in the Indianapolis schools. Doctor and Mrs. Guthrie have one son, William Bowman. Lucy Anne Guthrie is a graduate of the Shortridge High School and of Franklin College, and received her musical education in the Cincinnati College of Music and in New York. She married Dr. E. W. Crecraft, and their three children are named Lucy Anne, Jane Willis and Richard Guthrie. Doctor Crecraft is a graduate of Franklin College and of Columbia University, attaining his Doctor of Philosophy degree from the latter

institution. He is now a lecturer on international law and politics in New York University.

Among the prominent Indiana women of the present generation Mrs. William A. Guthrie is widely known. She is the Indiana State Regent of the Daughters of the Union, is state secretary of the Indiana Daughters of the War of 1812, and is honorary state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, having served as state regent three years and is now one of the vice president generals, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

GEORGE B. LEWIS M. D. Tributes and memorials to many of the hard working and self sacrificing physicians of both the older and present generations are found in these pages. The best work of the painstaking and careful physician does not flaunt itself to public recognition, and it is not strange that many of the noblest characters who have adorned the profession in the past are almost buried in obscurity.

It is to redeem one of the splendid men who practiced medicine for long years in Southern Indiana that this brief article is written. Throughout the length and breadth of Jefferson County the name of Dr. George B. Lewis was spoken with esteem and veneration not only during his active life but ever since. Doctor Lewis was born in Rush County, Indiana, July 18, 1826, a son of Ezekiel and Charity (Archer) Lewis. His paternal grandfather was a native of France, and coming to the United States at the age of sixteen settled near Hartford, Connecticut.

The early boyhood of Doctor Lewis was one of privation and hardship. He acquired his primary schooling in such schools as were maintained in his country district, and until manhood was engaged in various occupations. As a boy he drove a horse on the old canal running into Cincinnati. He also frequently appeared in the streets of that city peddling paw paws and buying and selling other products. As a peddler he saved enough money to buy his mother the first cook stove she ever had and the first one in that vicinity. This was only one instance of an unselfishness and family affection that were enduring traits of his character. He was also noted for his industry. When he was

about fifteen his mother died, and thenceforth he contributed much to the care and education of the younger children. At sixteen he taught his first term of district school. When about eighteen Doctor Lewis entered the State University at Bloomington, but did not graduate. After two years he entered the Evansville Medical College, from which he received his degree in 1850.

Doctor Lewis at once located at Dupont and spent the rest of his life in Jefferson County. As a physician he rode horseback in discomforts through mud, sleet, snow, winds, storms, bitter cold and intense heat to relieve suffering humanity whenever he was called upon, and though he enjoyed a comfortable degree of material prosperity it was hardly to be reckoned as any adequate or proper remuneration for the unselfish services he rendered in the profession.

His skill as a physician was equalled by the rectitude of his character, and he became widely known all over that part of the state. He never ceased to be a student, and came to be regarded as one of the best educated men of Indiana. He possessed extreme modesty and a retiring disposition, and while this did not interfere with the prosecution of his regular work it did prevent him from receiving the recognition that was his due from a wider appreciation of men. He was a personal friend and advisor to scores of families in his section of the state, and his practical wisdom was often sought by men high in office and statecraft. He was the soul of honesty, and there is every reason why his name should be remembered gratefully by future generations in Indiana.

Doctor Lewis was peculiarly fortunate in the choice of a life companion. His wife has been described as in many ways an exact complement to his own nature and disposition, and her influence was one of the important factors in the achievement of his success. She was distinguished for her gentleness, her kindness, was acclaimed as the best of mothers and in an unostentatious way she was noted for her many benefactions. Doctor and Mrs. Lewis were members of no church, but in their daily lives they practiced the true Christianity.

The maiden name of Mrs. Lewis was Patience McGannon, of direct Scotch-Irish ancestry. She died March 19, 1894, while

Doctor Lewis passed away November 5, 1899, at the age of seventy-three. They had six children: Byford, Sarah (Mrs. William A. Guthrie), Dr. J. Frank, Mary, George B., and Zachary Morton.

SCHLOSSER BROTHERS. The attention of the world is now as never before directed upon the men and activities involved in the production and distribution of food supplies. Indiana is such a completely diversified state in its many productive activities that the individual factors entering into the whole are often underestimated and slighted. It is a well known fact that in the production of dairy goods Indiana ranks as one of the leading states in the Middle West. It is with dairying and general produce business that the firm of Schlosser Brothers has earned its enviable distinction, and for a number of years has been regarded as transacting the largest business of any one firm in the entire state.

The business had its point of origin in Marshall County, where the Schlosser brothers grew up as sturdy young farmers. Their father was Jacob Schlosser, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when nineteen years of age. The principal reason that brought him to the New World was to avoid compulsory military service and also to take advantage of the better opportunities to acquire independence and a home of his own. For some years he lived in New York City, where he learned the trade of baker, and about nine years later, in 1855, came to Indiana, where one of his uncles was living at the time. Jacob Schlosser bought 160 acres of raw timber land in German Township of Marshall County, near Bremen, and there undertook the heavy task awaiting a pioneer. In New York City he had married Eva Margaret Karror, also a native of Germany. They began housekeeping in an old log cabin that stood on the land, surrounding which about one acre had been cleared. Jacob Schlosser had the typical German virtues of diligence and thrift, was always superior to the obstacles that stood in his way, and in the course of time he became one of the leading farmers of Marshall County. He never took any part in politics, though he was well known and respected for his many good qualities. He died in 1906, and his wife in 1892. In their

family were eight sons and one daughter, all now living except two sons.

All the Schlosser brothers grew up on the homestead farm in Marshall County, and characteristically enough they remained at home until reaching their majority and had in addition to the training of the local schools a thorough practice in working and cultivating the land. The beginning of their creamery and produce interests was made when Philip and Henry Schlosser began the business on a small scale near Bremen in 1884, at one corner of their father's farm. The creamery which they set in operation there continued doing business at the old stand until January 1919, when they moved in to their new building in Bremen. As other sons came to maturity they also entered into partnership, so that eventually there were the following brothers in the business, Philip, Henry, Jacob, Gustav Frederick, Samuel and William. About 1890 their early success enabled them to expand, and they established a factory at Wanatah, and about 1891 bought a plant at Hanna. Both these creameries have since been discontinued. In 1893, in order to get an outlet for their three plants, they opened a wholesale produce house at South Chicago, Illinois. In the spring of 1901 they bought property at Plymouth, Indiana, and established a plant large enough to consolidate the Wanatah, Hanna, and North Liberty plants. In 1909 the brothers established their plant at Indianapolis, at Senate and South streets, but in 1915 built a fine modern plant at 705-11 East Market Street. The largest plant of all was erected in 1912 at Frankfort, where their general office is located. In 1916 the brothers bought the Maumee Dairy Company at Fort Wayne. Thus they have established in the course of thirty-five years connections with the sources of supply and have developed facilities for distribution and handling of dairy products at many points in the state of Indiana, and have made good their ambition to build up a business second to none of its kind within the state. Every advanced method of pasteurization, sterilization and sanitary precautions have been introduced, and the business furnishes employment altogether to about 550 persons. Some idea of the extent of the business can be had from the statement that every year they manufacture and distribute approxi-

mately 10,000,000 pounds of butter, to say nothing of the great quantities of eggs and other produce gathered in through their various plants. In perfecting modern facilities for the handling of dairy and produce business the Schlosser Brothers have done much for Indiana and adjacent states.

The Schlosser Brothers are not only excellent business men, but are thorough Americans, public spirited and loyal, and the business that has grown up under their care and management of itself constitutes a big public service at this time of national and international demand.

Mr. Henry Schlosser, who is the active man at Indianapolis for the firm, was born on the farm in Marshall County, March 28, 1863, the fourth child and fourth son of his parents. He attended district school until the age of fifteen, and after that lived at home on the farm and also worked at the carpenter's trade, but as was the family custom, turned over all his wages to his father. Besides being identified with the creamery and produce business at its beginning in 1884 he has given more or less active superintendence to farming, and has also interested himself in public affairs. He was elected as a republican in a democratic township to the office of trustee in Marshall County. He is a member of the Evangelical association and has served his church as steward. His first wife Mary A. Dugan, died soon after their marriage. In 1893 he married Mrs. Emma Martin, of Marshall County. She had one daughter, Lottie D. Martin, by her first marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Schlosser have one daughter, Lulu E.

FRANK C. HUSTON, of Indianapolis, is a native Indianan and has become widely known throughout the nation as an Evangelist and a minister of the Church of Christ. In recent years he has also established and built up a large business as a music publisher.

He was born September 12, 1871, at Orange, Fayette County, Indiana, son of Thomas M. and Mary E. (Harris) Huston. His grandfather, William Huston, came from County Antrim, Ireland, and after a brief sojourn in Pennsylvania moved to Fayette County, Indiana, where he was an early settler and a farmer the rest of his life. He located twelve miles

southeast of Connersville. He was a very strict Presbyterian, exceedingly loyal to his religion, and an exemplar of all the good moral and substantial virtues. He married Jane Ramsey, of Scotch Presbyterian parentage, who was the first white child born in Preble County, Ohio. She was a woman of splendid character, and in her community enjoyed an affectionate regard based upon a constant service and influence for good continued through many years, not only in behalf of her own family but all her neighbors.

Thomas M. Huston was one of a family of eleven children, and is still living at Knightstown in Henry County, Indiana, at the age of seventy-nine. He served as a Union soldier in Company L of the Third Indiana Cavalry, and he had two brothers and four brothers-in-law who were in the same war. His wife, Mary E. Harris, was of English ancestry, her father, William Harris, being of the family who founded Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. He became one of the early settlers in Fayette County, Indiana, and died at the age of seventy-four years, after a long and honored life in the county.

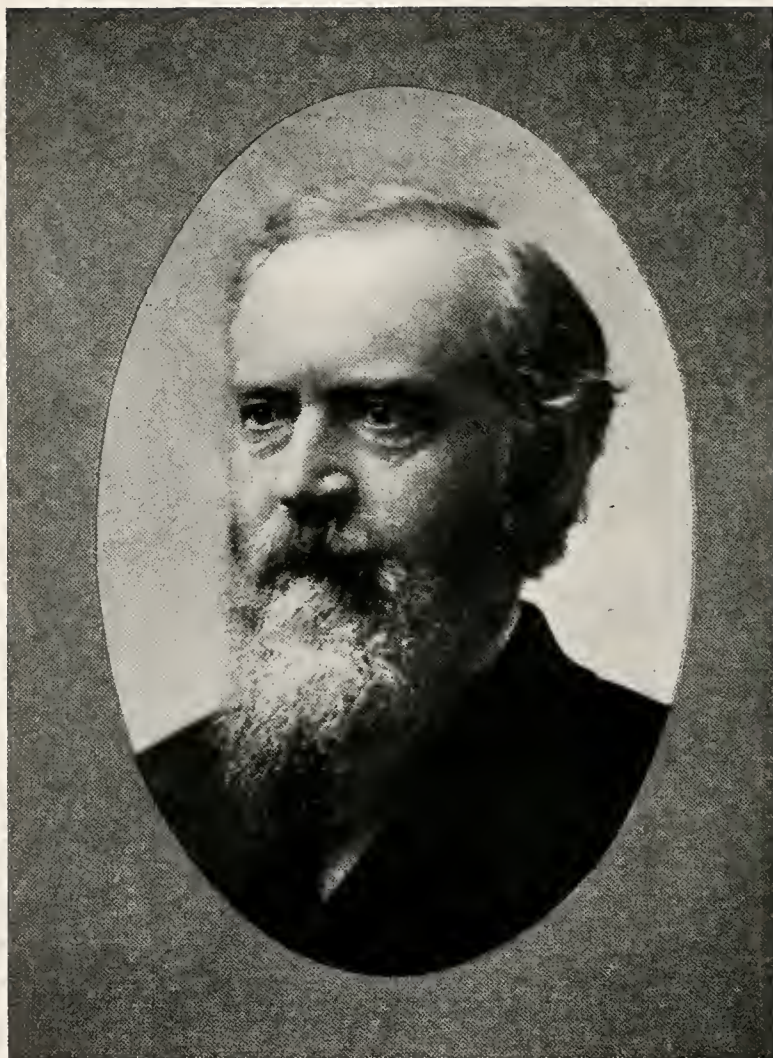
Mr. Frank C. Huston is the younger of two children. He attended the district and high schools of Fayette County, and later was a student of the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. For one year he taught common schools, and then became an evangelistic singer, a vocation he followed for nineteen years in many states. He is also a regularly ordained minister of the Church of Christ, and for a number of years has served as local minister in towns and districts around Indianapolis. He is now pastor of a congregation near Indianapolis. While still in the ministry he founded the music publishing business, and especially in recent war times his house has published and circulated some of the most popular patriotic songs. He is himself the author of the words and music of many of these stirring compositions. Among these are: "When Our Boys Come Home Again," "I Tried to Raise My Boy to Be a Man," "America, the Land of Liberty," "My Indiana Home," and scores of others written even before a state of war was declared against Germany. Mr. Huston offered his services to his country and he

was recommended and appointed by Governor Goodrich as chaplain of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Field Artillery, Rainbow Division, but through some mistake somehow he was never called upon to join the regiment before the signing of the armistice. His services, however, were in great demand in his home state and city, and he became widely known as "The Singing Chaplain."

Mr. Huston is a republican in politics. He is commander of the Ben Harrison Camp No. 356 of the Sons of Veterans. May 13, 1894, he married Miss Bertha E. Martin. They have seven children: Annie Jane (Mrs. H. B. Henderson), Ruth LoReign, Mary Rebecca, Nelle Katheryn, Thomas Weldon, Frank Albert and Elizabeth Jean.

W. W. POOL, wholesale tobacconist at Anderson, is sole proprietor of the Anderson Tobacco Company. He has had a large experience in the tobacco business and is one of the best known men to the trade in the state as a result of his many years of travel over Indiana representing the American Tobacco Company.

Mr. Pool, who is rated as one of the successful business men of Anderson, was born at Degraff, Logan County, Ohio, in December, 1886. His parents, Isaac A. and Rebecca L. (Dailey) Pool, were Ohio farmers. They were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. W. W. Pool attended district schools, the high school at Degraff for two years, and had one term of instruction in business college at Poughkeepsie, New York. At the conclusion of his education he went to Decatur, Indiana, and for two years worked as a motorman and conductor on the interurban line between Fort Wayne and Springfield. Seeking something that promised a bigger future, Mr. Pool next became connected with the American Tobacco Company at Indianapolis as a traveling salesman. He proved so valuable as a business getter that in a few years he had the general sales supervision of half of the entire state, and directed the operations of seven men. He was a tobacco salesman and sales manager for eight years, and then, on June 7, 1917, established a strictly wholesale tobacco business of his own at 18 West Eighth Street in Anderson. He handles a general line of tobacco, cigars, chewing gum and



J B Hearn

other commodities and has already built up profitable trade connections throughout the territory surrounding Anderson. Mr. Pool is a successful young business man and the future ahead of him is one of greatest promise.

February 18, 1913, he married Margaret C. Clarke, daughter of Dr. D. D. Clarke, of Decatur, Indiana. Politically Mr. Pool is independent. He is a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Anderson and of the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN O. SPAHR. The record of John O. Spahr is the record of a successful lawyer of high standing at Indianapolis, where he has been a member of the bar for over a quarter of a century.

Some of his people have lived in Indiana nearly a hundred years. He was himself born in Marion County, January 19, 1866, son of John H. and Sarah (Newhouse) Spahr. The Spahr family in earlier generations lived in Pennsylvania. John H. Spahr after the death of his father in that state came as a youth to Marion County, Indiana, at the invitation of an uncle who had settled there many years before. This uncle was a farmer and miller and founded the Town of Millersville in Marion County. John H. Spahr located at the home of his uncle and was soon engaged in farming and later in the milling business. In 1860 he married Sarah A. Newhouse, who represented a prominent Virginia family. The Newhouses had come from Virginia to Indiana as early as 1823, establishing homes in Marion County. The father of Sarah was one of the prosperous farmers of that locality. John H. Spahr after his marriage lived for several years at the old Newhouse homestead, and that residence is still owned by a member of the family. In 1866 he transferred his home to Boone County, Indiana, and there became extensively engaged in farming and stock buying. At one time he was the chief buyer of hogs all over Boone County and part of Hamilton County. He served as sheriff of Boone County from 1878 to 1880. He also bought up large numbers of horses and mules. He finally returned to Indianapolis and from 1886 to 1894 was manager and owner of the Grand Opera Livery Stable. He then went back to the old Newhouse homestead and spent the rest of his days in the quiet vocation of farming. He

was the father of five children, all of whom are still living, John O. being the fourth in age.

John O. Spahr received most of his education in the public schools of Boone County. Later he attended Purdue University at Lafayette, and after an extensive course of reading law entered upon the formal practice of that profession at Indianapolis in 1890. He has had a large general practice, and undoubtedly more than his individual share of litigation in Marion County. Besides the handling of many civil cases he has conducted the defense in many leading criminal cases, and some of these have brought him a reputation far beyond the boundaries of his native state. Mr. Spahr is a republican, and was one of the planners and leaders in the campaign which brought a second term to Mayor Bookwalter of Indianapolis.

Mr. Spahr married October 18, 1886, Miss Emma Sangston, daughter of Hamilton Sangston of Boone County. Mrs. Spahr was well educated, and had opportunity and by much practice developed her talents as an artist. She was a painter of landscapes and portraits, and did a great deal of splendid work. Most of her paintings were destroyed by fire after her marriage.

THOMAS B. HARVEY, M. D. One of the most familiar pictures in Indiana is the engraving from Lord Frederick Leighton's painting known as "The Doctor." It portrays the family doctor sitting at the bedside of a sick child, chin in hand, gazing with anxious face at the young patient. In it the artist idealized the type of the kindly family physician. In some remarkable manner he presented almost a perfect likeness of the late Dr. T. B. Harvey. Hundreds of friends and associates of that eminent Indiana physician have admired and commented on the identity of the ideal presentment and the well remembered features of Doctor Harvey. Doctor Harvey was loved by hundreds of families, in whose homes he was ever a welcome figure in both health and sickness.

Thomas B. Harvey was born in Clinton County, Ohio, November 29, 1827, and died at Indianapolis, in which city he had practiced for many years, on December 5, 1889. Many tributes have been published,

and estimates of his work and influences, and the material for this sketch, which finds an appropriate place in the new History of Indiana, is largely taken from an article written by Dr. A. W. Brayton, one of his old friends and associates.

Doctor Harvey was of English descent. His family were members of the Society of Friends, and Doctor Harvey's wife was of the same faith. His father, Dr. Jesse Harvey was a noted abolitionist, philanthropist and educator. He taught the first school in Ohio in which colored children were admitted. He gave liberally of all he had and much of his time to establishing and keeping up the academy at Harveysburg, Ohio. Later he went as a missionary among the Indians of Kansas, and died there in 1848, leaving his wife and children practically without income. Doctor Harvey's grandmother, Mrs. Burgess, was a Virginian who took her share of her father's estate in slaves and brought them to Ohio and gave them liberty on free soil.

Dr. T. B. Harvey was twenty-one years of age when his father died, and was compelled to practice strict economy and to acquire his education largely through his own efforts. Through the influence of his mother he had acquired the habit early in life of evening reading, and that practice he persisted in to the end of his life. The night before his death he had devoted to revising and arranging the notes of a lecture to be delivered the following day. From his father he inherited a bent toward science, particularly natural science and medicine.

Doctor Harvey began the study of medicine in 1846, at the age of nineteen. He was graduated from the Ohio Medical College in the spring of 1851. He then located at Plainfield, Indiana, where he and Dr. Levi Ritter were for eight years the only physicians in the locality. Of Doctor Harvey his associate, Doctor Ritter, said: "A more perfect gentleman professionally I have never met in either law or medicine. An ardent student himself, he demanded of his compeers what he gave himself—his time, his thought and his labor of his professional duties. In the sick room he was the model physician; he studied to gain the confidence of patients, nurses and friends, and his presence was a healing balm in those many cases where the mind and disposition required treat-

ment as much as the body. Doctor Harvey was one of the founders of the Hendricks County Medical Society; he was its first president, and did much to make the society harmonious, studious and progressive. He established a winter course of lectures, one each week, for the benefit of our students and neighboring physicians * * * Dr. Harvey excelled in sympathy, and this was one of his strong holds on his patients. * * * In politics, like his father before him, he was a Free Soiler; when he allied himself to the republican party it was not as a partisan, and even less so after this party was in control of the government. Dr. Harvey was a part of the social and educational life of Plainfield, organizing a literary society, which was maintained with weekly meetings during his ten years of residence there."

There is one feature of Doctor Harvey's life at Plainfield that has never been written, and can never be written. The "operators of the Underground Railway" listed for Hendricks County, Indiana, are "Dr. T. B. Harvey, Harlan Harvey, Dr. William F. Harvey and Elisha Hobbs." (Note, Siebert's Underground Railway, p. 407.) Dr. William F. Harvey was a brother, and Harlan Harvey a distant cousin of Dr. T. B. Harvey, and Elisha Hobbs was a brother of Barnabas C. Hobbs. Elisha lived on a farm just south of Plainfield, on White Lick Creek. Doctor Harvey had been initiated in "railroad" work by his father, and occasionally conducted "night coaches" in the vicinity of Harveysburg, Ohio. The activities of the "operators" at Plainfield have been left unrecorded, but they may be imagined, for Plainfield was on the main line.

Doctor Harvey's ten years in Plainfield were not without fruit. In the long rides over Hendricks County his mind was ripening and those mental qualities, self reliance, simplicity, presence of mind and ready resource, that can only grow where a man must be self centered, his own counsel in extreme cases, were fully developed. Here was Doctor Harvey's apprenticeship served. The city, at least in the United States, is, as Emerson says, always recruited from the country. "The men in cities, who are the centers of energy, the driving wheels of trade, politics or practical arts, and the women of beauty and genius, are the children or grandchildren of

farmers, and are spending the energies which their fathers' hardy, silent life accumulates in frosty furrows, in poverty, necessity and darkness."

Doctor Harvey had inherited and developed those sterling qualities of body, mind and heart which come with the exigencies and rough experiences of country medical practice. The crisis came with the Civil war. The pity and sentiment which had led his grandmother to free her slaves and his father to spend his strength and substance for the poor and downtrodden of all races, was alive and quickened in Doctor Harvey. His first call was to the capital city of his state, where he was appointed examining surgeon for the Indianapolis district, a position he held to the close of the war, and which led him to bring his family to the city, where he resided without intermission to the time of his death.

Doctor Harvey performed another war service that has never been recorded to his credit, although the following is a matter of history: "It was after this battle at Shiloh that Governor Morton appealed to the Secretary of War for permission to appoint two additional surgeons for each Indiana regiment. As usual this appeal was at first refused, but the Governor persisted until his efforts were crowned with success. At this point may be recorded his 'battle royal' with Secretary Stanton, which took place just after the surrender of Vicksburg. His agents had reported to him that the hospitals were insufficient, and that the sick and wounded soldiers could not receive the care they needed. He went to Washington and asked the Secretary to have all the sick and wounded that could be moved sent North for care and treatment. The medical authorities objected, declaring the scheme impracticable, and that the hospitals were able to properly care for them.

"Governor Morton denied the reports of the medical authorities, and insisted on his request, saying it would be best for the soldiers, and for the government, as it would save hundreds of lives and restore thousands of soldiers more speedily to serviceable duty. But the Secretary was obstinate. The Governor appealed to the President, who could not, or would not, interfere with Stanton. Finally the Governor declared he would publish the whole

matter to the world, that the people might know who stood in the way of relieving the sick and wounded. This threat brought the Secretary to terms, and the order was at once issued." (Smith's History of Indiana, Vol. 2, p. 57; see also Foulke's Life of Morton, Vol. 1, pp. 162-6.)

Doctor Harvey was one of the agents that Morton sent to look after the wounded, and it was his recommendation that they be sent home as speedily as possible. Col. W. R. Holloway, Morton's private secretary, said that Morton always declared that Doctor Harvey was the means of saving the lives of hundreds of soldiers by his advice. A part of this advice was that as convalescents about the hospitals had nothing to interest or occupy their minds they became homesick and were unable to overcome its depressing effect, whereas if permitted to be at their homes they might speedily recover. On the same principle is the work of the Red Cross and Young Men's Christian Association in this latter day.

The war swept by, but before its close none of the hundreds who had been called to the military center were better known than Doctor Harvey. His was a commanding presence, his personal appearance an exponent of the man within, as perfect physically and as handsome as the typical Greek, his frame was large, his face expressed kindness, strength and intelligence. He attracted attention in any audience without speaking, and when he spoke all ears were strained to hear the cadence that fell as music on the air. And with all these natural gifts he was always a modest man, wholly without ostentation, and without the least admixture of pride or professional jealousy.

Following the war came the revival in literary and professional education. The American people had developed unconscious powers during the war, and all these awakened energies were now to be expended in the pursuits of peace. Doctor Harvey was by nature and inheritance a teacher. When in 1869 the Indiana Medical College was organized Doctor Harvey was elected to the chair of Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, which he held to the day of his death. For twenty years he lectured in his chosen specialty. His work for twelve years included also that of a clinical teacher of general medicine.

In the palmy days of the old Indiana Medical College it was no uncommon thing for Doctor Harvey to hold a clinic for hours, comprising the whole range of medical diseases. His clinics at the City Dispensary for Women were never neglected nor at the City Hospital, where every Wednesday for twenty-five years he was in attendance, attracting always a large concourse of students from all the medical schools of the city as well as many practitioners.

Doctor Harvey was an all around practitioner. He was frequently called as a consultant in general practice, which continued to the time of his death. It was his custom to see his worst cases between bedtime and midnight. His office hours for chronic cases were only twice a week. His patients on these days would come as early as 11 o'clock and would frequently bring lunch and light fancy work to beguile the time until 1 o'clock, and so be first for his treatment. Except these days there was no certainty of finding him in his office. He would frequently make midnight calls to remote suburbs, return and take a lunch of milk and crackers, read the headings of the morning papers and go to bed at five, while his devoted wife and daughter kept guard until midday lest his slumbers be disturbed.

And so his life ran on: Tuesday at St. Vincent's and the City Dispensary; Wednesday at the City Hospital for a two hour's clinic before the medical class; Thursday his didactic lecture, followed by an hour's clinic at the college; Tuesday night at the Marion County Medical Society, which he called his church and which he always attended regardless of the topic or the author of the paper, even insisting that the society would take no summer vacation. He would never allow a faculty meeting to be held on Society night, nor consultation at those sacred hours. This, with the exigencies of a general practice, consultations and operations in his special field, involving long drives and railroad journeys, filled his time. And yet he always had time to talk to his professional brethren. Did he see a doctor waiting with the patients in the ante-room, business was stopped at once, for his constant rule of practice was in receiving "doctors first and patients afterwards." So, the honor in which he held the profession was impressed upon his patients and attached physicians

to him. While he had no formal partner, his invaluable assistant and student was Dr. L. M. Rowe, who relieved Doctor Harvey of an infinite amount of drudgery and gave anaesthetics for his patients in nearly a thousand cases and never with an accident.

It was Doctor Harvey's ambition to finish his twentieth year with the college. He realized that his time was short and he made joking comment upon it just before entering the lecture room. Then a brief half hour later he lay unconscious in the arms of his loved son and fellow students, and a few hours later on the same day he died. Thus he passed away doing the very work in which he took the greatest delight and pride.

A brief statement of his professional activities appeared in the Indiana Medical Journal after his death. It is as follows: "Dr. Harvey was the chief spirit in the organization of the Hendricks County Medical Society, read the first paper before that body, and was subsequently its president. He also aided in the organization and was the first president of the Indianapolis Academy of Medicine, which was afterwards merged into the Marion County Medical Society. He was a member of the Indiana State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Mississippi Valley Medical Society. In 1880 he was elected president of the Indiana State Medical Society. In 1886 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the Indiana State University. In 1888 he was a delegate from the Indiana State Medical Society to the International Medical Congress, held at Washington, D. C. He was permanent dean of the faculty of the Indiana Medical College.

"Dr. Harvey made many contributions to the Marion County Medical Society, but few of them have been published. Among the papers contributed to the Indiana State Medical Society and published in its Transactions are the following: In 1861 he made a report on New Remedies. In 1863 he read a paper on Puerperal Eclampsia. In 1871, a paper on the Prevention of Laceration of the Perineum. In 1881 the subject of his presidential address was The Advance in Medicine. In 1883 he read a paper on Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri; and in 1887 one on Ovarian Disease Complicated with Pregnancy. The last paper

he read before that body was in 1888, the subject, *Conditions Rendering Diagnosis Difficult in Pelvic and Abdominal Diseases*. Dr. Harvey rarely read his paper, he held it as a text and discussed the topic off-hand. A shorthand report of his discussions would be a valuable addition to our medical literature."

While practicing at Plainfield, Indiana, Doctor Harvey married Miss Delitha Butler. He was survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter, Lawson, Jesse and Elizabeth. His son Frank was drowned while skating on Fresh Pond during his sophomore year at Harvard College. This was a terrible blow to Doctor Harvey, since this son had determined on a medical career, and his life promised much in that field, since he possessed the temperament and physique of his father.

In conclusion there should be quoted an editorial tribute to Doctor Harvey by John H. Holliday, which appeared in the *Indianapolis News*. This was quoted by Doctor Brayton in the article above referred to, and which was indorsed as the sentiments of a meeting of the Marion County Medical Society called after Doctor Harvey's death. "The death of Dr. Thomas B. Harvey removes the acknowledged head of the medical profession in Indiana, and one of the foremost physicians of the land. He was a prince among them. His professional attainments and skill gave him a wide and honored reputation in his beloved calling, and his many noble and lovely qualities won him the sincere affection of hundreds of households. Death in striking this shining mark has left a void, which with those who knew him can never be filled. He was the ideal physician. In any walk of life he would have been conspicuous; his ability compelled that. But as a physician he combined all the qualities that go to make up the highest professional type that we can conceive of. No man ever rated his profession more highly. He loved his work with an unsparing and unceasing devotion, and more than forty years of labor in it found him as full of enthusiasm and anxiety to improve as when he began it. He loved his work for itself and not for any pecuniary reward or honor it might bring him. He regarded it as a sacred trust, ennobled it in his own mind and gave the utmost powers of his heart and brain to it. He was

filled with the spirit of the Divine Healer, and to relieve pain and disease was to him a holy calling.

"To uphold the dignity of the profession, to enhance its character and to widen its scope and grasp, was a burden always borne upon his heart. He was an enthusiast in all that pertained to its advancement. In the cause of education he was tireless. Ever since the foundation of the Indiana Medical College he has been one of the teachers, and the training of young men was a delight to him. Nothing could induce him to forego his lectures and clinics, though often he was worn out with overwork and should have been in bed or recreating away from business. To produce educated physicians with noble aspirations and broad culture, to raise the standard of professional requirement, was an object that appealed to his whole nature and he counted no personal cost too dear that aided it. His ardor seems phenomenal now. The deep interest he took in the progress of medicine and surgery, his alertness to all new theories and discoveries, his keeping up with the day when age and health almost dictated a slackening, was in marked contrast with the habit of most men who, with a weakening of the powers or a passing of necessity, are ready enough to diminish activity.

"He was the beloved physician. Rarely gifted in personal attractiveness, a kindly man in form and feature, every attribute of heart and mind comported with the noble presence nature gave him. To see him inspired confidence; to know him created love. His politeness, his gentleness, his tenderness of word and touch, his sincere and earnest sympathy, his considerateness and carefulness made him the friend and confident of his patients, and he never betrayed their trusts nor disappointed their expectations. His self sacrifice knew no bounds, no effort was too great for him, and no inconvenience or discomfort ever weighed for a moment in conflict with service to others. Naturally such a man inspired his students, and doubtless the best of his life work was done in the influence exerted upon a generation of physicians now scattered all over the land. To them he must always be a hero and an example, and his influence communicated to others will go on for centuries. He has done a great work and done it nobly. It is his

enduring monument that will defy the ravages of time. Very happy has been Indianapolis in the possession of such a well-rounded, complete and noble man, and while mourning his loss, into the bitterness of grief comes the great thankfulness that such a life was possible and for the inspiration it should be to all."

LAWSON M. HARVEY, who in 1916 was elected to the Supreme Bench of the State of Indiana and is now chief justice thereof, began the practice of law at Indianapolis thirty-seven years ago and has enjoyed most of the honors and dignity that go with the career of the able and successful lawyer. The people of Indiana appreciate the experience and the mature wisdom which Judge Harvey brings to the Supreme Bench, and he himself has doubtless accepted the position as an opportunity to round out and crown a long and worthy period of activity.

Judge Harvey was born at Plainfield in Hendricks County, Indiana, December 5, 1856, a son of the late Dr. Thomas B. Harvey.

He was brought to Indianapolis by his parents at the age of eight years. He attended the public schools, the Indianapolis Classical School, was a student in Butler College and also in Harverford College near Philadelphia. He graduated LL. B. from the Central Law School of Indianapolis in 1882 and at once began general practice at Indianapolis. Judge Harvey during the greater part of his career as an attorney gave his chief attention to civil practice, and in that field he was easily a leader. In 1884 he became a partner of Edgar A. Brown, when the firm of Ayers & Brown was dissolved owing to the elevation of Judge Ayers to the bench. Three years later the judge retired from the judicial office and the firm became Ayers, Brown & Harvey. Mr. Brown of this firm was elected to the bench of the same circuit in 1890, and after that Judge Harvey practiced alone until 1894.

In that year he was elected judge of the Superior Court of Marion County. At the end of four years he declined renomination and formed a professional partnership with William A. Pickens, Linton A. Cox and Sylvan W. Kahn. The firm of Harvey, Pickens, Cox & Kahn was continued until 1907, when Judge Harvey was ap-

pointed one of the judges of the Superior Court of Marion County, where he served until November, 1908. Before his election to the Supreme Court Judge Harvey was counsel for a number of large industrial and commercial corporations in Indianapolis and for a number of years he was and is a stockholder and director of the Sinker-Davis Company, one of the large Indianapolis manufacturing concerns, and was also one of the trustees holding the voting power of the stockholders in the Consumers Gas Company.

He has been for many years a member of the board of directors of the Bertha Esther Ballard Home Association, an Indianapolis institution for working girls and of the Home for Friendless Colored Children, both institutions being maintained under the general supervision of the Society of Friends in Indiana. Judge Harvey is a republican, a member of the Marion Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Columbia Club, and served four years as secretary, from 1888, and in 1907 was president of the Indianapolis Bar Association. For several years he was a lecturer in the Medical College of Indiana on the subject of medical jurisprudence.

In October, 1882, Judge Harvey married Miss Kate M. Parrott. Her father, Horace Parrott, was for many years an Indianapolis merchant. Mrs. Harvey was born and reared in Indianapolis. Their children are Thomas P., Horace F. and Jeanette P.

HENRY DODGE who was born in Vincennes, Indiana, October 12, 1782, and died at Burlington, Iowa, in 1867, attained fame as a soldier. He became the first colonel of the First Dragoons on the 4th of March, 1833, and in the following year was successful in making peace with the frontier Indians. General Dodge was unsurpassed as an Indian fighter, and a sword was voted him by Congress. He resigned from the army to accept the appointment as governor of Wisconsin territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, later serving two terms as a democratic congressman. General Dodge was again made governor of Wisconsin, and after the admission of the state to the Union was one of its first United States senators.

BENJAMIN B. MINOR, of Indianapolis, is a veteran grain merchant, undoubtedly one



Leeson M. Hartley

of the oldest in the business and for twenty years has been one of the governors of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis. It is doubtful if any grain man or any other citizen of Indiana could tell offhand and from personal recollection and experience more of the pertinent facts regarding the history of the grain business in the Central West than Mr. Minor. He did his first work around the grain elevator and local market during Civil war times. He is therefore personally familiar with two eras of war time prices and conditions in this country.

Mr. Minor was born on a farm at Lodi, Seneca County, New York, October 20, 1840. His parents were Stephen Voorhees and Eliza Anne (Mundy) Minor, the former a native of New Jersey. His father was taken when a small boy to New York State in 1812, grew up on a farm, learned the trade of blacksmith, and followed farming and blacksmithing all his life. There is one special distinction associated with his work as a blacksmith. It is said that he was the first man to fasten a wheel on an axle by means of a nut. Up to that time wheels were secured to the axles by means of linchpins. He was one of the highly esteemed men of his community, and for years a deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church. Stephen Minor was born February 8, 1806, and died in February, 1888, at the age of eighty-two. February 22, 1832, he married Eliza Anne Mundy, who died October 29, 1843. Of their four children two are still living.

Benjamin B. Minor was only three years of age when his mother died. For several years he had nothing of a mother's care and interest, but when about nine years of age his father married again and he remained with his father and stepmother until he was about twenty-three. The routine of these years was working on a farm during the summer and attending country schools until at the age of seventeen he qualified as a teacher. Altogether he put in six years as a teacher, most of it in the country schools of New York State.

In 1863, when the Civil war was at its height, and at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Minor came west, and at Champaign, Illinois, found work in a grain elevator. From that time forward his experience in the grain business has been practically continuous. But when the grain buying sea-

son was over he was employed during the winter of 1863 as principal of the East Side public school in Champaign. Early the next spring he went south to Vicksburg, Mississippi, which had fallen before the Union armies in the previous year, and for a time was employed in a sutler's store. He then returned to Champaign, and as an employee of Jonathan Bacon bought grain on the streets. The winter of 1864 he worked out in the country sewing corn sacks, much of the time being exposed to zero temperature. At that time a large proportion of the corn raised in the Middle West went south, and it had to be shipped in sacks.

While at Champaign on July 10, 1866, Mr. Minor married Alice J. Page. Her parents were Dr. S. K. and Mary (Waldo) Page. Her father was a native of Massachusetts and her mother of Connecticut, and they were married in Kentucky, in which state, at Port Royal, Mrs. Minor was born December 3, 1846.

Mr. Minor continued to make his home at Champaign until 1867, in which year he took charge of the branch grain house at Effingham, Illinois, for E. and I. Jennings, a grain firm of Mattoon, Illinois. Mr. Minor's home was at Effingham until 1885. After two years he acquired a half interest in the Jennings business in Southern Illinois, beginning operations under the firm name of Jennings & Minor. With the extension of the Vandalia railroad this firm established new stations until they were operating eight on four different lines. Mr. Minor recalls the fact that in those days most of the grain was handled with scoop shovels, which not only took a great deal of time but entailed back-breaking labor, in which Mr. Minor had his full share of experience. His interests rapidly extended and he became one of the best known grain buyers in Southern Illinois, and in 1883 he acquired the Jennings interests in that section of the state.

Mr. Minor removed to Indianapolis in 1885, and has since continued in the grain business, still having some interests in Illinois. At one time he operated six different stations in that state, but now operates only two, one at Oakwood and one at Muncie. On coming to Indianapolis he formed a partnership under the name of Minor & Cooper. This firm was in existence until April, 1891, and did a general grain and

commission business. At that date Mr. Minor bought a half interest in the Union Flour and Linseed Oil Mills at Detroit. That business did not prove congenial, however, and at the end of three months he sold out and reopened his grain office in Indianapolis.

Naturally Mr. Minor has had experience with all the vicissitudes and ups and downs of the grain dealer. A few years ago, in 1911, *The Grain Dealers Journal* in recounting some of Mr. Minor's fifty years' experience in the grain trade recorded some special incidents which may properly be woven into this sketch. "In 1893 he built an elevator at Muncie, Illinois, which soon mysteriously went up in flames at a considerable loss to its builder. This was soon replaced with another, and things ran along smoothly until 1899, when another fire burned the elevator and some 20,000 bushels of oats. Nothing daunted, he again went to work and built a still better house, which he is still running. In the meantime he built an elevator at Oakwood, Illinois, on the same railroad. He has been operating country stations for half a century and has maintained an office in the Board of Trade Building in Indianapolis for over thirty years. He has managed to make a living but has not gotten rich and never expects to in the grain business. He has made it a practice not to hedge anything to cover purchases in the country, and in this way has saved a great deal of worry and trouble."

The *Grain Dealers Journal* also quoted him as saying: "I do not know of any merchant who works on as small a margin as the average country grain shipper has been working on for the past few years. In former years when we bought a farmer's crop of corn it was a very rare thing to have a car that would fail to grade contract; now it is quite as rare to have one that will grade even No. 3, and in most cases it is not the fault of the farmer. In the past five years we have had good crops of corn, but not one crop of good corn."

Mr. and Mrs. Minor are the parents of seven children. George Page, born August 5, 1868, died November 5, 1885. Eugene Voorhees, born September 5, 1872, lives at Muncie, Illinois, and by his marriage on January 21, 1897, to Laura S. Willard has one son, Willard. Gertrude Emeline, the third child, was born December 5, 1874.

Mary Josephine, born March 27, 1878, married April 28, 1908, Dr. George Lincoln Chapman, and has three living children. Benjamin B., Jr., born October 10, 1880, married May 24, 1906, Grace Pendleton and has one son, Gray Pendleton. Benjamin, Jr., and wife live in San Francisco, California. Samuel Earl, born December 26, 1882, is now a first lieutenant in the Engineers "somewhere in France." He married September 27, 1909, Margaret Wishard, and has one son. Freddie, the seventh child, was born December 22, 1888, and died in December, 1889.

OLNA HUTCHINS BRADWAY. While his business headquarters now and for several years past have been at Newcastle, where he directs the sales of several well known motor cars and motor accessories over Henry County, Mr. Bradway has been known as a commercial figure in a number of Indiana towns. The facts of his career speak for themselves and indicate his wonderful energy and enterprise in the handling of business situations. He started life with no special fortune or capital, and has always shown a willingness and an ability to meet emergencies as they came up.

Mr. Bradway was born in Henry County May 31, 1870, a son of William L. and Angelina (Cartwright) Bradway. His father was a farmer, had eighty acres of land in Henry County, and was also a Civil war veteran, having served with the Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry.

O. H. Bradway attended the Black Swamp country school and later the Dublin public school in Wayne County. His commercial experience began when he was only fourteen years of age as clerk in a dry goods store, selling merchandise at Dublin. He was paid \$7 a month and board, and managed to save half of his salary for two years. In 1886, going to Indianapolis, he secured a position that offered him larger experience but hardly more actual money. As a worker in the New York store he was paid \$5 a week, but out of that sum had to pay \$4.50 board. He was there two years in the prints department and then went as a salesman in the prints department of the Boston Dry Goods Company, now the Taylor Carpet Company, at \$10 a week. He was there about three years, and was ad-

vanced to \$15 a week. Besides selling silks and black dress goods he was also employed as a window trimmer. Mr. Bradway on leaving this establishment went on the road as a traveling salesman representing the Price & Lucas Cider and Vinegar Company of Louisville, Kentucky, distributing their goods over Indiana and Illinois. He was on the road thirteen years. His starting salary was \$20 a month and expenses. Sixty days later the firm, without consulting him, advanced his salary to \$50 a month, and he was finally made general managing salesman with seventeen men under his direction, and had a salary of \$3,000 a year, while a side line netted him \$75 a month. In 1905, on leaving the road, Mr. Bradway bought out the furniture store of John F. Yates on West Broad Street in Newcastle, borrowing the money to buy the stock valued at \$3,000. At the end of three years he sold out for \$6,500, and also sold his home for \$6,500 in cash. With these accumulations he went west and remained six months in Los Angeles. After this brief period of recuperation and rest he returned to Indiana and for six months was a salesman for the Badger Furniture Company. Resigning, he went to Rushville, Indiana, and paid \$2,700 for the furniture stock of C. F. Edgerton & Son. Four years later he sold that store to take larger quarters, and installed a stock valued at \$15,000 in a building containing three floors and 40 by 165 feet. After four years Mr. Bradway closed out the business at auction, on account of the building being sold, selling \$13,000 worth of stock in six weeks, and netting a profit of about \$1,200 from the transaction.

His next field of work was at Newcastle, where he engaged in the real estate business under the firm name of Bradway & Wilson. The firm handles both real estate and insurance. Mr. Bradway began selling automobiles in 1912 in Rush County, handling the Marion car for two years. In 1915 he opened a salesroom at 1217 Race Street, selling the Lexington and Interstate cars for two years. For a short time he had a partner in the same location, and after dissolution of the partnership moved to his present headquarters on Central Avenue and Main Street in 1917, and now has the exclusive selling agencies in Henry County for the Oldsmobile and Chevrolet cars, also represents the Miller

and Brunswick tires, and has a large stock of general motor accessories. Mr. Bradway has various interests, including much local real estate.

In 1895 Mr. Bradway married Miss Bertha Brookshire, daughter of Eli and Edith (Draper) Brookshire, a well known family of farmers in Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Bradway have two children: Pauline, the daughter, is the wife of Carl McQuinn, who is advertising manager of the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet Company of Newcastle. The son, Otis Brookshire Bradway, was born in 1903 and is a schoolboy. Mr. Bradway is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has always been too busy to affiliate with fraternal organizations.

JOHN C. LIVEZEY has been a distinguished citizen of Henry County throughout a long and useful life. He was one of the brave soldiers and officers of a regiment of Union troops partly raised and recruited in Henry County, and for nearly half a century since the war has been in business at Newcastle as a hardware merchant. He is now head of the hardware house of Livezey & Son.

He was born at Newcastle in August, 1842, a son of Nathan and Abi (Piast) Livezey. His English Quaker ancestors came to Pennsylvania at the same time as William Penn. His grandfather, Nathan Livezey was born in Philadelphia April 5, 1775, and married Rebecca Jones, who was born in Maryland June 11, 1780. John C. Livezey's father, Nathan, Jr., was born September 4, 1813, and came to Henry County from Pennsylvania in 1839.

John C. Livezey attended the public schools of Newcastle until the age of sixteen, and then learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a well known contractor and builder. He was not yet nineteen when Indiana and the entire North plunged into the struggle of the Civil war, and he was one of the most ardent among the youths of Newcastle in serving the cause of freedom both by influence and individual service. He took such a lively interest in the recruiting of what became Company C, Thirty-Sixth Indiana Infantry, and showed such practical ability in military technique that he was mustered in as sergeant of the company September 16, 1861. He was steadily pro-

moted, becoming second lieutenant, later captain, and on March 2, 1864, was made captain and commissary of subsistence. In that capacity he was attached to the staff of General William Grose, commanding a brigade in the First Division, Fourth Corps, Army of the Cumberland. Later he was transferred to the staff of General Joseph G. Knipe, commanding a brigade in the First Division, Twentieth Army Corps, then operating in front of Atlanta. After the fall of Atlanta he was made division commissary of subsistence and placed on the staff of General Alpheus C. Williams, commanding a division of the Twentieth Corps under General Henry W. Slocum. In this position he went through with Sherman to the sea, and continued the victorious march north from Savannah through the Carolinas and Virginia to Washington, where he took part in the Grand Review of the Federal Army. His was a most varied and useful service, and in the three and a half years from the date of his enlistment until the Confederate armies under Johnston surrendered April 26, 1865, he performed every duty with credit and on March 13, 1865, was made a brevet major, United States Volunteers, for "gallant and meritorious service." He resigned from the army July 7, 1865, and of the veterans of that war still living in

Indiana more than fifty years later Major Livezey has one of the most distinguished records. The honors of the soldier have been accompanied by useful work and valued dignities in times of peace. After the war he entered the hardware business at Newcastle, and for many years had his store in one location on Main Street. In 1900 the business was moved to Main and Center streets, and the active details of the management are largely in the hands of his son.

August 27, 1866, Major Livezey married Mary McCall, of Newcastle. She died March 22, 1900, the mother of two children. The daughter, Gertrude, is the wife of Charles H. Johnson, of Newcastle. Frank, his father's business partner, married Mary Pickering, of Anderson, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Mary Alice. In 1902 Major Livezey married Mary P. Waldron, daughter of Holman W. Waldron, a Maine soldier. Major Livezey is a republican, an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a number of years served as trustee of South Mound Cemetery. He is a grand lodge member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Indiana, and a member of George W. Lennard Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Newcastle, Indiana.

